THE

MADRAS

University Calendar,

1874-75.

MADRAS:
PRINTED FOR THE UNIVERSITY,
BY C. FOSTER AND CO.
1874.

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Madras University Calendar,

1874-75.

APRIL.

1	W	
2	T	Meeting of Syndicate.
3	F	
4	S	Oliver Goldsmith died, 1774.
5	Sun	Hobbes born, 1669.
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	Sun	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	Sun	Byron died, 1824.
20	M	
21	T	Racine died, 1699.
22	W	Immanuel Kant born, 1724.
23	T	Shakespeare died, 1616.
24	F	
25	S	
26	Sun	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	B. A. Degree first conferred, 1858.

MAY.		
1	F	
2	S	
3		
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	Prof. Sir William Hamilton died, 1856.
7	T	Lord Brougham died, 1868.
8	F	
9	S	Schiller died, 1805.
10		
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	Vaccination first performed, 1796.
15	F	
16	S	
17	m	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24		Queen Victoria born, 1819.
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	Sir Humphry Davy died, 1829.
29	F	
30	S	
31		

JUNE.

1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	Meeting of Syndicate.
5	F	
6	S	
7	Sun	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	Sun	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
19	F	
20	S	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
21	Sun	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	
28	Sun	
29	M	
30	T	Last day of registration for the M.A. Degree.

JULY.

1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	Bishop Watson died, 1816.
5	Sun	
6	M	
7	T	John Huss burned, 1415.
8	W	Edmund Burke died, 1797.
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	Sun	
13	M	Preliminary Scientific Examination for the M. B. and C. M. Degree begins.
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	The Bombay University established, 1857.
18	S	
19	Sun	
20	M	2nd Examination for the M. B. & C. M Degree begins.
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	
26	Sun	
27	M	1st Examination for the M. B. and C. M. Degree begins.
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	
31	F	

AUGUST.

1	S	
2	Sun	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	Meeting of Syndicate.
7	F	
8	S	
9	Sun	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	Napoleon Bonaparte born, 1769.
16	Sun	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	Pascal died, 1662.
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	Warren Hastings died, 1818.
23	Sun	Sir Astley Cooper born, 1768.
24	M	
25	T	Prof. Faraday died, 1867.
26	W	Prince Albert born, 1819.
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	
30	Sun	
31	M	

SEPTEMBER.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	Oliver Cromwell died, 1658.
4	F	
5	S	The University of Madras established,
6	Sun	
7	M	Dr. Johnson born, 1709.
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	Mungo Park born, 1771.
11	F	
12	S	
13	Sun	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	Sun	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	
27		
28	M	Sir William Jones born, 1746.
29	T	
30	W	

OCTOBER.

1	T	Meeting of Syndicate. Last day of registration for the Matriculation and First Examination in Arts.
2	F	
3	S	
4	Sun	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	Archbishop Laud born, 1573.
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	Sun	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	William Penn born, 1664.
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	Sir Philip Sidney died, 1586.
18	Sun	
19	M	Dean Swift died, 1745.
20	T	Sir Christopher Wren born, 1632.
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	
25	Sun	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	
31	S	

NOVEMBER.

1		
2	M	
3	T	Queen's Proclamation assuming the Government of India, 1859.
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8		
9	M	Birth of the Prince of Wales, 1841.
10	T	Luther born, 1483.
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15		
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	Duke of Wellington died, 1852.
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22		Clive died, 1774.
23	M	
24	T	Sir Henry Havelock died, 1857.
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	
29		
30	M	

DECEMBER.

1	T	
2	W	Cortes died, 1554.
3	T	
4	F	Richelieu died, 1642.
5	S	
6		
7	M	Princess of Wales born, 1844.
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13		
14	M	Prince Albert died, 1861.
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20		
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	
27		
28	M	Lord Macaulay died, 1859.
29	T	Thomas à Becket killed, 1170.
30	W	
31	T	Wickliff died, 1384.

JANUARY.

1	F	
2	S	Livy died, A. D. 18.
3	Sun	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	Fenelon died, 1715.
8	F	
9	S	
10	Sun	Penny Postage commenced, 1840.
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	Sun	
18	M	Montesquieu born, 1689.
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	Lord Bacon born, 1561.
23	S	
24	Sun	The Calcutta University established, 1857.—Frederick the Great born, 1712.
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	
31	Sun	

FEBRUARY.

1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	g of Syndicate.
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	Charles Dickens born, 1812.
8	M	[illegible] —Mary Queen of Scots beheaded, 1587 —Viceroy of India assassinated, 1872
9	T	Sir D Brewster died, 1868.
10	W	Queen Victoria married, 1840
11	T	Descartes died, 1656.
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	Examination [illegible]
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	

MARCH.

1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	Volta died, 1827.
6	S	
7	[illegible]	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	Prince of Wales married, 1863.
11	T	Tasso born, 1544.
12	F	Bishop Berkeley born, 1684.
13	S	
14	[illegible]	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	Sir Isaac Newton died, 1727.
21	[illegible]	
22	M	Goethe died, 1832.
23	T	Laplace born, 1749.
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	
28	[illegible]	
29	M	
30	T	
31	W	

II.
ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT XXVII. OF 1857.

(PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.)

(Received the assent of the Governor-General on the 5th Sept. 1857.)

AN ACT *to establish and incorporate an University at Madras.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort St. George and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Madras for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honor proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purpose aforesaid, it is expedient that such University should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows; (that is to say)—

Incorporation.

I. The following persons, namely,

The Right Honorable GEORGE FRANCIS ROBERT, Lord HARRIS, Governor of Fort Saint George.

The Honorable Sir CHRISTOPHER RAWLINSON, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

The Right Reverend THOMAS DEALTRY,
Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Madras, *Ex-officio.*
The Honorable Sir PATRICK GRANT, Lieut-General,
Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath,
Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Madras, *Ex-officio.*
The Honorable Sir HENRY CONYNGHAM MONTGOMERY, Baronet,
Member of the Council of Madras, *Ex-officio.*
ALEXANDER JOHN ARBUTHNOT, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction, *Ex-officio.*
EYRE BURTON POWELL, Esquire,
Principal of the Presidency College, *Ex-officio.*
HENRY FORTEY, Esquire,
Acting Principal of the Presidency College, *Ex-officio.*
JAMES KELLIE, Esquire,
President of the Medical College Council, *Ex-officio.*
The Honorable Sir HENRY DAVISON, Knight,
Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.
THOMAS PYCROFT, Esquire,
Chief Secretary to Government.
EDWARD MALTBY, Esquire,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.
JAMES DEWAR BOURDILLON, Esquire,
Secretary to Government.
HENRY FORBES, Esquire,
Acting Secretary to Government.
Colonel CHARLES ALFRED BROWNE,
Secretary to Government.
JAMES BLAIR PRESTON, Esquire,
Physician-General.

The Reverend Robert Halley,
Master of Arts,
Principal of the Doveton College.
J. Townshend Fowler, Esquire,
Principal of the Government Normal School.
P. Soobroyloo Naidoo,
President of Patcheappah's Institution.
William Ambrose Morehead, Esquire,
Provisional Member of the Council of Madras.
Guy Lushington Prendergast, Esquire,
Accountant-General.
Colonel Arthur Thomas Cotton,
Commandant of Engineers.
Colonel Charles Edward Faber,
Chief Engineer in the Department of Public Works.
Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Townsend Pears,
Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath,
Consulting Engineer for Railways.
Lieutenant-Colonel George Balfour,
Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath.
The Reverend John Richards,
Master of Arts.
Lieutenant-Colonel Fredrick Conyers Cotton,
Acting Mint Master.
Chittoor Rungaanadum Sastry,
Head Interpreter in the Supreme Court of Judicature.
John Emelius Mayer, Esquire,
Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the Madras Medical College.
Reverend Robert Kerr Hamilton,
Master of Arts.
The Reverend George Hall,
Master of Arts.

The Reverend PETER SORENSON ROYSTON,
Bachelor of Arts.
JAMES SANDERSON, Esquire,
Surgeon in the Madras Army.
The Reverend JOHN BRAIDWOOD,
Master of Arts.
JOHN DAWSON MAYNE, Esquire,
Bachelor of Arts,
Professor of Law, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and
Logic in the Presidency College.
RICHARD BURGASS, Esquire,
Master of Arts,
First Judge of the Court of Small Causes.
Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN JOSEPH LOSH,
Military Auditor-General.
WILLIAM JUDSON VANSOMEREN, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine,
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Madras
Medical College..
SAMUEL JESUDASEN,
Native Surgeon.
Major JOHN MAITLAND,
Superintendent, Gun Carriage Manufactory.
The Reverend A. BURGESS,
The Reverend W. GRANT,

being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Madras; and such Body Politic shall by such name have

perpetual succession, and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories, in the possession and under the government of the East India Company.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of ex-officio and other Fellows as the Governor of Fort St. George in Council hath already appointed, or shall, from time to time, by any order published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being, shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided that, if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India, without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Constitution of Body Corporate.

Senate.

Office vacated by leaving India.

IV. The Governor of Fort St. George for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honorable George Francis Robert, Lord Harris.

Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir Christopher Rawlinson, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the first day of January 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that, on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated, or any future Vice-Chancellor, to such office.

Vice-Chancellor.

VI. The Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, the Bishop of Madras, the Members of the Council of Madras, the Director of Public Instruction, the Principal and Acting Principal of the Presidency College, the President of the Medical College Council, all for the time being shall, while filling such offices, be Ex-officio Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than thirty; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below thirty, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University as, with

Fellows.

the then Fellows of the said University shall make the number of such Fellows exclusive, as aforesaid, thirty. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor of Fort St. George in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University if he shall see fit.

The appointment of a Fellow may be cancelled.

VII. The Governor of Fort St. George in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, a Fellow of the University, and, as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of, and superintendence over, the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power, from time to time, to make and alter any Bye-laws and Regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for Degrees and the granting of the same, and touching the examination for honors and the granting of marks of honor for higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for Degrees and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and

Bye-laws.

touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such Bye-laws and Regulations, when reduced into writing and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, Members of the said University, and all candidates for Degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such Bye-laws and Regulations shall have been first submitted to, and shall have received the approval of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.

Meeting of Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall be decided at a Meeting of the Senate by the majority of the Members present; and the Chairman at any such Meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No questions shall be decided at any Meeting unless the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least shall be present *at the time of the decision.* At every Meeting of the Senate the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and officers.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power, from time to time, to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Power to confer Degrees.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several Degrees of Bachelor

of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several Degrees marks of honor for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the Bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Qualification for admission of candidates for Degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the Bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf by this Act.

Examination for Degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for Degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination, the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other Examiners, so to be appointed; and on every such examination, the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honors, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such

manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of Degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of any examination of the candidates, the examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said Degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honors which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Madras, and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the Degrees to be conferred by them and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor of Fort St. George in Council may direct.

Annual accounts.

SUPPLEMENTARY ACT.

Act No. XLVII. of 1860.

The following Act passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor-General on the 6th October 1860.

An Act *for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the power of conferring Degrees, in addition to those mentioned in Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of* 1857.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, established under Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for ; It is enacted as follows :—

Power of Universities to confer Degrees.

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay respectively, to confer such Degrees, and to grant such Diplomas or Licenses in respect of Degrees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed, or shall appoint by any Bye-laws or Regulations made and passed, or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts, and submitted to, and approved by, the Governor-General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned and to the examinations for those Degrees, shall apply to the examinations for such Degrees.

III.

Bye-Laws and Regulations

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

I. THE SENATE.

*1. The Senate shall meet ordinarily once a year in the month of April, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

2. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the senior Fellow, according to date of appointment, shall convene a Meeting of the Senate on the requisition of any six of the Fellows.

3. Nine Fellows shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Fellows present.

4. The Vice-Chancellor, in the absence of the Chancellor, shall preside at Meetings of the Senate, or, if the Vice-Chancellor be not present, a Chairman for the occasion shall be elected by the Fellows present. If the votes including that of the Chairman are equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

II. THE FACULTIES.

5. The Senate shall be divided into four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering: every Fellow shall belong to one Faculty at least, and any Fellow may belong to more than one Faculty.

6. The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting in April.

7. Each Faculty shall elect its own President at the Annual Meeting in April. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its President, or, in his absence, by the senior Fellow belonging to that Faculty according to date of appointment.

8. If any Faculty omit to elect a President within one month after its appointment or after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint any Fellow of such Faculty to be its President.

9. At all Meetings of a Faculty the President shall take the Chair, but in case of his absence the Fellows present shall appoint a Chairman. If the votes including that of the Chairman are equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

10. Three Fellows of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

III. THE SYNDICATE.

11. The executive government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and six of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties, at the Annual Meeting of the Senate, in April, in the following proportions :—

Three by the Faculty of Arts.
One by the Faculty of Law.
One by the Faculty of Medicine.
One by the Faculty of Engineering.

12. No Fellow shall be eligible as a Member of the Syndicate who is not resident in or near Madras; and any Member of the Syndicate who shall have been absent from the town of Madras for a period of more than three months, or shall have quitted the town of Madras with the intention of being absent for more than three months, may be declared by the Syndicate to have vacated his seat.

13. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the Syndicate, a new Member shall forthwith be elected by the Faculty for the remainder of the current year.

14. If any Faculty omit to elect a Member of the Syndicate within one month after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

15. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily in the first week of every alternate month, or at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, by the senior Member of the Syndicate according to date of election.

16. Three Members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

17. The Vice-Chancellor shall preside at Meetings of the Syndicate; but, in case of his absence, the Members present shall appoint a Chairman, for the occasion, and, if the votes, including that of the Chairman, are equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

18. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint and to remove the Examiners and all other Officers of the University, except the Registrar; to regulate examinations; to recommend for Degrees, Honors, and Rewards; to keep the accounts of the University; and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons.

19. The Syndicate shall be empowered to appoint during the current year, until the Annual Meeting of the Senate in April, any Fellow recently appointed, to any one or more of the Faculties.

20. The Syndicate shall be empowered to frame such Bye-laws as may, from time to time, be necessary, and to submit them to the Senate for confirmation.

21. The Syndicate shall be empowered to refer any subject to a Faculty for consideration, and to call upon it for a report thereupon.

22. No question shall be brought under the consideration of the Senate which has not first been submitted to the Syndicate.

23. Any Faculty or Fellow shall be at liberty to submit any question to the Syndicate for its consideration, and subsequent-

ly to bring before the Senate the decision of the Syndicate, thereupon, with a view to its modification or annulment.

24. It shall be in the power of the Syndicate, under special circumstances, to dispense with a strict compliance with the Bye-laws, so far as they regulate the time, place, and manner of any examination and the interval to elapse between one examination and another, provided that the Resolution passed in every such case shall be reported to the Senate at its next Meeting with a full statement of the special grounds upon which the Syndicate acted.

IV. THE REGISTRAR.

25. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate.

26. The tenure of the office of Registrar shall be limited to two years, but the same individual shall be eligible for re-election.

27. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the office of Registrar, a special Meeting of the Senate, if necessary, shall be convened for the purpose of appointing a Registrar, and in the meanwhile the Syndicate may appoint a Registrar *pro tempore*.

28. The Registrar shall be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

29. The Registrar shall conduct the duties of his office under the instructions of the Syndicate.

30. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to give notice of Meetings of the Senate, Syndicate, and Faculties, to the respective Members thereof, and to keep a record of the proceedings of all such Meetings.

31. The Registrar shall give not less than five days' notice of a Meeting of the Senate, and three days' notice of a Meeting of the Syndicate or of a Faculty, to each Member thereof.

32. The Registrar shall circulate, together with the notice of any Meeting, the subjects to be considered, and any papers connected therewith which have to be laid before such Meeting.

He shall further, within four days after every Meeting of the Senate or Syndicate, circulate to such Members as were present, a draft of the Minutes of such Meeting for confirmation, and the Minutes so confirmed shall be attested by the Vice-Chancellor or Chairman.

V. EXAMINATIONS AND DEGREES.

I.—MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

33. A Matriculation Examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the 15th day of December, unless that day falls on a Sunday, in which case it shall be held on the Monday following. Candidates may also be examined at other places appointed by the Syndicate.

The Syndicate shall publish annually, in the month of January, the list of places at which examinations shall be held.

34. Applications for admission to the Matriculation Examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st October preceding, and Candidates must, at the same time, notify the optional language in which they elect to be examined.

35. A fee of ten Rupees must accompany the application of each Candidate, and no Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. Candidates failing to pass a Matriculation Examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of ten Rupees on each occasion.

36. The Matriculation Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, which shall be the same for all the Candidates, and shall be given out to them on the same days and hours at each place of examination.

37. Candidates for the Matriculation Examination shall be examined in the following branches of knowledge :—

i. ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

in which each Candidate must undergo examination.

ii. Optional Language.

One of the following languages at the option of the Candidate :—

Sanscrit.*	Persian.	Malayalam.
Greek.	Tamil.	Hindustani.
Latin.	Telugu.	Ooriya
Arabic.	Kanarese.	

iii. History and Geography.

(1.) The leading facts of the Histories of England and India

(2.) General Geography, and the Geography of India in particular.

iv. Mathematics.

(1.) *Arithmetic.*—The first four Rules, Reduction, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Proportion, Practice, Extraction of the Square Root, Interest.

(2.) *Algebra.*—Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Involution and Evolution of Algebraical Quantities, and Simple Equations with easy Problems.

(3.) *Geometry.*—The first three books of Euclid with easy deductions.

38. There shall be two papers of questions in the English language, one of which shall bear exclusively upon the selected text-books, and the other contain a piece or pieces for paraphrase not selected from the text-books and questions on the language generally.

In the second language there shall also be two papers, of which one shall contain questions on the text-books, and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, while the other shall consist wholly of passages for translation from English into the second language and from the second language into English, with the addition, in the case of Vernacular languages, of original composition.

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* In the Déva Nágari character only.

The passage for translation from English into the Vernacular shall be the same for all languages. The passages for translation from the second language into English shall consist partly of extracts from the text-books and partly of extracts of somewhat less difficulty from other authors.

39. The questions in each subject shall not be more in respect of number or of difficulty than can be answered within the allowed time by a candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject.

40. The Matriculation Examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified:—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
First day.	10—1 2—5	English...	100
Second day.	10—1 2—5	Optional Language	80*
Third day.	10—1 2—5	Arithmetic. ... ... 50 Algebra. 30	120
Fourth day.	10—1 2—5	Geometry. ... ... 40 Indian History. 40	
Fifth day.	10—1 2—5	English History ... ... 40 General Geography.... ... 40	120

41. At the close of each day's examination the answers of the Candidates shall be sealed up by the officer appointed to superintend the examination, and transmitted immediately to the Registrar, who shall forward them directly to the Examiners.

42. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the Examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

*100 marks are allowed for Sanscrit, Greek, Latin, Arabic, and Persian.

43. Previous to the transmission of the Examination papers to the Registrar, the Examiners shall hold a meeting, at which each Examiner shall submit his papers and also the value which he intends to assign to each question; in the event of a difference of opinion, the decision of the majority of the Examiners present shall prevail.

44. On or before a day to be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate, each Examiner shall prepare a list of the marks awarded by him to each Candidate in each paper or portion of a paper set by him, and shall forward the same to the Registrar or to the gentleman appointed by the Syndicate to assist the Registrar in the Tabulation of the results. The Tabulator shall thereupon draw up a statement in the annexed form and submit it to the Syndicate through the Registrar.

45. The Candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in two classes—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than one-half of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than one-third of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in English, one-fourth in each of the other branches, or one-third upon the whole, shall not pass.

The Tabulator shall be at liberty to bracket men, when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

46. A certificate signed by the Registrar shall be given to each passed Candidate, setting forth the date of the examination, the optional language in which he was examined, and the class in which he was placed.

Form of Statement to be submitted by the Tabulator.

Number of Fee Receipt	Names of Candidates.	Optional Language.	NUMBER OF MARKS.				Total Number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what Class ranked.	REMARKS.
			English.	Optional Language.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.				
			100	80	120	120				

Form of Application for Registration.

NAME.	Age.	Name and position of father or guardian.	Race, *i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., and religion.	Town or village where resident.	Different schools at which educated, and time at each.	Present position or occupation.	Where to be examined.	Optional Language.

II.—

47. The First Examination in Arts shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the 15th day of December, unless that day falls on a Sunday, in which case it shall be held on the Monday following. Candidates may also be examined at other places appointed by the Syndicate.

The Syndicate shall publish annually, in the month of January, the list of places at which examinations shall be held.

48. Candidates for this examination must have completed two years from the time of passing the Matriculation Examination either in this or some other Indian University.

49. Applications for this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st of October preceding. Candidates must forward with their application their Matriculation certificate, and also notify the optional language and subject in which they elect to be examined.

50. A fee of 20 Rupees must accompany the application of each Candidate for this examination, and no Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of 20 Rupees on each occasion.

51. The First Examination in Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers, which shall be the same for all Candidates, and shall be given out to them on the same days and hours at each place of examination.

52. Candidates shall be examined in the following branches of knowledge :—

i. English Language,

in which each Candidate must undergo examination.

ii. Optional Language.

One of the following languages at the option of the Candidate :—

Sanskrit.*	Persian.	Kanarese.
Greek.	Tamil.	Malayalam.
Latin.	Telugu.	Hindustani.
Arabic.		

* In the Déva Nágari character only.

iii. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

(1.) The History of India.

(2.) A selected portion of Ancient History, to be specified by the Syndicate two years previous to the examination.

(3.) Geography, with special reference to the political, social, and commercial condition of countries.

iv. MATHEMATICS.

(a.) Arithmetic.
The whole subject.

(b.) Algebra.

Addition, Subtraction, Division, Involution and Evolution.

Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple.

Simple and Quadratic Equations, with Problems.

Proportion and Variation.

Permutations and Combinations.

Arithmetical, Geometrical and Harmonical Progressions, Binomial Theorem.

(b.) Geometry.

Euclid—Books I., II., III., IV., and VI., with Deductions.

v. OPTIONAL SUBJECT.
Either (*a*) or (*b*).

(*a*) (1.) *Geometry.*

Euclid—Book XI. to Proposition 21.

(2) *Plane Trigonometry.*

The solution of Plane Rectilineal Figures, with the investigations of the Formulæ required in the several processes.
The construction of Tables of Goniometric Functions.

The use of the Level and the Theodolite.

(*b*) *Logic.*

Stanley Jevons' Elementary Lessons in Logic. The portion required will be Deduction.—Names, Propositions and Syllogism.

53. There shall be three papers on the English language, two of which shall bear *exclusively* on the authors brought up for examination, while the third shall contain passages for paraphrase and explanation not taken from the text-books, and general questions on the grammar, idiom, and structure of the language.

In the second language there shall be two papers, of which one shall contain questions on the text-books and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, while the other shall consist wholly of passages for translation from English into the second language, and from the second language into English, with the addition, in the case of Vernacular languages, of original composition.

The passage for translation from English into the Vernacular shall be the same for all languages. The passages for translation from the second language into English shall consist partly of extracts from the text-books and partly of extracts of somewhat less difficulty from other authors.

54. The paper on Euclid, Books I to VI, and Algebra, as well as that on Euclid, Book XI, and Plane Trigonometry, shall consist mainly of book-work, and the riders and problems introduced into it shall be only of moderate difficulty.

55. The questions in each subject shall not be more in respect of number or of difficulty, than can be answered within the allowed time by a Candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject.

56. The First Examination in Arts shall be conducted in the order of time and subject set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
First day	10—1	English Poetry	60
	2—5	English Prose	50
Second day... ...	10—1	General English Paper.	40 } 150
	2—5	Optional Subject.	70
Third day	10—1 2—5	Optional Language ...	80*
Fourth day	10—1	History	70
	2—5	Geography.. ..	50 } 120
Fifth day	10—1	Algebra and Geometry.	70
	2—5	Arithmetic	50 } 120

57. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

58. Previous to the transmission of the Examination papers to the Registrar, the Examiners shall hold a Meeting at which each Examiner shall submit his papers and also the value which he intends to assign to each question ; in the event of a difference of opinion, the decision of the majority of the Examiners present shall prevail.

59. On or before a day to be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate, each Examiner shall prepare a list of the marks awarded by him to each Candidate in each paper or portion of a paper set by him, and shall forward the same to the Registrar or to the gentleman appointed by the Syndicate to assist the Registrar in the tabulation of the results. The Tabulator shall thereupon draw up a statement in the annexed form and submit it to the Syndicate through the Registrar.

* 100 marks are allowed for Sanscrit, Greek, Latin, Arabic and Persian.

60. The Candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in two classes :—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than one-half of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than one-third of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in English, one-fourth in each of the other branches, or one-third upon the whole, shall not pass.

Provided always that any Candidate who fails in one or more subjects,* except the English language, shall nevertheless be allowed to pass, if he secures one-third of the aggregate number of marks, after deducting the marks gained by him in the subject or subjects in which he has failed.

The Tabulator shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

61. A certificate, signed by the Registrar, shall be given to each passed Candidate, setting forth the date of the examination, the optional language and subject in which he was examined, and the class in which he was placed.

Form of Statement to be submitted by the Tabulator.

Number of Fee Receipt.	Names of Candidates.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED. English.	Optional Language.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	Optional Subject.	Total Number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what Class.	REMARKS.
				150	80	120	120	70				

* The word "subject" shall mean in Mathematics either Arithmetic, Algebra and Euclid, Books I. to VI., or Trigonometry and Euclid, Book XI.

Form of Application for Registration.

NAME.	Age.	Name and position of father or guardian.	Race, *i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c., and religion.	Date of passing the Matriculation Examination.	Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has studied, since passing the Matriculation Examination.	Present position or occupation.	Where to be examined.	Optional language and optional subject.

III.—EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE

62. An examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the 2nd Monday in February.

63. Candidates for the Degree of B. A. must have completed two years from the time of passing the First Examination in Arts either in this or one of the other Indian Universities.

64. Applications from Candidates for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st November preceding. Each Candidate must forward with his application a certificate of his having passed the First Examination in Arts, and notify the optional language and subject in which he elects to be examined.

65. A fee of 30 Rupees must accompany the application of each Candidate, and no Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of 30 Rupees on each occasion.

66. The examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be conducted partly *vivâ voce* and partly by printed papers.

67. Candidates for the Degree of B. A. shall be examined in the following branches of knowledge :—

i. English Language,

in which each Candidate must undergo examination.

ii. Optional Language.

One of the following languages at the option of the Candidate:—

Sanscrit.*	Persian.	Malayalam.
Greek.	Tamil.	Hindustani.
Latin.	Telugu.	
Arabic.	Kanarese.	

iii. History.

(1.) The History of England.

(2.) Selected periods of Modern History or of the Histories of the Jews, Greeks, or Romans, to be specified by the Syndicate two years previous to the examination.

iv. Mathematics.

(1.) *Algebra.*

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Involution and Evolution.

Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple.

Simple and Quadratic Equations with Problems.

Proportion and Variation.

Permutations and Combinations.

Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Harmonical Progressions.

Binomial Theorem.

Simple and Compound Interest, Discount, Stocks, and Annuities for terms of years.

Calculation and Use of Logarithms.

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* In the Déva Nágari character only.

(2.) *Geometry.*

Euclid—Books I., II., III., IV., VI, and XI., to Proposition 21, with definitions of Book V.; also Deductions.

The Fundamental Propositions in Conic Sections, geometrically demonstrated.

(3.) *Plane Trigonometry.*

The solution of Plane Rectilineal Figures, with the investigations of the Formulæ required in the several processes.

The construction of Tables of Goniometric Functions.

The use of the Level and the Theodolite.

v. MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Bain's Mental and Moral Science, Introduction, Books I., II., (Chap. I., II., III., IV.) III. (Chap. I., II.) Masson's Recent British Philosophy.

N.B.—The Examination is not to be confined to the books stated.

vi. OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

One of the three following subjects at the option of the Candidate must be brought up, viz., (*a*), Natural Philosophy; (*b*), Physical Science; (*c*), Logic and Moral Philosophy.

(*a*.) NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

(1.) *Statics and Dynamics*—Treated mathematically, but without the aid of the Differential and Integral Calculus.

Composition and Resolution of Forces in one Plane.

The Centre of Gravity.

The Mechanical Powers and their principal applications.

Virtual Velocities.

Friction.

The three laws of Motion, with different measures of Force, and their relation to one another.

Motion of a material particle under the action of a constant force, in free space, down an inclined plane, and in a circular arc; with the theory of the simple pendulum.

Impact.

(2.) *Hydrostatics and Pneumatics*—Treated as in the case of Statics and Dynamics.

The transmission of pressure by fluids, the variation of pressure within a fluid, the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body.

Specific Gravity.

The application of Hydrostatic and Pneumatic Principles to the explanation of the Steam Engine, Barometer, Thermometer, Common Pump, Air Pump, Condenser, Hydraulic Press, Fire Engine, Diving Bell, and Siphon; also the general process of measuring heights by means of the Barometer.

(3.) *Astronomy*—Popularly treated.

The Explanation of the Terrestrial and Celestial Globes.

The origin and general character of Refraction, Parallax, Precession, Nutation, and Aberration.

Kepler's Laws.

The apparent motion of the heavenly bodies explained upon the Copernican system in a general manner.

The magnitudes and distances of the principal members of the solar system.

The phases of the moon and of the planets.

The general nature of solar and lunar eclipses, of occultations, of stars and of transits of the inferior planets over the sun's disc.

Illustrative diagrams to be given together with the explanations.

(4.) *Geometrical Optics*—Reflection and Refraction of direct pencils of light at plane and spherical surfaces, omitting calculations for aberration and dispersion; action of prisms and lenses. Theory of microscopes and telescopes in their simplest forms; Description of the Eye.

(*b.*) PHYSICAL SCIENCE.*

(1.) Physical Geography, (Ansted.)

(2.) Elements of Physics, (Arnott.)

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*The practical examination will be conducted in a Chemical Laboratory.

(3.) Inorganic Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical, (Fownes' Manual and Macadam's Practical Chemistry.)

(4.) Elements of Human and Comparative Physiology, (Marshall.)

(c.) LOGIC AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. Deduction.—Including the functions and value of the Syllogism, and the relations between deduction and induction.

Induction.—Bain's Logic, Books III. and IV.

2. Bain's Mental and Moral Science, Ethics, Part 1.

Butler's Three Sermons on Human Nature.

——— Dissertation on the Nature of Virtue.

The History of Morals during the 18th century.

N. B.—The Examination is not to be confined to the books stated.

68. There shall be four papers in the English language, two of which shall bear *exclusively* upon the authors brought up for examination. The third paper shall consist of questions on the English language generally in relation to its history, grammar, idiom, and structure. The fourth paper shall be devoted to testing the Candidate's ability in original prose composition.

In the second language, if a classical language, there shall be two papers, of which one shall contain questions on the text-books and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language. while the other shall consist wholly of passages for translation from English into the second language and from the second language into English.

If the second language be a Vernacular, there shall be three papers, of which the first shall contain questions on the text-books and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, the second, passages for translation from English into the Vernacular and from the Vernacular into English, and the third shall be devoted to testing the Candidate's ability in original Prose composition. Two hours shall be allowed for each paper.

The passage for translation from English into the Vernacular shall be the same for all languages. The passages for translation from the second language into English shall consist partly of extracts from the text-books and partly of extracts of somewhat less difficulty from other authors.

69. The questions in each subject shall not be more in respect of number or of difficulty than can be answered within the allowed time by a Candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject.

70. The written examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday.....	10—1	English Poetry	60
	2—5	Do. Prose	60
Tuesday....	10—1	Genl. English Paper......	40
	2—5	Eng. Composition..........	40 } 200
Wednesday		Optional Language. *Classical.*	
	10—1	Text-books and Grammar.	
	2—5	Translation	120
		Vernacular.	
	10—12	Text-books and Grammar.	
	12—2	Translation	100*
	3—5	Composition	
Thursday..	10—1 2—5	Mathematics..............	130
Friday.....	10—1 2—5	Optional Subject	130
Saturday...	10—1 2—5	Mental Philosophy.........	75
Monday.....	10—1 2—5	History...	110

* 120 marks are allowed for Sanscrit, Greek, Latin, Arabic, and Persian.

In addition to the above, 40 marks shall be allowed for the *vivâ voce* examination in English, 20 marks for that in any other optional language, 15 marks for that in Mental Philosophy and 20 marks for that in History.

71. The *vivâ voce* examination shall commence on the first Wednesday following the close of the examination in writing.

72. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

73. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, the Examiners shall hold a meeting, at which each Examiner shall submit his papers and also the value which he intends to assign to each question: in the event of a difference of opinion, the decision of the majority of the Examiners present shall prevail.

74. On or before a day to be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate, each Examiner shall prepare a list of the marks awarded by him to each Candidate in each paper or portion of a paper set by him, and shall forward the same to the Registrar or to the gentleman appointed by the Syndicate to assist the Registrar in the tabulation of the results. The Tabulator shall thereupon draw up a statement in the annexed form and submit it to the Syndicate through the Registrar.

75. The Candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in three classes—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than seven-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than five-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 3rd, of those who have obtained not less than one-third of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks assigned to English, one-fourth of the marks assigned to each of the other branches, or one-third on the whole, shall not pass.

Provided always that any Candidate who fails in one or more subjects, except the English language, shall nevertheless be allowed to pass if he secures one-third of the aggregate number of marks after deducting the marks gained by him in the subject or subjects in which he has failed.

The Tabulator shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts to a very small number of marks.

Form of Statement to be submitted by the Tabulator.

Number of Fee Receipt.	Names of Candidates.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.						Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	REMARKS.
				English.	Optional Language.	Mathematics.	Optional Subject.	Mental Philosophy.	History.				
				240	120	130	130	90	130				

Form of Application for Registration.

NAME.	Age.	Name and position of father or guardian.	Race, i.e., nation, tribe, &c., and religion	Town or village where resident.	Date of passing the First Arts Examination.	Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has studied, sincepassing the First Arts Examination.	Present position or occupation.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.

IV.—

76. An examination for the Degree of M. A. shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the second Monday in February.

77. Candidates for the Degree of M. A. must have taken the Degree of B. A. in this or some other University in the British Empire.

78. Candidates for the Degree of M. A. must apply to the Registrar for admission to the examination not later than the 30th June preceding, at the same time sending in their B. A. Diploma, or affording other satisfactory evidence of having obtained such a Degree, and notifying the Branch in which they elect to be examined. Candidates in the first branch must also specify the optional language which they propose to bring up.

79. A fee of 50 Rupees must be paid by each Candidate for the Degree of M. A., and no person shall be registered as a Candidate until he has paid this fee to the Registrar. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee on each occasion.

80. The examination for the Degree of M. A. shall be conducted in general by means of printed papers, but the Examiners shall be at liberty, and those in language shall be required, to put also *vivâ voce* questions to the Candidates.

81. Candidates for the Degree of M. A. shall be examined in one or other of the following branches of knowledge :—

FISRT BRANCH.

(1.) *English*—in which each Candidate must undergo examination.

(2.) One of the following languages at the option of the Candidate :—

Greek.	Arabic.
Latin.	Persian.
Sanscrit.	

SECOND BRANCH.

(1.) The more advanced parts of Algebra, with the theory of Equations.
(2.) Analytical Trigonometry.
(3.) Co-ordinate Geometry of two and three dimensions.
(4.) Differential and Integral Calculus, with Differential Equations.
(5.) Statics, Hydrostatics, and Dynamics.
(6.) Geometrical Optics.
(7.) Spherical Trigonometry and Plane Astronomy.
(8.) Newton's Principia, Sections 1, 2, 3, 9, and 11.
(9.) The Lunar Theory.

THIRD BRANCH.

(1.) Zoology and Animal Physiology.
(2.) Botany and Vegetable Physiology.
(3.) Geology and Mineralogy.
(4.) Chemistry.
(5.) Electricity and Magnetism.

FOURTH BRANCH.

(1.) Logic.
(2.) History.
(3.) Political Economy.
(4.) Moral Philosophy.

82. The examination in English shall embrace the following subjects:—

The History of the Language, including the History of the Literature during the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th centuries.

Spencer.—The Faërie Queen, One Book.
Shakespeare.—Three Plays.
Ben Jonson.—Two Plays.
Milton.—A portion of Poetry and a portion of Prose.
Butler.—Hudibras, One Part.
Dryden.—Portions.
Swift.—Portions.
Addison.—Portions.
Johnson.—Selected Lives of Poets.
Burke.—Selected works.

The examination in the optional languages shall be in the following works:—

SANSCRIT.

Twelve Hymns from the 1st Mandala of the Rig-Veda.
Manu, (Books 2, 7, and 8).
Rámáyáná, (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Books.)
Mrichchhakati.
Kálidása, (one Play; either the Sákuntalá or Vikramórvási.)
Bhavabhúti, (one Play; either the Vira-Charitra or Uttara-rámacharitra.)
Mégha-dûta, by Kálidása.
Védánta-sára of Sadánanda.

The examination shall include a passage from Milton or Shakespear, to be translated into the Sanskrit Anushtup metre, as well as Sanskrit prose composition.

ARABIC.

A list of the books in Arabic will be published hereafter.

GREEK.

Æschylus.—Two Plays.
Homer's Iliad.—Three Books.
Thucydides.—Three Books.
Aristophanes.—Two Plays.
Demosthenes.—Two Orations.
Plato.—Two Dialogues.
Aristotle.—Three books of the Ethics.

LATIN.

Virgil.—One Georgic.
Horace.—The Satires or the Epistles.
Plautus.—Two Plays.
Juvenal.—Three Satires.
Terence.—Two Plays.
Cicero.—Epistles or De Oratore.
Livy.—First or Second Decade.
Tacitus.—One book of Annals.
Pliny.—Letters or Portions of Natural History.

The examination shall include reciprocal translations in English and the optional language, together with original prose composition in each language: there shall also be questions in comparative grammar and philology.

A general acquaintance with the subject-matter of the works in the respective languages shall be required, as also such a knowledge of general history as may be necessary for their due appreciation.

83. In the Second Branch, the book-work questions on Statics, Hydrostatics, and Dynamics, shall bear chiefly upon such parts of those subjects as require for their complete investigation the use of the Differential and Integral Calculus. In the Lunar Theory, the approximation is to be carried to the second order of small quantities.

84. The text-books recommended in the Third Branch are as follows:—

(1.) *Zoology and Animal Physiology.*

Reymer Jones' "General Outline of the Organization of the Animal Kingdom," and Carpenter's "Comparative Physiology."

(2.) *Botany and Vegetable Physiology.*

Balfour's "Class-Book of Botany."

(3.) *Geology and Mineralogy.*

Lyell's "Manual of Geology," and Dana's "Mineralogy"

(4.) *Chemistry.*

Miller's "Elements of Chemistry."

(5.) *Electricity and Magnetism.*

De la Rive's "Treatise on Electricity."

The Candidates will be required to compose two essays on subjects connected with the foregoing sciences; and the Examiners will test the practical knowledge of the Candidates.

85. In the Fourth Branch, the following are the works upon which the Candidates shall be examined.—

Logic.—J. Stuart Mill.

History.—Schmidt's Greek History.
Do. —Liddell's Roman do.
Do. —Modern History, Selected Portions.
Moral Philosophy.—Aristotle's Ethics, (translation.)
Do. —Mackintosh's Dissertation on the Progress of Ethical Philosophy.
Political Economy.—Mill.
Do. —Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations."

The Candidates will be required to compose essays on subjects connected with Ethics and Political Economy.

86. The questions in each paper, with the exception of the problems proposed in the Second Branch, shall not be more in respect of number or difficulty than can be answered within the allowed time by a Candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject-matter.

87. The examination for the Degree of M. A. shall be conducted in the following order of time and subjects in the several branches:—

BRANCH I.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday........	10—1 2—5	English Prose ... ... Do. Poetry...	100 100
Tuesday..........	10—1 2—5	English Prose ... ... Do. Poetry...	100 100
Wednesday.....	10—1 2—5	English Prose Composition ... Reciprocal Translation... ...	150 150
Thursday........	10—1 2—5	Optional Language, Prose. Do. Potery.	100 100
Friday..	10—1 2—5	Optional Language, Prose. Do. Poetry.	100 100
Saturday.........	10—1 2—5	Original Composition in Optional Language... ... ... Reciprocal Translation... ..	150 150
			1,400

BRANCH II.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday	10—1	Algebra and Analytical Trigonometry	100
	2—5	Co-ordinate Geometry of two and three dimensions... ...	150
Tuesday.........	10—1	Statics and Hydrostatics ...	150
	2—5	Newton—Sections 1, 2, 3, 9, and 11	150
Wednesday.....	10—1	Differential and Integral Calculus, including Differential Equations	200
	2—5	Spherical Trigonometry and Plane Astronomy	150
Thursday	10—1	Dynamics	150
	2—5	Geometrical Optics	100
Friday.	10—1	Problems...	150
	2—5	Lunar Theory	100
Saturday.........	10—1	Problems...	150
	2—5	Do.	150

BRANCH III.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday	10—1	Zoology and Animal Physiology	100
	2—5	Do. do. do. ...	100
Tuesday...	10—1	Botany and Vegetable Physiology	100
	2—5	Do. do. ... do. ...	100
Wednesday	10—1	Geology and Mineralogy ...	150
	2—5	Do. do.	150
Thursday...	10—1	Inorganic Chemistry	150
	2—5	Organic do.	150
Friday............	10—1	Electricity	100
	2—5	Magnetism	100
Saturday	10—1	Essay	100
	2—5	Do.	100
			1,400

1,700 = 1,250 Book-work + 450 Problems.

BRANCH IV.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks
Monday	10—1	Mill's Logic	150
	2—5	Do	150
Tuesday	10—1	Aristotle's Ethics	100
	2—5	Roman History	100
Wednesday	10—1	Greek History	150
	2—5	Modern do.	150
Thursday..	10—1	Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations"	100
	2—5	Mackintosh's Dissertation on the Progress of Ethical Philosophy.	50
Friday . .	10—1	Mill's Political Economy.	150
	2—5	Do. do.	100
Saturday . .	10—1	Essay on Political Economy	100
	2—5	Do. on Ethical subjects	100
			1,400

88. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than six months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have it in their power to exercise due care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

89. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, the Examiners shall hold a meeting, at which each shall submit his papers to his colleagues for remarks and suggestions, the adoption of which, however, shall be left to his own discretion.

90. Within one month from the completion of the examination, the Examiners shall furnish to the Registrar a tabular statement exhibiting the results corresponding to the several papers of questions, together with a letter containing any remarks or suggestions which they may consider to be deserving of the attention of the Senate with reference to the results of the examination or to the regulations of the University regarding the same, and bringing to notice any striking defects that may have characterized the answers of the students generally, or of particular students.

91. The Candidates shall be arranged in three classes:

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than two-thirds of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than five-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 3rd, of those who have obtained not less than one-third of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the aggregate number of marks shall not pass.

In Branch II., the Candidates shall be at liberty to obtain their marks out of both Problem and Book-work papers; but the aggregate corresponding to which the aliquot parts are to be taken shall be 1,400.

The names of the Candidates placed in the several classes shall be ranked in the order of merit as determined by the total marks obtained by each. The Examiners, however, shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

92. A Diploma shall be given to each successful candidate, specifying the branch in which he was examined for his M A. Degree, and also the class in which he was placed by the Examiners.

V.—Examination for Degree of B. L.

93. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the second Monday in February.

94. Candidates for the Degree of B. L. must have taken the Degree of B. A. in this or some other Indian University.

95. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st November preceding. Each Candidate must forward with his application his B. A. Diploma, or furnish other satisfactory evidence of his having obtained that Degree, and a certificate from the Law Professor of the Presidency College or some other person delivering lectures with the sanction of the Syndicate, that the

Candidate has attended Courses of Lectures upon subjects to be from time to time specified by the Syndicate, and that he has undergone examination in such subjects

96. A fee of 30 Rupees must accompany the application of each Candidate, and no Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of 30 Rupees on each occasion.

97. The examination for the Degree of B. L. shall be conducted partly by printed or written papers, and partly *vivâ voce*.

98. The *vivâ voce* examination shall be held at an interval of one week from the close of the examination, by printed or written papers.

99. Candidates for the Degree of B. L. shall be examined in the following subjects:—

The Law of Evidence.........	(As prevailing in India).*
The Law of Contracts.......	
The Law of Torts............	(Collett).
Equity Jurisprudence......	(Story and Snell).
Hindu Law.....................	(Sir Thomas Strange).
Muhammadan Law...........	(McNaughten).
Criminal Law...............	(Mayne's Penal Code).
Procedure.......................	(The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure).
General Jurisprudence......	(Dindley's Introduction, Pt. I., excepting Chapters 4, 5, & 6; Pt. II., Chapters 1 and 2, and the 1st Division of Chapter 3, with the corresponding notes of the translator in the Appendix).

100. The examination by printed or written papers shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the

* Candidates will be expected to answer questions as to the source from which the rule existing is derived, the degree, nature and extent of any changes it has undergone, and all matters bearing directly or indirectly upon the understanding of the Act.

following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified.—

Days.	Hours	Subjects.	Marks
Monday .. .	10—1 2—5	Law of Evidence . Contracts	130 120
Tuesday	10—1 2—5	Torts . . .. Criminal Law	80 100
Wednesday...	10—1	Procedure	80
Thursday..	10—1 2—5	Equity Jurisprudence Hindu and Mahomedan Law	120 100
Friday.. .. .	10—1	General Jurisprudence ...	110

In addition to the above, 120 marks shall be allowed for the *vivâ voce* portion of the examination.

101. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

102. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, the Examiners shall hold a meeting, at which each Examiner shall submit his papers and also the value which he intends to assign to each question; in the event of a difference of opinion, the decision of the majority of the Examiners present shall prevail.

103. Within one month from the completion of the examination, the Examiners shall furnish to the Registrar a tabular statement prepared in the annexed form, exhibiting the results of the examination, together with a letter containing any remarks or suggestions which they may consider to be deserving of the attention of the Senate.

104. The Candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in three classes:

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than nine-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than seven-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 3rd, of those who have obtained not less than five-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks assigned to each subject, or five-twelfths on the whole, shall not pass.

The Examiners shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

Form of tabular statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

No. of Fee Receipt.	Names of Candidates.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.									Total No. of marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed in what class ranked.	REMARKS.
		Law of Evidence.	Contracts.	Torts.	Criminal Law	Procedure.	Equity Jurisprudence.	Hindu and Mahomedan Law.	General Jurisprudence.	Vivâ Voce.				
		130	120	80	100	80	120	100	110	120				

Form of Application for Registration.

NAME.	Age.	Name and position of father or guardian.	Race, *i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c., and religion.	Town or village where resident.	Date of receiving the B. A. Degree.	Different schools at which educated, and time at each.	Present position or occupation.

VI.—L[illegible]ATION F[illegible]EE OF

105. An examination for the Degree of Master of Laws shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the second Monday in February.

106. Candidates for the Degree of M. L. must have taken the B. L. Degree in this or some other Indian University.

107. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st November preceding. Each Candidate must forward with his application his B. L. Diploma, or furnish other satisfactory evidence of his having obtained that Degree.

108. A fee of 50 Rupees must accompany the application of each Candidate, and no Candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid this fee to the Registrar. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of 50 Rupees on each occasion.

109. The examination for the Degree of M. L. shall be conducted partly by printed or written papers, and partly *vivâ voce.*

110. The *vivâ voce* examination shall be held at an interval of one week from the close of the examination, by printed or written papers.

111. Candidates for the Degree of M. L. shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. The entire course prescribed for the B. L. Examination with the following additions :—

1st.—Any Codes of substantive Law relating to the subjects of examination which may have been enacted by the Indian Legislature.

2nd.—The Cases and Notes in Smith's Leading Cases (the edition of 1867, by Maude and Chitty,) and in White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity (edition of 1866).

3rd.—Leading Cases on Hindu and Mahomedan Law decided by the High Courts of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and by the Privy Council.

4th.—The whole of Lindley's Introduction, instead of the parts selected for the B. L. Examination.

II. Mercantile and Maritime Law—

J. W. Smith's Compendium by Dowdeswell, 1865.

(Maude and Pollock's Laws of Shipping).

Tudor's Leading Cases on Mercantile and Maritime Law, (2nd edition).

The Indian Code on Bills and Notes if enacted.

III. The Law of Real and Personal Property—

(Joshua William's Principles of the Law of Real Property, edition 1865).

(Joshua William's Principles of the Law, of Personal Property, edition 1866).

Lewin on Trusts, 5th edition.

Dart's Vendors and Purchasers, 4th edition.

The Indian Succession Act.

The following cases from Tudor's Leading Cases on the Law of Real Property with the notes—

Bowle's Case; Clun's Case; Doe *v.* Hissoks.

Morley *v.* Bird; Richardson *v.* Langridge.

Rouse's Case; Seymor's Case.

Sury *v.* Pigot.

IV. Constitutional History—

(Hallam's Middle Ages, C. 8).

(Hallam's Constitutional History).

(George Norton's Rudimentals).

V. Public and Private International Law—

(Dr. Phillimore).

VI. Roman Civil Law—

(Sandar's Justinian).

(Lord Mackenzie's Studies on Roman Law).

112. The examination by printed or written papers shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday	10—1	Law of Evidence	130
	2—5	Contracts	120
Tuesday...	10—1	Torts and Criminal Law... ...	150
	2—5	Hindu and Mahomedan Law	100
Wednesday.. .	10—1	The Law of Real and Personal Property...	120
	2—5	Procedure	80
Thursday........	10—1	Equity Jurisprudence	120
	2—5	Mercantile and Maritime Law	100
Friday	10—1	Constitutional History	100
	2—5	Public International Law ...	100
Saturday........	10—1	Private International Law ...	110
	2—5	Roman Civil Law	110

In addition to the above 220 marks shall be allowed for the *vivâ voce* portion of the examination.

113. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

114. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, the Examiners shall hold a meeting, at which each Examiner shall submit his papers and also the value which he intends to assign to each question; in the event of a difference of opinion, the decision of the majority of the Examiners present shall prevail.

115. Within one month from the completion of the examination, the Examiners shall furnish to the Registrar a tabular statement prepared in the annexed form, exhibiting the results of the examination, together with a letter containing any

remarks or suggestions which they may consider to be deserving of the attention of the Senate.

116. The Candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in three classes :—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than nine-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than seven-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 3rd, of those who have obtained not less than five-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks assigned to each subject, or five-twelfth on the whole, shall not pass.

The Examiners shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

Form of tabular statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

		NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.																
No of Fee Receipt.	Names of Candidates.	Law of Evidence.	Contracts.	Torts and Criminal Law	Hindu & Mahomedan Law	Law of Real and Personal Property.	Procedure	Equity Jurisprudence.	Mercantile and Maritime Law.	Constitutional History.	Public International Law.	Private International Law	Roman Civil Law.	Vivâ Voce.	Total No. of marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what Class ranked.	REMARKS.
		130	120	150	100	120	80	120	100	100	100	110	110	220				

Form of application for registration.

NAME.	Age.	Name and position of father or guardian.	Race, *i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., and religion.	Town or village where resident.	Date of receiving the B. L. Degree.	Different schools at which educated, and time at each.	Present position or occupation.

VII.—EXAMINATION FOR DEGREES OF BACHELOR AND MASTER IN SURGERY.

117. Candidates for the Degree of M. B. and C. M. are required to have passed the First Examination in Arts of this or of some other recognized University,* and subsequently to have been engaged during five years in their professional studies. They shall be required to pass one preliminary scientific and two professional examinations.

LIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION

118. A Preliminary Scientific Examination shall be held in Madras once a year commencing on the second Monday in July.

119. Candidates must have completed their 18th year and shall produce certificates of having attended courses of lectures, as follows :—

Chemistry, (Inorganic, with Elements of Organic Chemistry) —one course of, at least, 100 lectures.

Botany—one course of, at least, 40 lectures.

The examination in systematic Botany shall comprise the

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*Such Candidates as have not passed in Latin at the F. A. Examination, shall be required to pass an examination in that language up to the F. A. standard. Vide Regulation 121.

following natural orders only: Ranunculaceæ, Papaveraceæ, Cruciferæ, Malvaceæ, Rutaceæ (includes Aurantiaceæ), Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Rubiaceæ, Compositæ, Apocyneæ, Asclepiadeæ, Loganiaceæ, Gentianaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Solanceæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Labiatæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Piperaceæ, Coniferæ, Palmaceæ, Liliaceæ, Scitamineæ, Graminoæ, and Filices.

Practical Chemistry—one course.

120. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date of examination, along with a fee of Rs. 10.

121. Candidates will be examined in accordance with the following scheme :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday ...	10—1 2—5	Chemistry ...	100	A written examination. An oral examination.
Tuesday...	10—1 2—5	Botany	50	A practical examination. An oral examination.
Wednesday	7—10	Practical Chemistry	100	A practical examination.
	2—5	Latin	100	An examination up to the F. A. standard for candidates who have not passed in Latin at the F. A. Examination.

122. Candidates failing to obtain one-fourth of the marks in Latin, one-third in each of the other subjects, and one-half of the aggregate number, shall not pass.

123. At the end of one week from the last day of the examination, the Examiners shall arrange the successful Candidates in the order of merit as ascertained by the numerical results of the examination.

124. The First M. B. and C. M. Examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the 4th Monday in July.

125. Candidates must produce certificates of having passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination, at least, two years previously and of having attended the following courses :—

Anatomy—two courses of, at least, 100 lectures each.

Physiology—two courses of, at least, 80 lectures each.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics—one course of, at least, 100 lectures.

Comparative Anatomy—one course of, at least, 40 lectures.

126. They must also produce certificates of having attended a course of Practical Pharmacy at a College, Hospital or Dispensary, and of having dissected the whole human body.

127. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date of examination, along with a fee of Rupees 20.

128. Candidates will be examined in the subjects above specified in accordance with the following scheme :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday.....	10—1 2—5	Anatomy.........	150	A written examination. An oral and practical examination.
Tuesday ...	10—1 2—5	Physiology.... .	150	A written examination. An oral examination.
Wednesday	10—1 2—5	Materia Medica ... Pharmacy..........	100 50	A written examination. An oral and practical examination.
Thursday...	10—1 2—5	Comparative Anatomy.......... ... Practical Anatomy	50 100	A written and oral examination. A practical examination.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number, shall not pass.

129. At the end of one week from the last day of examination, the Examiners shall arrange the successful Candidates in the order of merit as ascertained by the numerical results of the examination.

S[illegible] L[illegible] IN[illegible]

130. The Second M. B. and C. M. Examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the third Monday in July.

131. Candidates must produce certificates of having passed the Preliminary Scientific and First M. B. and C. M. Examination; of having, subsequently to passing their First M. B. and C. M. Examination, been engaged, at least, two years, in Medical studies; and of having attended the following courses:—

Surgery—two courses of, at least, 100 lectures each.

Medicine and Pathology—two courses of, at least, 100 lectures each.

Midwifery, &c.—one course of, at least, 80 lectures.

Medical Jurisprudence—one course of, at least, 60 lectures.

Hygiene—one course of, at least, 40 lectures.

Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery—one course of, at least, 40 lectures.

Organic Chemistry (the Medical Chemistry of animal secretions, morbid products, &c.)—one course.

Operative Surgery—one course.

Clinical Surgery—three courses of, at least, 40 lectures each.

Do. Medicine— do. do. do.

Of having attended the Surgical and Medical practice of a recognized Hospital during four academic years, contemporaneously with the abovementioned lectures on Clinical Surgery and Clinical Medicine; of having attended the practice of an Ophthalmic Hospital during six months; of having attended the practice of a Midwifery Hospital during three months; of being competent to attend cases of labour; of having performed the principal major and minor surgical operations on the dead body, and of having dissected during two Winter Sessions.

132. Candidates must also produce reports with comments of six Medical and of six Surgical cases observed and recorded by themselves, and certified by the professors of Medicine and Surgery respectively of the School at which the Candidate has studied.

133. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date of examination, along with a fee of Rupees 30.

134. Candidates shall be examined in the subjects above specified in accordance with the following scheme:—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday ..	10—1 2—5	Medicine and Pathology.	150	A written examination. An oral examination.
Tuesday...	7—10 2—5	Clinical Medicine. Do. Surgery...	100 100	Practical examination in hospital.
Wednesday	10—1 2—5	Surgery	150	A written examination. An oral examination
Thursday.	10—1 2—5	Midwifery, &c...... Medical Jurisprudence..............	100 75	Written and oral examination.
Friday. ...	7—10 2—5	Hygiene ... . Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.	50 75	Written and oral examination. Written, oral and Practical examination.
Saturday..	7—10 2—5	Organic Chemistry and use of the Microscope. Operative Surgery	50 75	Oral and practical. Practical examination.
		Reports of six Medical cases....... Reports of six Surgical cases.	100 100	Vide para. 132.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number, shall not pass.

135. Candidates are expected to exhibit the mode of applying surgical apparatus of kinds; to undertake the chemical examination of morbid products, and to have a fair knowledge of the mode of employing the microscope in the detection of normal and abnormal objects connected with the study of medicine.

136. At the end of one week from the last day of examination, the Examiners shall arrange the successful Candidates in the order of merit, as ascertained by the numerical results of the examination. A certificate, under the seal of the University and signed by the Chancellor, shall be delivered to each passed Candidate.

137. Candidates, who have been exempted under former rules from examination in Comparative Anatomy and Hygiene on taking the degree of M. B. and C. M., shall be required to undergo examination in these subjects on proceeding to the Degree of M. D.

138. In certain exceptional cases, to be decided upon by the Syndicate, Candidates will be permitted to appear for the Preliminary Scientific and First Examinations in the same year, and to come up in the succeeding year for the Second or Pass Examination, on condition that the requisite certificates be presented, and that the total period of study does not fall short of five years.

VIII.—Examination for Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

139. Candidates who have obtained the degree of M. B and C. M. will be permitted to proceed to the degree of M. D. without examination, on producing a certificate of having been engaged two years in the practice of their profession subsequent to having taken the degree of M. B. and C. M. of this or of some other recognized University. From the 1st January 1872 Candidates will be required to have graduated in Arts.

140. Each Candidate must produce a testimonial, signed by at least two Doctors of Medicine, that he is in habits and character a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

141. The certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least one month before the date of the Convocation conferring degrees, along with a fee of Rupees 50.

142. Graduates of the Medical College shall be allowed to present themselves for the degree of M. D. on producing the diploma of the Medical College and a certificate of having been engaged subsequently for five years in the practice of their profession.

143. Graduates shall forward their certificates and the testimonial indicated in para. 140 to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date of examination, along with a fee of Rupees 50.

144. They shall pass an examination in accordance with the following scheme :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday...	10—1 3—6	Surgery and Clinical Surgery.	250	Written examination. Practical examination in Hospital.
Tuesday..	10—1 3—6	Medicine and Pathology.	250	Written examination. Practical examination in Hospital.
Wednesday	7—10 2—5	Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.	150	Practical examination in Hospital. Written and oral examination.
Thursday.	10—1 3—6	Hygiene...... ...... Comparative Anatomy....	50 50	Written and oral examination.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number, shall not pass.

145. At the end of one week from the last day of the examination, the Examiners shall arrange the successful Candidates in the order of merit, as ascertained by the numerical results of the examination.

146. This examination shall be held once a year, at such time as the Syndicate shall determine.

Form of application for admission to the M. B. and C. M. Degree Examination.

NAME	Age	Name and position of father or guardian.	Race, i. e., nation, tribe, &c., and religion.	Town or village where resident.	Date of passing the Matriculation or First Arts Examination.	Different schools at which educated, and time at each.	Present position or occupation.

IX.—EXAMINATION FOR DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

147. An examination for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering shall be held at Madras once a year, commencing on the second Monday in February.

148. Candidates for the degree of B. C. E. must have completed two years from the time of passing the First Examination in Arts either in this or one of the other Indian Universities.

149. Candidates for the degree of B. C. E. must apply to the Registrar for admission to the examination not later than the 1st November preceding, at the same time sending in their certificate of having passed the First Examination in Arts, and notifying the optional subjects in which they elect to be examined.

150. A fee of 30 Rupees must be paid by each Candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering, and no Candidate shall be examined unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of 30 Rupees on each occasion.

151. The examination shall be conducted partly by means of printed papers and partly *vivâ voce*, and in respect to Surveying and Levelling it shall be practical as well as theoretical.

152. Candidates for the degree of B. C. E. shall be examined in the following branches of knowledge; it being imperative upon Candidates to pass an examination in the first three branches, but optional with them to select either IV., V., and VI., *or* VII. and VIII. :—

I. Mathematics.
II. Natural Philosophy.
III. Mensuration and Estimate-making.
IV. Surveying and Levelling.
V. Constructive Engineering.
VI. Architectural and Topographical Drawing.
VII. Mechanical Engineering.
VIII. Machine Drawing.

i. Mathematics.

1.—*Algebra.*

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Involution, and Evolution of Algebraical quantities.
Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple.
Simple and Quadratic Equations, and questions producing them.
Surds.
Algebraic Proportion and Variation.
Permutations and Combinations.
Binomial Theorem.
Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Harmonical Progressions.
Simple and Compound Interest, and Discount.
Calculation and use of Logarithms.

2.—*Geometry.*

Euclid—Books I., II., III., IV., VI., and XI., to Proposition 21, with definitions of Book V.; also easy Deductions.

3.—*Plane Trigonometry.*

The solution of Plane Triangles, especially as applied in practice, and the investigation of the formulæ required in the several processes.

The construction of Tables of Goniometric Functions.

ii. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

(1.) *Statics and Dynamics.*—Treated mathematically, but without the aid of the Differential and Integral Calculus.

Composition and resolution of forces in one plane.

The Centre of Gravity.

The mechanical powers and their principal applications.

Virtual Velocities.

Friction, and the Rigidity of Cords

The three laws of motion, with the different measures of force and their relation to one another.

Motion of a material particle under the action of a constant force, in free space, down an inclined plane, and in a circular arc, with the theory of the Simple Pendulum.

Unit of *work;* useful work of the simple machines; sources and reservoirs of force.

(2.) *Hydrostatics and Pneumatics*—Treated as in the case of Statics and Dynamics.

Equilibrium and Pressure of Fluids, elastic and non-elastic. Specific Gravity.

The application of Hydrostatic and Pneumatic principles to the examination of the Steam Engine, Barometer, Thermometer, Common Pump, Forcing Pump, Condenser, Hydraulic Press, Fire Engine, Diving Bell, and Siphon; also the general process of measuring heights by means of the Barometer.

(3.) *Hydraulics.*—Discharge of fluid through various orifices under varying circumstances.

Effects of Vena Contracta.
Flow of water in Rivers and Canals, and over Weirs and Calingulas.
Time of filling and emptying Locks.

iii. Mensuration and Estimate-making.

Mensuration of Planes and Solids.

Preparation of Estimates for Roads, Canals, and Masonry work connected therewith, as well as for ordinary buildings.

iv. Surveying and Levelling.

Surveying with the Chain, with Prismatic Compass and Chain, with Theodolite and Chain, and with Circumferentor and Chain.
Keeping a Field Book and Plotting.

The Theory and Practice of Levelling, including the use and adjustments of the Y Level and Troughton and Simms Level; also the keeping a Field Book and Drawing Sections Measurement of heights by means of the Aneroid and the Mountain Barometer.

v. Constructive Engineering.

Preparation of building materials, and estimation of their strength.
The equilibrium of arches and roofs.
Stability of abutments, piers, and retaining walls.
Construction of, and determination of, proper proportions for Buildings, Brick Bridges, Stone Bridges, Weirs, Calingulas. Sluices, Canals, Locks, and Roads.
General principles of Carpentry, Smiths' work, Iron founding and casting.

vi. Architectural and Topographical Drawing.

Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Buildings, Bridges, Locks, Anicuts, Calingulas, and all kinds of Sluices.
Plans of Road Surveys
Maps of general Surveys

vii Mechanical Engineering.

Calculation of dimensions of parts of machinery.
Expedients for transmitting and modifying motion, and for gaining power.

The nature of steam, with the properties of ordinary kinds of fuel, and the estimation of their caloric power.

The construction and working of all classes of Steam Engines
The management of Workshops, rates of prices, value of work, estimation of labour in Carpentry, Smiths' work, Iron founding and casting

viii. Machine Drawing.

Plans, elevations, sections and projections of machines, such as Crabs, Cranes, Lathes, Dredges, Punching and Shearing Machines, Pile Drivers, and Steam Engines of all classes.

Drawing of all kinds of Tools.

Working drawings of the component parts of Machines.

153. *Scheme of Examination for B. C. E. Degree.*

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday....	10—1 2—5	Surveying and Levelling..	150	*Vivâ voce* included.
Tuesday...	10—1 2—5	Constructive Engineering.	300	
Wednesday	10—1 2—5	Hydraulics................ .... Estimating...	100 50	
Thursday.	10—1	Euclid and Algebra	125	Algebra. . = 50 Euclid..... = 75 Mensur.. . = 50 Plane Trig = 75
	2—5	Mensuration and Plane Trig.	125	
Friday.....	10—1 2—5	Architectural Drawing .. .. Topographical Drawing......	50 50	
Saturday..	10—1	Statics and Dynamics........	150	Each 75
	2—5	Hydrostatics & Pneumatics.	100	Hydrostatics... = 60 Pneumatics.... = 40
		Total	..1,200	

154. To qualify for the degree of B. C. E., Candidates must obtain one-third of the total marks assigned to each Branch, and one-half of the aggregate number.—Further in Branch II. the marks allotted to Hydraulics shall be 100, of which number one-third must be secured to entitle a Candidate to pass.

155. The passed Candidates shall be arranged in three classes The first, consisting of those who have obtained not less than nine-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The second, of those who have obtained not less than seven-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The third, of those who have obtained not less than the minimum qualifying for a degree.

The names of the Candidates placed in the first class shall be ranked in order of merit as determined by the total marks obtained by each: but the Examiners shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

156. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

157. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, the Examiners shall hold a meeting, at which each Examiner shall submit his papers to his colleagues for remarks and suggestions, the adoption of which, however, shall be left to his own discretion.

158 Within one month from the completion of the examination the Examiners shall furnish to the Registrar a tabular statement prepared in the annexed form, exhibiting the results of the examination, together with a letter containing any remarks or suggestions which they may consider to be deserving of the attention of the Senate, with reference to the results of the examination, or to the Regulations of the University as

bearing upon the Faculty of Civil Engineering, and bringing to notice any striking defects that may have characterized the answers of the students generally, or of particular students.

Form of tabular statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

No. of candidates in alphabetical order.	Names of candidates.	Where educated.	Mathematics.	Natural Philosophy.	Mensuration and Estimate-making.	Surveying and Levelling.	Constructive Engineering.	Architectural and Topographical Drawing.	Mechanical Engineering.	Machine Drawing.	Total.	Passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class placed.	REMARKS.
			200	350	100	150	300	100	450	100	1200			

Form of application for registration.

NAME.	Age.	Name and position of father or guardian.	Race, *i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c., and religion.	Town or village where resident.	Date of passing the First Arts Examination.	Different schools at which educated, and time at each.	Present position or occupation.	Optional subject.

I. A Convocation for the purpose of conferring degrees shall be held annually in the month of March.

II. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall assemble in the Senate-room at the hour named for the Convoca-

tion, and shall proceed in procession from it to the hall in which the degrees are to be conferred.

III. The hall shall be so arranged that the Chancellor's chair may be somewhat in advance; the chairs assigned to the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows being placed in a half circle, so as to leave full space for the presentation of the Candidates.

IV. The Candidates shall be arranged in a line opposite to the Chancellor.

V. On the procession entering the hall, the candidates shall rise and remain standing until the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows have taken their seats.

VI. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows having taken their places, the Chancellor shall say:

This Convocation of the Senate of the University of Madras has been called to confer Degrees upon the Candidates who, in the examination recently held for that purpose, have been certified to be worthy of the same. Let the Registrar read the names of the Candidates approved and recommended by the Examiners for Degrees.

The Registrar shall then read the report of the Examiners, which shall be in the following form:

We, the Examiners appointed by the Senate of the University of Madras to conduct the examination for the degree of ——, do hereby certify that we have examined the persons whose names are hereinafter set down, and that we do adjudge them to be worthy of the degree of ——, and do recommend them accordingly to be admitted to the same.

Witness our hands, &c.

The Chancellor shall then say:

Let the Candidates stand forward.

Then the Candidates standing up and advancing a step or two, the Chancellor shall put them the following questions:

Question. Do you sincerely promise and declare that, if admitted to the degrees for which you are severally Candidates, and for which you have been recommended, you will in your daily life and conversation conduct yourselves as becomes Members of this University?

Answer. I do promise.

Quest. Do you promise that to the utmost of your opportunity and ability you will support and promote the cause of morality and sound learning?

Ans. I do promise.

Quest. Do you promise that you will, as far as in you lies, uphold and advance social order and the well-being of your fellow-men?

Ans. I do promise.

In the case of Candidates for Medical or Legal Degrees, the following addition shall be made:—

Quest. Do you promise that you will faithfully and carefully fulfil the duties of the Medical (or Legal) profession, that you will on all occasions maintain its purity and reputation, and that you will never deviate from the straight path of its honorable exercise by making your knowledge subservient to unworthy ends?

Ans. I do promise.

Then the Chancellor shall say:

Let the Candidates be now presented.

Then the Candidates shall be presented by the heads of their respective schools or colleges, or by one of the Examiners, to the Chancellor, one by one, in the order in which they stand in the Examiners' report.

The manner of presentation shall be as follows:

The presenter taking the right hand of the Candidate shall advance with him to the footstool of the Chancellor, and shall say.

Mr., or my Lord Chancellor, I present unto you this person

————, who has been certified after examination, to be duly qualified to receive the degree of ———— in the University of Madras.

Then the Chancellor shall say to the Candidate :

A. B., by virtue of the authority vested in me as Chancellor of the University of Madras, I admit thee to the Degree of ————in this University, and in token thereof I present unto thee this Diploma, and authorize thee to wear the hood ordained, as the insignia of thy Degree.

The Chancellor shall then present to the Candidate the Diploma; and the presenter shall invest him with the hood. The Candidate shall then bow and retire to his place.

When all the Candidates have been presented, the Chancellor shall say to the Registrar:

Let the Degrees conferred now be proclaimed.

Then the Registrar shall read the Record of the Degrees conferred, as follows :

We the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the University of Madras, do hereby proclaim and make known that we have admitted to the Degree of ———— the following persons, they having been first certified unto us as fit persons to receive the same.

The Registrar shall then present the above Record to the Chancellor, who shall sign the same.

Then an address shall be made to the Candidates by a Member of the Senate appointed by the Chancellor, exhorting them to conduct themselves suitably unto the position to which, by the Degree conferred upon them, they have attained.

The address being ended, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows shall rise up, and the Chancellor shall say :

I dissolve this Convocation.

Then the Chancellor and Senate shall retire in procession to the Senate room, the Graduates standing.

In the absence of the Chancellor, his place shall be taken, and his duties performed, by the Vice-Chancellor.

(Appointed by the Senate.)

THE CHANCELLOR.

A purple teray velvet gown, made like an Oxford Proctor's Dress Gown, with two-inch gold lace down the fronts and round the bottom of the sleeves outside.

A black velvet Academic cap, bound round with gold lace and gold tassel, nine inches long.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

A purple silk gown, same shape as the Chancellor's, and trimmed in the same way, but with silver lace.

A cap like the Chancellor's, but with silver lace and tassel.

REGISTRAR.

A black silk laced gown.
A black cloth Academic cap.

THE SENATE.

A subdued crimson silk gown.
Black velvet Academic cap.

B. A.

A blue silk gown.
A black silk hood, lined with cerise.
An Academic cap (optional.)

M. A

A gown as B. A. with velvet fronts, &c.
Hood as B. A., but with the addition of a gold colored border.

B. L.

A puce silk gown.
Hood lined with pink.

M. B. and C. M.

A Maroon silk gown, shape of the B. A., with velvet fronts.
Hood lined with lilac.

M. D.

A Maroon silk gown with velvet fronts, &c.
Hood lined with lilac, and gold colored binding.

B. C. E.

A red silk gown, same shape as the B. A.
Hood lined with sky-blue.

SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION
IN
LANGUAGES, &c.

MATRICULATION.

English.

1874—Aytoun—Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers, No. 1. (Edinburgh after Flodden.)

Johnson—Vanity of Human Wishes.

Scott—Lord of the Isles, Canto VI. from the beginning of Stanza 14 to the end of Stanza 35, omitting from Stanza 16, line 13, to end of Stanza 17.

Cowper—Boadicea, Alexander Selkirk, the Loss of the Royal George, Ode to Mrs. Unwin ("The twentieth year is well nigh past.")

Irving—Life of Goldsmith—Chapters 17 to 29, inclusive.

Latin.

Virgil—Æneid, Lib. IX. 176—449.
Ovid—Metamorphoses.
The Deluge, (Lib. I. v. v. 244-312).
Ajax and Ulysses, (Lib. XIII. v. v. 1-498).
Julius Cæsar, (Lib. XV. v. v.745-879).
Cæsar—Civil War, Lib. I.

Greek.

Euripides—Medea.
Xenophon—Anabasis, Lib. III. and IV.

*Sanscrit.**

Hitopadesa—Parts III. and IV.

Kumara Sambhava—Cantos I to IV.

Persian.

Akhlakh-i-Mohsini—First 8 Chapters.

Bostan—First 2 Chapters.

Arabic.

Ikhwan-us-safa—5 Messengers.

Dewan-i-ali—The first half.

Tamil.

Nalavenba Churukkam—112 Stanzas (abridged and expurgated Edition, published by Pushparatha Chetti).

Pazshamozshi—75 Stanzas (Edition by C. Rajagopal Pillai).

Uttara Kandam (Prose) Up to the story of Sita's banishment from Ayodhya. The new Edition by Srinivassa Ragava Chariar).

Telugu.

Bharatam Udyoga Parvam 3rd Aswasa, or the story of Kristna's Embassy.

Nithichandrika (Part I.) Mitra Lábham.

Canarese.

Padya Sára. (Printed at the Mysore Government Press)

Kathâ Sangraha—Parts 1 and 2. (Printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Bangalore).

Malayalam.

Chanakya Sutram—Parts I., II., and III.

Krishnárjuna Vijayam Ottam Tullal.

Brief Sketches of Europe.

Hindustani.

Bagh-o-Bahar—The whole.

Musnavi Hasan—The whole.

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* In the Déva Nágari character only.

Uriya.

Mahábbharat Birat Parva.

Raghuvansa.

Batris Singpasan.

MATRICULATION.

English.

1875—Goldsmith—The Traveller.

Campbell—The Soldier's Dream, Hohenlinden, Lochiel's Warning, O'Connor's Child.

Macaulay—The Battle of the Lake Regillus.

De la Motte Fouqué—Sintram and his Companions (as published by Lumley.)

Latin.

Virgil—Æneid, Lib. I.

Cæsar—DeBello Gallico, Lib. V.

Greek.

Homer—Iliad, Lib. I.

Xenophon—Anabasis, Lib. I. and II.

*Sancrit.**

Panchatantram—2nd Book.

Ramayana—First 13 Cantos.

Persian.

Akhlak-i-Mohsini—20 Chapters.

Yousuff Zalika—From the Dastan-i-Shama-i-Jamal-i-Yousuff to the Chapter Dar chah and aklitam Yousuff-ra, inclusive.

Tamil.

Nalavenba—The latter half. (Abridged edition).

Palamole—50 Stanzas. (Subaroy Chetty's edition).

Rámayana—Uttarakandam, lately published. The latter half.

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* In the Déva Nágari character only.

Telugu.

Harischundropakhyanum, Padyakavyam — 1st and 2nd Cantos.

Essay on British Constitution. (The whole).

Canarese.

Kâvya Mâle—Padya 1—269. (Mangalore edition of 1874).

Hanumad Vilâsa. (Carnatic Press, Bangalore).

Malayalam.

Uttara Rámáyanam—The 1st Chapter only.

Kartaviryarjuna Vijayam—Ottam Tullal.

Hindustani.

Alf-i-Leila—To the end of the story of the third Kalandar.

Divan-i-Rind—From Alif to Be (inclusive).

Oriya.

Mahabharat Birât Parva.

Hitopadesha—Books III. and IV.

Universal History by Nobin Chandra Sarangee.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

English.

1874—Johnson's Life of Pope excluding the criticism on Epitaphs.

Macaulay's History of England, Chapter I.

Milton's Paradise Lost, Book VI.

Byron's Lara.

Tennyson's Enoch Arden.

Latin.

Cicero—Catiline Orations, 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Livy—Lib. XXIII.

Virgil—Æneid Lib. II.

Horace—Odes Lib. I.

Greek.

Sophocles Œdipus Tyrannus.

Herodotus, Lib. VI. and VII.

*Sanscrit.**

Raghuvamsa Cantos I—IX. (inclusive.)

Bhatti Kavya—Chapters VIII, IX, XI and XII.

Persian.

Tarikh-i-Ferishta—First 30 pages.

Abul Fazl—Part I.

Shah Namah—Chapter I.

Dewan-i-Hafiz—First 40 pages.

Arabic.

Nafahat-ul-yemen—First 40 pages.

Alif-Laila—5, 6, 7 and 8 nights.

Alfia—First 50 pages.

Dewan-i-Ali—First 20 pages.

Tamil.

Naishadha—The first three and the last five Padalams. (The Edition published by the Educational Department.)

Naladiyar—From the 6th to the 15th Chapter (inclusive.)

Ramayanam Sundra Kandam—The First half.

Telugu.

Bhagavatam—The 8th Skandha.

Virata Parvam—First and Third Aswasas.

Canarese.

Prakkavya Malike, Pages 101—186 (Printed at the Mysore Government Press, Bangalore.)

Mudra Rakshasa (Printed at the Vichara Darpana Press, Bangalore.)

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* In the Déva Nágari character only.

Malayalam.

Nala Charitram, Parts I—IV inclusive.

Bharatam Karna Parvam.

Malayala Bhasha Vyakaranam—163 rules of Syntax.

Hindustani.

Ikhwan-us-Safa 5th Messenger to end.

Gulistan—Chapters 4—6 and 9.

Masnavi-i-Hasan.

Gulzar-i-Nasimi.

History.

The Sicilian Expedition as in Grote or Thirlwall.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

English.

1875—Shakspeare—Henry V.

Tennyson—Œnone and Ulysses.

Milton—Paradise Lost, Book IX.

Scott—Ivanhoe.

Macaulay—Essay on the War of the Spanish Succession.

Latin.

Virgil—Æneid, Lib. III.

Horace—Odes, Lib. III.

Cicero—De Officiis, Lib. I.

Livy—Lib. XXIV.

Greek.

Sophocles—Œdipus Coloneus.

Herodotus—Lib. II. and III.

*Sanscrit.**

Raghuvamsa—Cantos XV. to XVIII.

Mudra-Rakshasa. (The Prakrit to be omitted in the Examination.)

* In the Déva Nágari character only.

Persian.

Abul Fazl—First book.

Dewan-i-Gany, from Alif to Fay.

Arabic.

Alf-i-Liala—51 to 77 Nights.

Alfia—30 pages.

Tamil.

Bharatam, Aranya Parvam—Thuruvasa Muni Sargam to the end of the Parvam, also Virata Parvam - First two Sargams.

Naladiyar—From the 16th to the 30th Chapter (inclusive.)

Ramayanam (Prose) Sundara Kandam. From Vana-banga Padalam to the end of the Kandam.

Telugu.

Virata Parvam—The last two Aswasas.

Harischandropakyanam (Dwipada) 2nd Part.

Canarese.

Channa Basava Purana; Sandhi 1 to 8. (Printed at the tho Sarasvati Nelaya Press, Madras.)

Katha Sangraha, Part 3. (Printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Bangalore.)

Malayalam.

Panchatantram—Parts III., IV., and V.

Kallyana Sougantlukam-Ottam Tullal.

Malayala Bhasha Vyakaranam,—Syntax.

Hindustani.

Gulistan—The whole.

Dewan-i-Atish—The whole.

History.

History of Greece from the beginning of the Persian War to the battle of Platæa.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

English.

1876.—Shakspeare—The Merchant of Venice.
Milton—Paradise Lost, Book I.
Coleridge—The Rime of the Ancient Mariner.
Scott—Quentin Durward.
Plutarch—The Lives of Pericles and Fabius Maximus, as edited by A. H. Clough (Sampson, Low & Co.)

Latin.

Terence—Adelphi.
Horace—Odes, Lib. IV.
Cicero—Divinatio in Q. Cæcilium.
Livy—Lib. XXV.

Greek.

Sophocles—Ajax.
Herodotus—Lib. VIII. and IX.

*Sanscrit.**

Kumārasambhava—The first seven Cantos.
Sakuntala—(Prakrit passages omitted).

Persian.

Anvar-i-Sohili—Chapters II., III. and IV.
Dewan-i-Muzher.
Dewan-i-Hafiz—Radeef-i-Meem only.

Tamil.

Bharatam—Virátaparvam. Two last Sargams.
Naladiyar—31—37 Chapters, inclusive.
Ramayana—Ayodiya kandam. First five Padalams.

Telugu.

Bharata Souptica Purwa—The whole.
Manucharitra—First Canto.
Neetichandrica—Mitrabheda (2nd Part).

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* In the Déva Nágari character only.

Canarese.

Channa Basava Purâna ; Sandhi 1—10, of 2nd Kanda, (Saraswati Nilaya Press, Madras).

Katha Sangraha, Part IV.

Malayalam.

Bharatam—Sallya Santi Anusásanikam and Aswamethikam Parvams.

Băla Bhúshanam—by Pachu Músșadu.

Hindustani.

Khirod Afroz—Chapters 3, 4 and 5.

Araish-i-Mahfil.

Guldusta-i-Sukhun.

History.

History of Rome—The Punic Wars.

B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

English.

1875—Carlyle on Burns.

Milton's Areopagitica.

Mill's Inaugural address.

Selections from the Essays of Elia, viz.,

Christ's Hospital.

The two races of man.

Imperfect sympathies.

My first play.

Shakspeare's Richard II.

Spenser's Faerie Queen, Book I, Canto I.

Coleridge's Christabel.

Selections from the Golden Treasury, viz., The Poems numbered as follows: 30, 32, 58, 116, 123, 139, 141, 196, 222, 227, 241, 244, 256, and 287.

Latin.

Tacitus—Annals, Lib. I and II.
Cicero—Tusculan Disputations IV. and V.
Lucretius—Lib. I.
Terence—Adelphi.
Livy—Lib. XXV.

Greek.

Æschylus—Septem Contra Thebas.
Æschines—In Ctesiphontem.

*Sanscrit.**

Kiratarjuniya, Cantos I—V. (inclusive.)
Vira Charita.
Megha Duta.

Persian.

Toghra-i-Mash-hadi—First Risalah.
Ruqat-i-Bedil—First 20 pages.
Secunder-Namah—First 40 pages of Second part.
Dewan-i-Nasir Ali—First 30 pages.

Arabic.

Maqamat-i-Hariri—First 30 pages.
Tarikh-i-Misr—First 30 pages.
Dewan-i-Mutanabi—First 30 pages.
Dewan-i-Hasan-bin-Sabit—First 30 pages.

Tamil.

Ramayanam Ayodhya Kandam—First five Padalams.
Kural, 86—108 Chapters (both inclusive.)
Thandi Alankara Saram (Edited by Srinivasa Ragava Chariar.)

Telugu.

Ramayanam Acha Tenugu, 3rd, 4th and 5th Kandams.
Naishadha by Srinadha—First Aswasa.
Narasa Bhoopaleyam—4th and 5th Chapters.

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* In the Déva Nágari character only.

Canarese.

Jaimini Bharata—Chapters 17 to 25 inclusive (either the Bangalore or Mangalore editions.)

Viveka Chintamani—First two parts, pages 1—302 (small 16mo. size) published at the Sarasvati Velasa Press, Madras.

Malayalam.

Bharatam—Udyoga and Bhishma Parvam.

Ramayanam—Sundara Kandam.

MalayalaBhashaVyakaranam—Etymology and Syntax.

Hindustani.

Fisana-i-Ajaib—First 50 pages.

Suroor-i-Sultani—First 30 pages.

Dewani-i-Nasikh—Letter A.

Masnavi-i-Mulana-Rum.

B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

English.

1876—Shakspeare—Antony and Cleopatra.

Spenser—Faerie Queen, Book I, Cantos 2 and 3.

Selections from the Golden Treasury, viz., the Poems numbered as follows : 6, 27, 57, 70, 72, 78, 84, 118, 120, 122, 146, 154, 205, 218, 235.

Bacon—Advancement of Learning, Book I.

Carlyle—Hero Worship, Lectures III., and V.

Mill—Essays on Bentham and Coleridge.

Latin.

Lucretius—De Rerum Naturâ, Lib. III.

Juvenal—Satires VIII., XIII., and XIV.

Cicero—Select Epistles (Clarendon Series.)

Tacitus—Annals, Lib. III and IV.

Greek.

Æschylus—Agamemnon.

Æschines—In Ctesiphontem.

*Sanscrit.**

Nalopakhyanam—Books I—XV.

Malavikagnimitram.

Persian.

Roquat-i-Bedil—First 50 pages.

Dewan-i-Nasir Ali from Alif to Jeem.

Arabic.

Tarikh-i-Misar—First 50 pages.

Dewan-i-zohare—The whole.

Tamil.

Kamba Ramayanam, Ayodhya Kandam. From Ganga-Padalam to the end of the Kandam.

Bhagavatam—The first 200 Stanzas (to be edited by D. Seshaiangar.)

Kural—The first 10 Chapters.

Telugu.

Manu Charitra—The 4th Aswasa.

Hari Vamsam—2nd Part, 2 Aswasas.

Raghava Pandaviyam—The 1st Aswasa.

Canarese.

Pampâ Râmâyana Ashvâsa—1 to 5. (To be printed at the Mysore Government Press.)

Viveka Chintamani—Prakarana 3 to end. (Printed at The Sarasvati Nelaya Press, Madras.)

Malayalam.

Bharatam Sambhava Parvam from and including Kacha's Apprenticeship under Sukra.

Bhagavatam Shashta Skantham, Second Edition. Printed at Calicut.

Keralolpatti.

Hindustani.

Araish-i-Mahfil (by Meer Shere Ali Afsoos).

First Dewan-i-Nasik. The whole (exclusive of Margin.)

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1877.—Shakspeare—Hamlet.

Shelley—Adonais.

Selections from the Golden Treasury, viz., The Poems numbered as follows:—12, 49, 56, 64, 71, 75, 107, 110, 151, 161, 168, 170, 202, 213, 220, 224, 236, 243, and 278.

Herbert Spencer—Education,—What knowledge is of most worth.

Newman—The Office and Work of Universities, Chapters I—IX.

Ruskin—Selections (Smith, Elder, and Co. MDCCCLXI)—pp. 278—321 (inclusive).

Latin.

Lucretius De Rerum Naturâ, Lib. V.

Horace—Satires, Lib. I. and II.

Cicero—De Finibus, Lib. I. and II.

Tacitus—Annals, Lib. V. and VI.

Greek.

Æschylus—Prometheus Vinctus.

Thucydides—Lib. II.

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Magha—I—VI.

Vikramorvasi.

Persian.

Tarik-i-Firishta—History of the Emperor Baber.

Abul Fazl—First Daftar.

Dewan-i-Saib—From Alif to Be (inclusive).

Musnavi-i-Mowlana Room—First half of the 1st Daftar

Tamil.

Ramayana—Kishkunda Kandam, up to the death of Vali.

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Selapudikaram —8 to 10 Cantos (inclusive).
Introduction to Nannul.

Telugu.

Vasucharitra—1st Canto.
Harivumsa—3rd and 4th Cantos, Part II.
Panjathapatharana—1st and 2nd Cantos.

Canarese.

Pampa Râmâyana—Asvâsa 6—9. (Mysore Government Press).
Sabda Mani Darpana—Chapters 1—4. (Mangalore Edition).

Malayalam.

Bhagavatam—Saptama and Ashtama Skanthams.
Panchadesáprakaranam—The First 7 Prakaranams.

Hindustani.

Hamalat-i-Hyderi—112 pages. (Printed Edition of 1849.)
Nasiri-Benazir.
Dewan-i-Aseer—Lucknovi Raduf Alif only.
Dewan-i-Ghalib.

Selected portions of History.

1875—England from 1660 to 1688.
1867—England from the accession to the death of Charles I.
1877—History of France—The reign of Louis XIV.

M. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

English.

Spenser—The Faerie Queen, Book I.
Shakspeare—Midsummer Night's Dream.
Richard II.
King Lear.
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Fall of Sejanus.

Milton—Paradise Lost, Books X., XI. and XII.
Areopagitica.
Butler—Hudibras, Part I.
Dryden—Absalom and Achithophel.
A parallel of Poetry and Painting.
Swift—Gulliver's Travels, Parts I., II and III.
Addison—The Coverly Papers, the Criticism on Milton's Paradise Lost, and Nos. 55—63 (inclusive) of the Spectator.
Johnson—Lives of Savage, Dryden, and Pope.
Burke—Speech on Fox's India Bill.
Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful.

Greek.

Æschylus—Prometheus Vinctus.
Agamemnon.
Homer—Iliad—Books XXII—XXIV.
Thucydides—Books I., II. and III.
Aristophanes—Nubes.
Aves.
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Plato—Phædo.
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Aristotle—Ethics, Books I, II., and III.

Latin.

Virgil—Georgics, Book IV.
Horace—Epistles.
Plautus—Miles Gloriosus.
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Pliny—Epistles, Books VIII., IX., and X.

Sanscrit *

Twelve Hymns from the 1st Mandala of the Rig-Veda

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Vedantà sara of Sádananda.

The examination will include a passage from Milton or Shakspeare to be translated into the Sanskrit Anushtup metre, as well as Sanscrit prose composition.

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Selected portions of History.

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1876—The period of the Crusades.

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Calicut.
Coimbatore.
Kumbhakonam.
Madras.
Masulipatam.
Mangalore.
Palamcottah.
Rajahmundry.
Tanjore.
Trichinopoly.
Trivandrum.
Vizagapatam.

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Church Mission Society's College, Cottàyam.
Church Mission Society's Institution, Cotta, near Colombo.
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Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Government Normal School, Madras.
High School, Bangalore.
London Mission Institution, Madras.
London Mission Institution, Bangalore.
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Provincial School, Bellary.
Provincial School, Calicut.
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THE GOVERNOR'S SCHOLARSHIP.

THIS INDENTURE is made the twenty-third day of May one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight Between the Right Hon'ble Francis Napier *Baron* Napier, K. T., and Governor of Fort St. George of the one part, and The University of Madras of the other part. Whereas the said Francis Baron Napier, being desirous of promoting the advancement of sound learning and education amongst persons born in the City and Collectorate of Madras, hath determined, with the approbation of the said University of Madras, to institute a Scholarship tenable for three years to be the subject of competition between students born as aforesaid who have Matriculated at the said University of Madras, and to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth; and whereas for effectuating such desire and determination the said Francis Baron Napier hath proposed to give and appropriate the sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees to be applied in such manner as should be deemed most conducive to the purposes aforesaid. And whereas it hath been agreed that the said sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees should be invested in the name and under the control of the said University of Madras in the manner hereinafter provided, and that the said University of Madras should hold the said sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees together with all further sums which the said Francis Baron Napier may hereafter pay to the said University of Madras for the purposes herein provided for and the Securities wherein the same respectively shall from time to time be invested and the interest, dividends, and income thereof upon the trust hereinafter declared and contained concerning the same respectively: And whereas in pursuance of the said agreement the said Francis Baron Napier hath this day paid to the said University of Madras the sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees; Now this

INDENTURE witnesseth that in further pursuance of the said agreement and for effectuating the said desire of the said Francis Baron Napier and in the consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared that the said University of Madras shall with all convenient speed lay out and invest the said sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees and also any further sums which may hereafter be paid to them by the said Francis Baron Napier in the name and under the legal control of the said University of Madras in any of the public stocks, or funds or securities of the Government of India or in or upon freehold or leasehold or chattel real securities in the Presidency of Madras and may from time to time vary or transpose such stocks, funds, or securities into or for others of the same or a like nature, and shall from time to time receive the dividends and interest which shall accrue due on the said stocks, funds and securities and pay and apply the same interest and dividends as and for a Scholarship to be the subject of competition between students who have been born in the City and Collectorate of Madras at their Matriculation at the said University of Madras without any limitation of race, caste or creed and to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth: And this INDENTURE also witnesseth that for further effectuating the said desire of the said Francis Baron Napier and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared as follows (that is to say)—

I. The income arising from the funds for the time being subject to the trusts herein declared and contained shall be devoted to maintain the Scholarship hereinafter named.

II. The Scholarship shall be called or known as the "Governor's Scholarship."

III. The Scholarship shall be awarded to the Candidate who at the usual Matriculation Examination shall have obtained the highest number of marks, provided that such number of marks shall not be less than two hundred and fifty, and provided also that in the event of the present scale of marks being at any time or times hereafter altered such number of marks shall not be less than three-fifths of the whole number of marks for the time being attainable.

IV. In the event of two or more Candidates at the said examination obtaining the same or an equal number of marks the said Scholarship shall be awarded to such one of the said two or more Candidates

as shall be nominated and declared by the Syndicate of the said University of Madras to be the proper person entitled thereto.

V. The first Scholarship shall be awarded at the Matriculation Examination held in the month of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

VI. The Scholarship shall be tenable for three years subject to the following conditions :—

1. The holder for the time being of the Scholarship shall forfeit the same if he fail to present himself for examination at the examination for the grade of First Arts next ensuing after his Matriculation and if he fail to obtain a position in the first class at the said examination.

2. After the examination for First Arts and between that period and the termination of the period of three years during which the Scholarship can be held one-third of the income of the funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents shall be kept in reserve and accumulated and shall only be paid over to the holder for the time being of the Scholarship in the event of his passing the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts on the first occasion on which he is admissible to that examination.

3. If the holder for the time being of the said Scholarship fails to pass the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts within the earliest period at which he is admissible to that degree then the accumulations of the one-third of the income of the said funds so held in reserve under the provisions of the last clause shall be added to the corpus of the said funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents and invested in manner hereinbefore provided.

4. It shall be lawful for the Syndicate of the said University of Madras to declare that the holder of the Scholarship has forfeited it for any misconduct which they may consider a sufficient cause for such forfeiture and there shall be no appeal from the decision of the Syndicate of the said University of Madras.

5. In the case of the death of any holder of the said Scholarship or in the event of the same being vacated or forfeited by the holder thereof from any cause whatever then and in any such case the Scholarship shall be awarded to and held by the person who in accordance with the provisions herein contained shall become entitled to the same at the next or a succeeding Matriculation examination.

VII. Provided always and it is hereby agreed and declared that it shall be lawful for the Senate of the said University of Madras at the expiration of six years from the date of these presents and also at the expiration of every succeeding six years to make any new regulation with respect to the said Scholarship and the terms and duration upon and for which the same may be held or the mode and subjects of the examinations for the same either instead of the regulations herein contained or in addition thereto and such regulations when so made shall be of the same force and effect as if they had been inserted in these presents and the regulations herein contained (if any) instead of which they shall be made had been omitted from these presents. Provided nevertheless that the said Senate of the said University of Madras shall have no power to divide the said Scholarship or save as hereinbefore provided reduce the amount thereof.

In witness whereof the said Francis Baron Napier hath hereunto set his hand and seal and the Senate of the said University of Madras have caused the Common seal of the said University to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered by
the above-named Francis Baron Napier in the presence of (Signed) NAPIER.

(Signed) A. R. SYMONDS, M.A.,
Domestic Chaplain to
His Excellency the Governor,
Madras.

(Signed) J. H. CARSTIN,
Private Secretary to
H. E. the Governor of Madras,
Madras.

ANJORE MADAVA RAU'S

THIS INDENTURE is made the twenty-ninth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine between Sir Tanjore Madava Rau, Knight, Commander of the most Exalted Order of the Star of India, residing at Trevandrum in Travancore in the East Indies of the one part, and the University of Madras of the other part. Whereas

the said Sir Tanjore Madava Rau being desirous of promoting the advancement of sound learning and education amongst Hindus born in the Collectorate of Tanjore hath determined with the approbation of the said University of Madras to institute certain Prizes to be the subject of competition between students born as aforesaid, who shall respectively pass the First Arts Examination and Matriculate at the University at Madras and to be conferred awarded and given under such regulations and according to such schemes as are hereinafter established and set forth; And whereas for the purpose of effectuating such desire and determination the said Sir Tanjore Madava Rau hath proposed to give and appropriate the sum of Rupees two thousand and five hundred—Four Rupees per cent Government Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India hereinafter particularly mentioned to be applied in such manner as should be deemed most conducive to the purposes aforesaid. And hath accordingly this day endorsed over and transferred to the said University of Madras the Promissory Notes or Securiteis of the Government of India following that is to say one Promissory Note or Security No. 3672 dated the first day of May one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five for Rupees one thousand five hundred and one other Promissory Note or Security No. 002006 dated the said first day of May one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five for the sum of Rupees one thousand.

Now this INDENTURE witnesseth that in further pursuance of the said agreement and for the effectuating the said desire of the said Sir Tanjore Madava Rau and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared that the said University of Madras shall either retain the whole or any part of the said two Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India hereinbefore particularized in their present actual state of investment or shall at any time at their discretion sell the same or any part thereof and lay out and invest the proceeds thereof and also any further sum or sums which may at any time hereafter be received by them under the trusts hereinafter declared in the name or under the legal control of the said University of Madras in any of the public stocks or funds or Securities of the Government of India or in or upon freehold or leasehold or chattel real securities in the Presidency of Madras and may from time to time vary or transpose such stocks funds or securities into or for others of the same or a like nature and shall from time to time receive the dividends and interest which shall accrue

due on the said stocks funds and securities and pay and apply the same interest and dividends as and for certain Prizes to be the subject of competition between Hindu Students born in the Collectorate of Tanjore and who shall respectively pass the First Arts Examination and Matriculate at the University of Madras without any limitation as to caste or creed and to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth and this INDENTURE also witnesseth that for further effectuating the said desire of the said Sir Tanjore Madava Rau and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared as follows (that is to say.)

1. The income arising from the funds for the time being subject to the trusts herein declared and contained shall be divided into two sums in the proportion of six-tenths and four-tenths and shall be devoted to maintaining the two Prizes hereinafter named.

2. The two Prizes shall be respectively called or known as the "Sir Tanjore Madava Rau's Prizes."

3. The Prizes shall be awarded annually.

4. The Prizes shall be limited to competition between Hindu Students by race born in the Collectorate of Tanjore and who have lived ten years in that Collectorate.

5. The first Prize of six one-tenths of the income of the said trust funds shall be awarded to Hindu Students born as aforesaid who shall stand highest in the First Class at the annual First Examination in Arts of the said University of Madras.

6. The second Prize of four one-tenths of the income of the said trust funds shall be awarded to the Hindu Students born as aforesaid who shall stand highest at the annual Matriculation examination of the said University of Madras.

7. The first Prizes shall be awarded at the First in Arts and Matriculation Examinations to be held in the month of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

8. The Prizes shall be awarded either in Money or in Books of the like value at the discretion of the said University of Madras.

9. If at any of the said annual First in Arts and Matriculation Examinations at the said University of Madras there shall be no Candidate who shall succeed in passing the required examination then and in any such case the Prize or Prizes (as the case may be) shall not be awarded and the amount thereof shall be added to the corpus

of the funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents and invested in manner hereinbefore provided.

10. No Candidate shall be allowed to compete unless he produces a Certificate of good conduct and satisfactory progress either from the Master of the School in which his studies were prosecuted or from some person whose testimony is accepted as satisfactory by the Syndicate of the University.

11. The Certificates of good conduct shall be in such form as the Senate of the said University of Madras shall from time to time determine.

Provided always and it is hereby agreed and declared that it shall be lawful for the Senate of the said University of Madras at the expiration of three years from the date of these presents and also at the expiration of every succeeding three years to make any new Regulations with respect to the said Prizes or either of them and the terms upon which the same may be obtained or the mode and subject of the examinations for the same either instead of the regulations herein contained or in addition thereto and such regulations when so made shall be of the same force and effect as if they had been inserted in these presents and the regulations herein contained (if any) instead of which they shall be made had been omitted from these presents. Provided nevertheless that the said Senate of the said University of Madras shall have no power to divide the said Prizes respectively or reduce the amount thereof respectively. In witness whereof the said Sir Tanjore Madava Rau hath hereunto set his hand and seal and the Senate of the said University of Madras have caused the Common seal of the said University to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed Sealed and Delivered by the above-named Sir Tanjore Madava Rau in the presence of — (Signed) T. MADAVA RAU.

(Signed) SHUNGRA SOOBYER,
Police Sheristadar, Dewan's Cutchery,
Trevandrum.

(Signed) T. WATTS,
Manager, Dewan's English Office,
Trevandrum.

The Common Seal of the University of Madras was hereunto affixed in the presence of

(Signed) A. R. SYMONDS.

THIS INDENTURE is made the first day of August One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy between His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vánchi Bala Rama Vurmah Kulasekhara Kireetapati Munnay Sultan Maharajah Rajah Ramarajah Bahadur Shamsher Jung, G.C.S.I. Maharajah of Travancore of the one part and the University of Madras of the other part. Whereas the said Rama Vurmah Maharajah of Travancore being desirous of promoting the advancement of sound learning and education amongst his subjects hath determined with the assent of the said University of Madras to institute a Scholarship for the support of a student in Medicine or Civil Engineering to be open to students born subjects of the State of Travancore who have Matriculated in the said University of Madras or passed the First Arts Examination at the option of the Syndicate, and to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth. And whereas for effectuating such desire and determination the said Maharajah of Travancore hath proposed to give and appropriate the sum of Ten thousand Rupees to be applied in such manner as should be deemed most conducive to the purposes aforesaid. And whereas it hath been agreed that the said sum of Ten thousand Rupees should be invested in the name and under the control of the said University of Madras in the manner hereinafter provided and that the said University of Madras should hold the said sum of Ten thousand Rupees together with all further sums which the said Maharajah of Travancore may hereafter pay to the said University of Madras for the purposes herein provided for and the securities wherein the same respectively shall from time to time be invested and the interest dividends and income thereof upon the trusts hereinafter declared and contained concerning the same respectively. And whereas in pursuance of the said Agreement the said Maharajah of Travancore hath this day paid to the University of Madras the sum of Ten thousand Rupees. Now this INDENTURE witnesseth that in further pursuance of the said Agreement and for effectuating the said desire of the said Maharajah of Travancore and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared that the said University of Madras shall with all convenient speed lay out and invest the said sum of Ten thousand Rupees and also any other further sums which may hereafter be paid to them by the said Maharajah of Travancore in the name and under the legal

control of the said University of Madras in any of the public Stocks, or funds or securities of the Government of India or in or upon freehold or leasehold or chattel real securities in the Presidency of Madras and may from time to time vary or transpose such stocks funds or securities into or for others of the same or a like nature and shall from time to time receive the dividends and interest which shall accrue due on the said stocks funds and securities and pay and apply the same interest and dividends as and for a Scholarship to be open to students born in the State of Travancore at their Matriculation in the said University of Madras or on their passing the First Arts Examination at the option of the Syndicate to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth. And this INDENTURE also witnesseth that for further effectuating the said desire of the said Maharajah of Travancore and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared as follows (that is to say.)

I. The income arising from the funds for the time being subject to the trusts herein declared and contained shall be devoted to maintain the Scholarship hereinafter named.

II. The Scholarship shall be called or known as the "Scholarship of the Maharajah of Travancore."

III. The Scholarship shall be awarded by the Syndicate of the University of Madras at their discretion to one of the three students who shall attain the highest number of marks in the Matriculation Examination or to any one of the students who shall pass the First Arts Examination having in view the particular objects to which the Scholarship is devoted namely the education of a student in the profession of Medicine or of Civil Engineering provided however that in case the Syndicate should not consider the number of marks attained by either of the three Matriculated students who shall attain the highest marks or by any of the students who shall pass the First Arts Examination to be satisfactory, the Syndicate shall have the power of abstaining from making any nomination.

IV. The first Scholarship shall be awarded as soon as possible after the results of the first Matriculation and First Arts Examination held after the first day of December next are known.

V. The Scholarship shall be tenable for such period of time from the date of the awarding of the same as the Bye-Laws of the University may from time to time requre to be completed to render

the holder of the Scholarship admissible to the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Bachelor of Civil Engineering as the case may be and no longer.

(1.) If the holder of the Scholarship for the time being shall be a Matriculated Student he shall forfeit the same if he fail to attain the grade of First Arts at the first Examination in Arts to which he is admissible after his Matriculation.

(2.) If a First Arts Student be elected to the Scholarship one-third of the income of the funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents shall be kept in reserve and accumulated and shall only be paid over to the holder for the time being of the Scholarship in the event of his passing the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Bachelor of Civil Engineering as the case may be on the first occasion on which he is admissible to the Examination for one or other of those degrees, and in the event of a Matriculated Student being elected such deduction shall be made and accumulated from the time of his passing the First Arts Examination and in like manner paid over to him.

(3.) If the holder for the time being of the Scholarship fails to pass the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Civil Engineering within the earliest period at which he is admissible to the degree for which he is studying then the accumulations of the one-third of the income of the said funds so held in reserve under the provisions of the last clause shall be added to the corpus of the said Funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents and invested in manner hereinbefore provided.

(4.) It shall be lawful for the Syndicate of the said University of Madras to declare that the holder of the Scholarship has forfeited it for any misconduct which they may consider a sufficient cause for such forfeiture, and there shall be no appeal from the decision of the Syndicate of the said University of Madras.

(5.) In the case of the death of any holder of the said Scholarship or in the event of the same being vacated or forfeited by the holder thereof from any cause whatever then and in any such case the Scholarship shall be awarded to and held by the person who in accordance with the provisions herein contained shall become entitled to the same at the next or a succeeding Matriculation or First Arts Examination.

VI. Provided always and it is hereby agreed and declared that it shall be lawful for the Senate of the said University of Madras at the expiration of six years from the date of these presents and also at the expiration of every succeeding six years with the assent of the reigning Maharajah of Travancore to make any new regulations with respect to the said Scholarship and the terms and duration upon and for which the same may be held or the mode and subjects of the Examinations for the same either instead of the regulations herein contained or in addition thereto and such regulations when so made shall be of the same force and effect as if they had been inserted in these presents and the regulations herein contained (if any) instead of which they shall be made had been omitted from these presents.

VII. The object of the Scholarship now instituted by the said Maharajah of Travancore being to support a Student at the University of Madras either in the faculty of Medicine or Civil Engineering as may be most expedient in the interest of the State of Travancore it is reserved to the said Maharajah and to his successors to determine on the occasion of each examination for the said Scholarship to which branch of study the holder for the time being of the Scholarship shall be destined.

In witness whereof the said Maharajah of Travancore hath hereunto set his hand and seal and the Senate of the said University of Madras have caused the Common seal of the said University to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed Sealed and Delivered by the above-named the Maharajah of Travancore in the presence of — (Signed) RAMA VURMA.

(Signed.) { T. MADAVA ROW.
KISTNA ROW.

The Common Seal of the University of Madras was hereunto affixed in the presence of — (Signed) T. F. JOHNSON,
Clerk to the Registrar
of the University.

AHARAJAH OF COCHIN'S

THIS INDENTURE is made the twenty-fifth day of July One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy between His Highness Rama Vurmah

Maharajah of Cochin of the one part and the University of Madras of the other part. Whereas the said Rama Vurmah Maharajah of Cochin being desirous of promoting the advancement of sound learning and education amongst his subjects hath determined with the assent of the said University of Madras to institute a Scholarship for the support of a student in Medicine or Civil Engineering to be open to students born subjects of the State of Cochin who have Matriculated in the said University of Madras or passed the First Arts Examination at the option of the Syndicate and to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth. And whereas for effectuating such desire and determination the said Maharajah of Cochin hath proposed to give and appropriate the sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees to be applied in such manner as should be deemed most conducive to the purposes aforesaid and whereas it hath been agreed that the said sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees should be invested in the name and under the control of the said University of Madras in the manner hereinafter provided and that the said University of Madras should hold the said sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees together with all further sums which the said Maharajah of Cochin may hereafter pay to the said University of Madras for the purposes herein provided for and the securities wherein the same respectively shall from time to time be invested and the interest dividends and income thereof upon the trusts hereinafter declared and contained concerning the same respectively. And whereas in pursuance of the said agreement the said Maharajah of Cochin hath this day paid to the said University of Madras the sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees now this INDENTURE witnesseth that in further pursuance of the said agreement and for effectuating the said desire of the said Maharajah of Cochin and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared that the said University of Madras shall with all convenient speed lay out and invest the said sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees and also any other further sums which may hereafter be paid to them by the said Maharajah of Cochin in the name and under the legal control of the said University of Madras in any of the public stocks or funds or securities of the Government of India or in or upon freehold or leasehold or chattel real securities in the Presidency of Madras and may from time to time vary or transpose such stocks

funds or securities into or for others of the same or a like nature and shall from time to time receive the dividends and interest which shall accrue due on the said stocks funds and securities and pay and apply the same interest and dividends as and for a Scholarship to be open to a student born in the State of Cochin at his Matriculation or on his passing his First Arts Examination in the said University of Madras to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth. And this INDENTURE also witnesseth that for further effectuating the said desire of the said Maharajah of Cochin and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared as follows (that is to say)—

I. The income arising from the funds for the time being subject to the trusts herein declared and contained shall be devoted to maintain the Scholarship hereinafter named.

II. The Scholarship shall be called or known as the "Scholarship of the Maharajah of Cochin."

III. The Scholarship shall be awarded by the Syndicate of the University of Madras at their discretion to a student of Cochin who shall pass creditably in the Matriculation or First Arts Examination having in view the particular objects to which the Scholarship is devoted namely the education of a student in the profession of Medicine or of Civil Engineering provided however that in case the Syndicate should not consider the number of marks attained by any Matriculated Student or by any student who shall pass the First Arts Examination to be satisfactory the Syndicate shall have the power of abstaining from making any nomination.

IV. The first Scholarship shall be awarded as soon as possible after the results of the first Matriculation and First Arts Examination held after the first day of December next are known.

V. The Scholarship shall be tenable for such period of time from the day of the awarding of the same as the Bye-Laws of the University may from time to time require to be completed to render the holder of the Scholarship admissible to the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Bachelor of Civil Engineering as the case may be and no longer.

(1.) If the holder of the Scholarship for the time being shall be a Matriculated Student he shall forfeit the same if he fail to attain the grade of First Arts at the first Examination in Arts to which he is admissible after his Matriculation.

(2.) If a First Arts Student be elected to the Scholarship one-third of the income of the funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents shall be kept in reserve and accumulated and shall only be paid over to the holder for the time being of the Scholarship in the event of his passing the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Bachelor of Civil Engineering as the case may be on the first occasion on which he is admissible to the Examination for one or other of those degrees and in the event of a Matriculated student being elected such deduction shall be made and accumulated from the time of his passing the First Arts Examination and in like manner paid over to him.

(3.) If the holder for the time being of the Scholarship fails to pass the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Civil Engineering within the earliest period at which he is admissible to the degree for which he is studying then the accumulation of the one-third of the income of the said funds so held in reserve under the provisions of the last clause shall be added to the corpus of the said funds for the time being subject to the trusts of those presents and invested in manner hereinbefore provided.

(4.) It shall be lawful for the Syndicate of the said University of Madras to declare that the holder of the Scholarship has forfeited it for any misconduct which they may consider a sufficient cause for such forfeiture and there shall be no appeal from the decision of the Syndicate of the said University of Madras.

(5.) In the case of the death of any holder of the said Scholarship or in the event of the same being vacated or forfeited by the holder thereof from any cause whatever then and in any such case the Scholarship shall be awarded to and held by the person who in accordance with the provisions herein contained shall become entitled to the same at the next or a succeeding Matriculation or First Arts Examination.

VI. Provided always and it is hereby agreed and declared that it shall be lawful for the Senate of the said University of Madras at the expiration of six years from the date of these presents and also at the expiration of every succeeding six years with the assent of the reigning Maharajah of Cochin to make any new regulations with respect to the said Scholarship and the terms and duration upon and

for which the same may be held or the mode and subjects of the Examinations for the same either instead of the regulations herein contained or in addition thereto and such regulations when so made shall be of the same force and effect as if they had been inserted in those presents and the regulations herein contained (if any) instead of which they shall be made had been omitted from these presents.

VII. The object of the Scholarship now instituted by the said Maharajah of Cochin being to support a Student at the University of Madras either in the faculty of Medicine or Civil Engineering as may be expedient in the interest of the State of Cochin it is reserved to the said Maharajah and to his successors to determine on the occasion of each examination for the said Scholarship to which branch of study the holder for the time being of the Scholarship shall be destined.

In witness whereof the said Maharajah of Cochin hath hereunto set his hand and seal and the Senate of the said University of Madras have caused the Common seal of the said University to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed Sealed and Delivered by the above-named the Maharajah of Cochin in the presence of (Signed) RAMA VURMAH.

(Signed) { T. SHUNGUNNI MANON. E. RAMER MANON.

The Common Seal of the University of Madras was hereunto affixed in the presence of (Signed) T. F. JOHNSON, Clerk to the Registrar of the University.

SRI GODAY VARI SANSCRIT PRIZE.

THIS INDENTURE made the twenty-fifth day of July One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy between the Honorable Goday Narrain Gujputee Rau residing at Saint Thome within the local limits of Madras in the East Indies of the one part and the University of Madras of the other part. Whereas the said Goday Narrain Gujputee Rau being desirous of encouraging and promoting the study of Sanscrit in the said Madras University hath determined with the approbation of the said University of Madras to institute a Prize to be the subject of

competition as hereinafter mentioned and whereas for the purpose of effectuating such desire and determination the said Goday Narrain Gujputee Rau hath proposed to give and appropriate the sum of Rupees One thousand—Five Rupees per cent Government Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India hereinafter particularly mentioned to be applied in such manner as should be deemed most conducive to the purposes aforesaid, and hath accordingly this day endorsed over and transferred to the said University of Madras the Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India following that is to say one Promissory Note or Security Number 040249, and one Promissory Note or Security Number 040250 each dated February 28th, 1857. Now this INDENTURE witnesseth that in further pursuance of the said agreement and for effectuating the said desire of the said Goday Narrain Gujputee Rau and in consideration of the premises, It is hereby agreed and declared that the said University of Madras shall either retain the whole or any part of the said Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India hereinafter particularized in the present actual state of investment or shall at any time at their discretion sell the same or any part thereof and lay out and invest the proceeds thereof and also any further sum or sums which may at any time hereafter be received by them under the trusts hereinafter declared in the name or under the legal control of the said University of Madras in any of the public stocks or funds or securities of the Government of India or in or upon freehold or leasehold or chattel real securities in the Presidency of Madras and may from time to time vary or transpose such stocks funds or securities into or for others of the same or a like nature and shall from time to time receive the dividends and interest which shall accrue due on the said stocks funds and securities and pay and apply annually the annual income of the said stocks funds and securities as and for a prize as hereinafter mentioned. And this INDENTURE also witnesseth that for further effectuating the said desire of the said Goday Narrain Gujputee Rau and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared as follows (that is to say)—

1. The annual income arising from the funds for the time being subject to the trusts herein declared and contained shall be annually devoted to maintaining the Prize hereinafter named.

2. The Prize shall be called or known as the "Sri Goday Vari. Sanscrit Prize."

3. The Prize shall be awarded annually.

4. The Prize shall be open to competition between all students irrespective of caste or creed or place of instruction who shall take up and study Sanscrit as the optional language in which to be examined at the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the said University.

5. The Prize shall be awarded to such student as aforesaid who shall obtain the highest number of marks for Sanscrit and who shall also at the same examination pass the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the said University of Madras. Provided that no Student shall be entitled to the Prize hereby provided unless he shall obtain one-half of the marks assigned to the subject of Sanscrit.

6. The Prize shall be awarded either in money or in books of the like value at the discretion of the said University of Madras.

7. If at any of the said Annual Bachelor of Arts Examinations of the said University of Madras there shall be no Candidate who shall succeed in passing the required Examination then and in any such case the Prize shall not be awarded and the said University may hold and apply the same in any subsequent year as a second Prize to any Student as aforesaid who may pass the required Examination and who may not be entitled to the first Prize to be given in that year but who may be deemed worthy of receiving such second Prize.

In witness whereof the said Goday Narrain Gujputee Rau hath hereunto set his hand and seal, and the Senate of the said University of Madras have caused the Common seal of the said University to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed Sealed and Delivered
by the above-named Goday
Narrain Gujputee Rau in (Signed) G. N. GUJPUTEE RAU.
presence of

(Signed) { D. W. KIDD, Clerk in Orders.
J. P. VANDERVEEN, Clerk, M. D. C. S. P. G. Office. } Madras.

The Common Seal of the University of Madras was hereunto affixed in the presence of (Signed) T. F. JOHNSON, Clerk to the Registrar.

THIS INDENTURE is made the sixth day of May One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-two between Patrick Francis Campbell Johnston of Carusalloch, in the county of Dumfries in Scotland, Esquire, of the first part, The University of Madras of the second part and the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India in Council hereinafter described for the sake of brevity as "the said Secretary of State" of the third part. Whereas the late Right Honorable Sir Alexander Johnston who died in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine during his life-time claimed to be entitled to certain lands and buildings situated near the town of Madura in the district of Madura in the Presidency of Madras in the East Indies and commonly called or known as the "Tunkum" and which said premises are particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written. And whereas the said premises were for many years previously to and at the date of the death of the said late Sir Alexander Johnston in the sole possession and enjoyment of the late Honorable East India Company who disputed the claims of the said Sir Alexander Johnston thereto. And whereas the said premises have since the date of the extinction of the said late East India Company been in the uninterrupted possession and enjoyment of the said Secretary of State. And whereas the said late Sir Alexander Johnston was during his life-time desirous that the said premises should be made over to him for the purpose of being converted into a Public institution for the education and instruction of the Natives of the District of Madura and with such intent applied to the said late East India Company to give effect to his wishes and whereas the said late East India Company although disputing the right of the said Sir Alexander Johnston to the said premises agreed to comply with his said request but no steps were ever taken during his life-time for carrying the said desire into effect. And whereas the said Patrick Francis Campbell Johnston is a son and also the sole acting Executor of the Will of the said late Sir Alexander Johnston and being desirous of carrying into effect the wishes of his said late Father hath requested the Government of Fort Saint George acting for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State to give effect to the arrangement agreed to be

entered into between the said late Sir Alexander Johnston and the said late East India Company subject however to such modifications as the altered circumstances of the case might require. And whereas the said Government of Fort Saint George acting on behalf of the said Secretary of State have proposed that the said premises should be effectually vested in the said Secretary of State and should be held by him and his successors upon the trusts and for the ends intents and purposes hereinafter declared and further that the net income arising from the said premises should be applied for the founding and due and proper maintenance and support of two or more scholarships to be called the Johnston of Carusalloch Scholarships to be held by Natives of the said district of Madura of any class caste or religion being Matriculated Students of the said University of Madras and to be elected according to such scheme and under such rules as shall hereafter be framed by the Vice-Chancellor and fellows for the time being of the said University of Madras. And whereas the said Patrick Francis Campbell Johnston hath agreed to the hereinbefore recited proposals of the said Government of Fort Saint George and for the purpose of giving effect thereto hath agreed to execute such conveyance and assignment of the said premises as are hereinafter contained. Now this INDENTURE witnesseth that in pursuance of the hereinbefore recited agreement and for effectuating the said intention and also in consideration of all and singular the premises he the said Patrick Francis Campbell Johnston as such son and Acting Executor of the will of the said late Sir Alexander Johnston as aforesaid and according to his Estate and interest therein doth hereby convey release assign and confirm according to the nature and tenure thereof respectively unto the said Secretary of State and his successors all and singular the lands buildings and premises respectively particularly described in the said Schedule hereunder written together with all ways waters water-courses rights privileges easements advantages and appurtenances whatsoever to the said premises or any part thereof appertaining or with the same or any part thereof held used or enjoyed or reputed as part thereof or appurtenant thereto and all the estate right title interest claim and demand of him the said Patrick Francis Campbell Johnston as such son and Acting Executor of the will of

the late Sir Alexander Johnston as aforesaid into and upon the said premises to hold the said premises unto and to the use of the said Secretary of State his successors and assigns but nevertheless upon the trusts and for the ends intents and purposes and with under and subject to the powers provisions agreements and declarations hereinafter declared and contained of and concerning the same and the said Patrick Francis Campbell Johnston doth hereby for himself his heirs executors and administrators covenant with the said Secretary of State his successors and assigns that he the said Patrick Francis Campbell Johnston hath not done or knowingly suffered or been party or privy to any thing whereby the said premises or any part thereof are is or can be impeached incumbered or affected in title or otherwise and this INDENTURE also witnesseth that in further performance of the said agreement and for effectuating the said desire of the said Patrick Francis Campbell Johnston it is hereby agreed and declared that the said Secretary of State and his successors shall from time to time and at all times hereafter receive and take the rents issues and profits arising from the said premises and after payment thereout of all costs charges and expenses as hereinafter provided will pay and apply the clear residue of such rents issues and profits for the founding and due and proper maintenance and support of two or more scholarships to be called the Johnston of Carusalloch Scholarships to be held by natives of the said district of Madura of any class caste or religion being matriculated students of the said University of Madras and to be elected according to such scheme and under such rules as shall be hereafter framed by the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being of the said University of Madras or according to such further amended or other scheme and under such further amended or other rules as shall for the time being be in force in respect of the said proposed Scholarships provided always and it is hereby agreed and declared that it shall be lawful for the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being of the said University of Madras at any time or times hereafter to change alter or amend the scheme and rules with respect to the said proposed Johnston of Carusalloch Scholarships so to be framed by them as aforesaid in such manner as they may think fit and it is hereby agreed and declared that the said Secretary of State and his successors shall at all times hereafter by such ways or means as he or they shall

in his or their absolute discretion think fit order or direct the management and improvement of the said premises and shall keep up and maintain the same in good order and repair when not tenanted and in order thereto that it shall be lawful for the said Secretary of State and his successors to purchase such materials and other articles and things as shall be requisite or necessary for the due and proper repair and keeping in tenantable condition of the said premises and to pay such sum or sums of money for the salary or salaries or wages of such person or persons as he or they shall think proper to employ as hereinafter mentioned and also that it shall be lawful for the said Secretary of State and his successors to fell or cut down any timber or wood that now is or hereafter shall or may be growing upon the said premises or any part thereof and to employ the same in or for the benefit of the said premises or any part thereof or to sell the same and the money arising from the sale thereof shall be considered as part of the rents and profits of the said premises and shall be applied accordingly and for the several purposes aforesaid or any of them to employ from time to time such agents workmen and servants upon such terms and in such manner as he or they shall think proper and generally to do or cause to be done all such acts and things respecting the management and improvement of the said premises as he or they might or could do if he or they have the absolute ownership thereof and also that it shall be lawful for the said Secretary of State and his successors at his or their discretion from time to time to demise or let the said premises or any part or parts thereof either from month to month or else for any term or terms of years not exceeding twenty-one years in possession or commencing within six Calendar months after the date of the lease at such monthly rent or rents and upon such terms stipulations and agreements in all other respects as the said Secretary of State and his successors shall in his or their discretion think fit and it is hereby agreed and declared that the said Secretary of State and his successors shall at all times hereafter apply the rents and profits of the said premises in such manner as he or they shall think proper in or towards the expenses of management maintenance repairs and improvements in or to the said premises and subject thereto shall hold and apply the residue of the said rents issues and profits in manner hereinbefore declared. In witness whereof the said Patrick Francis Campbell

Johnston hath hereunto set his hand and seal the Senate of the said University of Madras have caused the common seal of the said University of Madras to be hereunto affixed and the Honorable the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council acting for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State hath hereunto caused the official seal of the Government of Fort Saint George to be affixed the day and year first above written.

Schedule to which the above written INDENTURE refers. *Firstly.* All that piece and parcel of land together with the Messuage or tenement and dwelling house out-offices stables godowns and other buildings erected and built and now standing and being thereon and commonly called or known as the "Tunkum" situated in the villages of Tallacolum and Chanagery in the Taluq and district of Madura and in the subregistration and registration district of Madura bounded on the north side thereof partly by a cross road leading from the river Vaigay to the Trichinopoly road and partly by Alaga Pillai's punjah land Numbers 173 and 174 on the east side thereof by the punjah land Number 1 held by Solamalai Muttein M. Curpanen and Aiganen on the south side thereof partly by Vellai Melai Andi's punjab land Number 1 and partly by the said cross road and on the west side thereof by the said cross road and containing together in the whole by admeasurement Thirteen Acres and Twenty-six thousand Eight hundred and thirty-six square feet be the same little more or less and all which said piece or parcel of land buildings and premises were formerly in the occupation of H. F. Clogstoun, Esq., but are now in the occupation of Lieutenant R. Smith, Executive Engineer.

Secondly. All that piece or parcel of land together with the several buildings and other erections erected and built and now standing and being thereon situated in the said Villages of Tellacolum and Chanagery in the said Taluk and district of Madura and in the said sub-registration and registration district of Madura bounded on the north-east and west sides thereof respectly by Government waste land Number 172 and on the south side thereof by the Tunkum road and containing together in the whole by admeasurement Thirteen thousand six hundred and sixty-eight square feet be the same little more or less and all which said last mentioned piece or parcel of land and buildings are now and have for several years past been

occupied and enjoyed as forming part of the said piece or parcel of land, buildings and premises firstly herein before particularly described and were formerly in the occupation of the said H. F. Clogstown but are now in the occupation of the said Lieutenant R. Smith.

Signed sealed and delivered by Henry George Prichard as the duly constituted Attorney of the above named Patrick Francis Campbell Johnston in the presence of } Patrick Francis Campbell Johnston by his Attorney H. G. Prichard.

J. Burton.
Clerk to Messrs. Prichard and Barclay
Attornies Madras.

Chas. Piellow
Clerk to Messrs. Prichard and Barclay
Attornies Madras.

The Common Seal of the above named The University of Madras was hereunto affixed in the presence of }

(Signed) A. A. GORDON, M.A.
Registrar,
University Madras.

The Official Seal of the Government of Fort Saint George was hereunto affixed in the presence of }

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Officiating Chief
Secretary Government
of Madras.

Presented between 4 and 5 p. m. on 6th May 1872 in the Office of the Registrar Madras by Henry G. Prichard. Execution admitted by Patrick Francis Campbell Johnston of Carusalloch in the County of Dumfries in Scotland Esquire by his Attorney Henry George Prichard.

(Signed) A. A. GORDON, M.A.,
Registrar,
University Madras.

Known personally to the Registrar.

6th May 1872.

(Signed) J. G. FERRAND,
Registrar.

Registered as No. 1041 of Book 1, Vol. 58, pages 421 to 427.

(Signed) D. S. WHITE.
Ag. Registrar for Registrar.

7th May 1872.

GRADUATES IN ARTS.

M. A. EXAMINATION—1869.

EXAMINERS.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	W. A. Porter, M.A. W. S. Foster, M.A.

GRADUATE.

Second Class.

Sundararamayya, V. .. Presidency Coll.; and Private Study.

M. A. EXAMINATION—1870.

EXAMINERS.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	W. A. Porter, M.A. M. H. L. Beebee, M.A.
History and Moral Science.	J. Grose, M. A. W. E. Ormsby, B.A., L.L.B.

GRADUATES.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Second Class.

Ranganadam Mudaliar, P.	Presidency Coll.;	and Private Study.
Seshaiya, R.	Do.	do.

Third Class.

Krishnaswami Chetti, P. Presidency Coll.; and Private Study.

History and Moral Science.

Third Class.

Venkataramaiya Punt, A. L.	. Presidency Coll.;	and Private Study.
Flanagan, C. C.	... Do.	do.

M. A. EXAMINATION—1872.

EXAMINERS.

History and Moral Science... { D. Duncan, M.A. / J. Bradshaw, M.A.

GRADUATE.

Second Class.

Bamanjee Phirozsha, B. A. ...Bombay.

M. A. EXAMINATION—1873.

EXAMINERS.

History and Moral Science.... { D. Duncan, M.A. / J. Bradshaw, M.A.

GRADUATE.

Second Class.

Ramasami Mudaliar, S. ...Presidency Col.; and Private Study.

M. A. EXAMINATION—1874.

EXAMINERS.

History and Moral Science.... { W. E. Ormsby, LL. D. / D. Duncan, M.A.

GRADUATE.

Third Class.

Kuppusami Aiyer, V.

B. A. EXAMINATION—1858.

EXAMINERS.

I. Languages—

English.......... ....A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Tamil...........................G. U. Pope, D.D.

II. History............................E. B. Powell, M.A.

III. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. } J. Richards, M.A.

IV. Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } J. D. Mayne, B.A.

GRADUATES.

Second Class.

Tamotharam Pillai, C. W. ...Amer. Mission Semy., Jaffna.
Visvanatha Pillai, D. C. ... Do. do.

*** In 1858, there were but two classes, and Graduates were arranged alphabetically.

B. A. EXAMINATION—1859.

EXAMINERS.

I. Languages—

English........................A. R. Symonds, M.A.
Tamil and Telugu.........H. Bower, D.D.

II. History........................E. B. Powell, M.A.

III. Mathematics & Natural Philosophy. ... J. Richards, M.A.

IV. Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. ... J. D. Mayne, B.A.

GRADUATES.

First Class.

Gopal Rau, T. ...Private Tuition.

Second Class.

Balaji Rau, C.
Ethirajulu, C.
Kandasami, C.
Parthasaradi, M.
Parthasaradi, S.
Ramasami, B.
Venkatakristna Rau, R.
} Presidency College.

B. A. EXAMINATION—1860.

EXAMINERS.

I. Languages—

English and Latin.........Sir A. Grant, *Bart.*, M.A.
Tamil........................Rev. J. B. Rodgers.

II. History........................A. R. Symonds, M.A.

III. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. ... R. A. Halley, M.A.

IV. Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } J. D. Mayne, B.A.

*** In 1859, three classes were instituted, and Graduates were arranged alphabetically in each

*** In 1860, it was decided that Graduates in the 1st and 2nd classes should be arranged in the order of merit, while those in the 3rd class should be placed alphabetically.

GRADUATES.

First Class.

Paezold, T. C. E. ...Presidency College.

Second Class.

Sanjiva Rau, V. ...Presidency College.

Grant, William. ...Private Tuition.

Third Class.

Chellappa Pillai, T. ...Wes. Cent. School, Jaffna ; and Normal School, Madras.

Taylor, Stephen St. Andrew ...Doveton Prot. College.

B. A. EXAMINATION—1861.

EXAMINERS.

I. Languages—

English........................J Richards, M.A.

Tamil.........................H. Bower, D.D.

Telugu........................S. Krishnamachari.

II. History........................A. R. Symonds, M.A.

III. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. } R. A. Halley, M.A.

IV. Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } J. D. Mayne, B.A.

GRADUATES.

First Class.

Subramanyan, N.
Sankaraiya, A. } Presidency College.

Second Class.

Subroyalu, P.
Sivasankaram, C.
Snell, E.
Rámá Ráu, T. } Presidency College.

B. A. EXAMINATION—1862.

EXAMINERS.

I. Languages—

English.........................A. R. Symonds, M.A.
Tamil............................H. Bower, D.D.
Telugu..........................Rev. J. Clay.

II. History......................E. B. Powell, M.A.

III. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. — R. A. Halley, M.A.

IV. Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. — J. D. Mayne, B.A.

GRADUATES.

Second Class.

Tiruvenkatáchári, C	...Presidency College.
Mangalam, A. J.	...Provincial School, Kumbhakonam; and Presidency College.
Tillayanayagam, M	...Provincial School, Kumbhakonam; and Presidency College
Tirumalachari, M.	...Presidency College.
Krishnaswami, A	.. Do.

B. A. EXAMINATION—1863.

EXAMINERS.

I. Languages—

English..........................E. Thompson, M.A.
Tamil.............................Walter Joyes, Esq.
Telugu...........................Rev. J. Clay.

II. History......................A. R. Symonds, M.A.

III. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. — W. Leeming, M.A.

IV. Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. — W. S. Smith, M.A.

V. Physical Science...............R. A. Halley, M.A.

GRADUATES.

Second Class.

Parankusa Rau, T. ...Presidency College.
Murugesan, C. ... Do.
Ariyanayagam Pillai, G. S. ...Amer. Misn. Semy., Jaffna; and Normal School, Madras.
Rangachari, S. ...Presidency College.
Ragavendra Rau, R. ... Do.
Venugopalachariyar, V. ... Do.

Third Class.

Singaravelu, M. ...Presidency College.
Savandaranayagam Pillai, G.P....Amer.Misn.Semy., Jaffna; and Normal School, Madras.

B. A. EXAMINATION—1864.

EXAMINERS.

I. Languages—

English and Latin............	J. Richards, M. A. A. R. Symonds, M. A.
Tamil..............................	H. Bower, D. D.
Telugu..........................	Rev. J. Clay.
Malayalam......................	L. Garthwaite, Esq.
II. History.........................	E. Thompson, M.A. W. Miller, M.A.
III. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	Henry Fortey, M.A. W. Leeming, M.A.
IV. Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	W. Sausmarez Smith, M.A.

GRADUATES.

Second Class.

Bashyam, V. ...Presidency College.
Hari Rau, S. ...Provincial School, Kumbhakonam; and Presidency College.
Raghunath Rau, R. ... Do. do. do.

Third Class.

Ratnavelu Mudaliar, C.	...Presy. College; and Normal School.
Nallathumbi Mudaliar, S.	... Do. do. do.
Narasimhachari, V.	...Presidency College.
Palpmanabha Pillai, K.	...Free School, Trivandrum, and Presidency College.
Krishna Rau, B.	...Presidency College; and Normal School.
Subramanya Aiyar, N.	..Wesleyan A. V. Institution, Madras.
Krishnamachariar, C. V.	...Presidency College.
Seshachari, S. A.	... Do.

B. A. EXAMINATION—1865.

EXAMINERS.

I. Languages—

English and Latin.........	A. R. Symonds, M.A. Rev. A. Burgess. W. H. Craig, M.A.
Tamil.........................	H. Bower, D.D. Walter Joyce, Esq.
Telugu........................	Major R. M. Macdonald. S. Ramanujaiya.
II. History......................	E. Thompson, M.A. W. Miller, M.A.
III. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	W. Leeming, M.A. W. A. Porter, M.A.
IV. Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	W. Sausmarez Smith, M.A.
V. The Physical Sciences.....	W. N. Chipperfield, Esq. S. J. Windowe, M.D.

GRADUATES.

First Class.

Ranganadam Mudaliar, P.	...Presidency College.

Second Class.

Nevins Pillai, Samuel	...Presidency College.
Sundara Rau, Chirasagara	...Provincial School, Kumbhakonam; and Presidency College.

Kothanda Ramaswami Aiyer, Kumbhakonam Kuppusawmi Aiyar.	Provincial School, Kumbhakonam; Normal School; and Presidency College.
Balaji Rau, Polur	...Presidency College; and Normal School.
Kuppuramaswami, Kodur	...Presidency College.
Srinivasachariar, Venbakum ...	Do.
Gopalakrishna Mudali, Conjeveram ...	Do.
Rama Rau, Kandi ...	Do.

Third Class.

Rangachari, Sivaram	...Presidency College.
Suraiya, Nandula	...Presidency College; and Wesleyan A. V. Institution.

B. A. EXAMINATION—1866.

EXAMINERS.

I. Languages—

English and Latin...........	A. R. Symonds, M.A. A. W. Pearson, M.A. Rev. A. Burgess.
Tamil...........................	Rev. C. E. Kennet. W. Joyes, Esq.
Malayalam.....................	L. Garthwaite, Esq.
Kanarese........................	Rev. D. Sanderson.
II. History........................	E. Thompson, M.A. C. G. Walker, B.A. Rev. J. Bamforth, F.R.G.S.
III. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	W. Leeming, M.A. W. A. Porter, M.A. W. S. Foster, B.A.
IV. Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	J. Grose, M.A.

GRADUATES.

Second Class.

Seshadri Aiyer, K.	...Provincial School, Calicut; and Presidency College.
Subbarayan, C.	...Presidency College.
Murdi Rau, T.	...Provincial School, Bellary; and Presidency College.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, P.	...Provincial School, Kumbhakonam; and Presidency College.
Jagarau Maridas Pillai, M.	...St. Mary's Seminary; and Presidency College.

Third Class.

Rajaram Rau, T.	...Free School, Trivandrum; and Presidency College.

B. A. EXAMINATION—1867.

EXAMINERS.

I. Languages—

English........................	J. Grose, M. A. Rev. A Burgess.
Latin........................	A. R. Symonds, M. A.
Tamil........................	H. Bower, D. D.
Telugu........................	Major T. G. M. Lane. Y. Venkataramaiya Garu.
Malayalam........................	L. Garthwaite, Esq.
II. History........................	P. P. Hutchins, Esq. W. Miller, M. A.
III. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	W. A. Porter, M. A. W. S. Foster, M. A.
IV. Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	A. R. Symonds, M. A.

GRADUATES.

Second Class.

Kumbhakonam Ramaswami Sastri	...Presidency College

Velagapudi Sundararamaiya ...Ch. Mis. School, Masulipatam; and Presidency College.

James Moss ...Owen's College, Manchester; and Training College, Battersea.

S. Shrinivasa Ragava Aiyangar. Provincial School, Kumbhakonam; and Presidency College.

Pasumurti Krishnaswami Chetti. Presidency College.

Raniyour Seshaiyar ... Do.

Flanagan, Charles Craig ... Do.

Pasumurti Krishnaswami Chetti. Do.

Yanamundram Ramalingaiya . Do.

Tanjore Sundaram ..Provincial School, Kumbhakonam; and Presidency College.

Dharmapuri Krishnaswami Aiyar. Presidency College.

Allepi Parvottama Ráu ...Provincial School, Calicut; and Presidency College.

Third Class.

Ramaswami Aiyar, Anandarama Aiyar ...Provincial School, Kumbhakonam; and Normal School, Madras.

B. A. EXAMINATION—1868.

EXAMINERS.

I. Languages—

English .... J. Grose, M. A.; Rev. A. Burgess.

Latin .... A. R. Symonds, M. A.

Tamil .... H. Bower, D. D.; W. Joyes, Esq.,

Telugu .... Major T. G. M. Lane.; Y. Venkataramaiya Garu.

Malayalam .... L. Garthwaite, Esq.

II. History and Geography...... W. Stevenson, M. A.; F. Brandt, Esq.

III. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. H. Fortey, M. A.; W. A. Porter, M. A.

IV. Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. F. H. Wilkinson, Esq.

First Class.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Swaminatha Subba Rau, R.	Provincial School and College, Kumbhakonam; and Presidency College.

Second Class.

Venkataramaiya, A. L	..Presidency College.
Rajagopalachariar, V	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam; and Presidency College.
Kidd, Daniel Wilson	S. P. G Mission Seminary, Sullivan's Garden.
Venkatachella Mudaliar, S.	Presidency College
Bashyam Chetti, D	Presidency College.
Sitaramaya, A.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam; and Presidency College.
Duraswami Aiyar, T	...Presidency College.
Aiyasami Aiyar, S.	.Provincial College, Kumbhakonam; and Normal School, Madras
Swaminatha Aiyar, G.	...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam; Presidency College.
Desikachari, V.	Presidency College.

Third Class.

Amaladas Pillai, T. A. J.	St Mary's Seminary; and Presidency College.
Subramaniyan Aiyar, V.	...Presidency College.
Gopalachariar, C. V.	Do.

B. A. EXAMINATION—1869.

EXAMINERS.

I. Languages—

English............................. H. Wigram, M.A.; Rev. A. Burgess.

Latin............................. A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Tamil............................. H Bower, D.D.

Telugu....................	Y. Venkataramanayyagaru V. Sundararamayya, M.A.
Malayalam....................	L. Garthwaite, Esq.
Kanarese....................	B. L. Rice, Esq.
II. History....................	A. Tagg, B.A. W. Stevenson, M.A.
III. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	W. S. Foster, M.A. H. Fortey, M.A.
IV. Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	W. E. Ormsby, L.L.B.

GRADUATES.

First Class.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Ramachandra Rau, T.	...Provincial School, Bellary; and Presidency College.

Second Class.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Elliot, Edward Hugh	...Presidency College.
Jayaram Rau, A.	..Provincial School, Bellary; Presidency College and Private Study.
Govinda Pillai, A.	...High School, Trivandrum; and Presidency College.
Seshaiya Sathu.	...Zillah School, Cuddalore; and Private Study.
Rangaiya Chetti, S.	Presidency College.
Rangaswami, A.	Povincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Varadachari, R.	Do. do.
Leonard, Charles Michael	...Roman Catholic Seminary; Bangalore; and Presidency College.
Subbarayan, V.	...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Ramu Aiyar, S.	... Do. do.
Subbaiya, V.	... Do. do.
Duraiswami Mudaliar, M.	...Presidency College.
Krishnaiya, B.	... Do.
Gopala Aiyangar, A.	...High School, Trivandrum.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Krishnaswami, T. S.	...S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Satyavageswara Aiyar, V.	...High School, Trivandrum; and Presidency College.
Akilandaiya, C.	...Presidency College.
Rosario, John Leonard	Doveton College; and Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Chidambara Aiyar, N.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Sundaram, C. V.	Presidency College.
Ekambara Pillai, M.	Do.
Narayanaswami, A.	..Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Devaraju Pillay.	...Normal School; Wesleyan Institution, and F. C. Mis. Institution, Madras.
Anandachari, P. C.	...Presidency College..
Achaiyalingam, S.	...S. P. G. High School, Tanjore; and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Achutan Nair, U.	Presidency College.
Desikachari, C.	Presidency College; and Private Study.
Ramachandra Rau, Polur	...Presidency College; and Free Church Mission Institution.
Madava Visvanada Patankar	...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.

Third Class.

Shrinivasa Aiyangar, R.	...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Krishna Rau Naidu, M. C.	...Presidency College.
Narayana Rau, T.	...Presidency College; and Free Church Mission Institution.
Ponnan, T. C.	...C.M.S. College, Cottayam; Prov. School, Calicut; and Presidency College.
Sitaram, A.	...S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Mangapati Naidu, P.	...Normal School; and Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Subbrayan, S. R.	...Presidency College.
Subramanyan Aiyar, R.	... . Do.
Subbaiyar, P.	...Presidency College; and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Govindaraju Aiyangar, R.	...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.

B. A. EXAMINATION—1870.

EXAMINERS.

I. Languages—

English	H. Wigram, M.A. J. Bradshaw, B.A.
Latin	A. R. Symonds, M.A.
Sanscrit	Rev. K. M. Banerjea.
Tamil	H. Bower, D.D. P. Ranganadam Mudaliar, M.A.
Telugu	Rev. J. Clay. V. Sundararamayya, M.A.
Malayalam	L. Garthwaite, Esq.
Kanarese	Rev. B. Rice.
Hindustani	Major M. W. Carr, S. C.
II. History	W. Miller, M.A. J. B. Jones, Esq.
III. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	H. Fortey, M.A.
IV. Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	F. H. Wilkinson, Esq.

GRADUATES.

Second Class.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
E. Marsden	...Dovoton College and Private Study.
V. Srinivasiah	...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
S. Gopalachari	... Do. do.
S. Doraswami Aiyangar	Presidency College.
J. M. Hensman	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
A. V. Panchanatha Aiyar	...Presidency College.
F. H. Pedroza	Do.
P. Ratnasabhapati Pillai	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
P. Rama Rau	...Presidency College.
C. Raju Sastri	...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
A. Periyaswami Mudaliar	...Presidency College.
E. R. Subarayar	...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
R. Venkata Ramaiya	...Presidency College.
P. Ananthachari	... Do.
C. Ramaseshaiya	... Do.
C. Subramanien	... Do.
T. Krishna Murti Aiyangar	... Do.
R. Venkatesan	...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
S. Venkatakrishna Rau	...Free Church Mis. Institution, Madras.
K. Subramanya Aiyar	...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
M. Rama Rau	...Presidency College.

Third Class.

P. V. Krishnaswami Chetti	...Presidency College.
W. L. Bower	..Free Church Mis. Institution, Madras.
C. Somasundram	...Presidency College.
P. Ramaswami	... Do.
T. M. Athinarayana Chetti	... Do.
W. Aiyavaiya	... Do.
J. D. Bacon	... Do.
V. Nagamaiya	...High School, Trivandram.
R. Krishniah	...Do. Coimbatore, and Private Study.
I. Jesudasen Pillai	...Presidency College.
C. Ramaswami Aiyar	.. Do.
N. G. Gopala Aiyar	...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
G. N. Sundara Varada Charlu	...Free Church Mis. Institution, Madras.

B. A. EXAMINATION—1871.

EXAMINERS.

I. Languages.

English and Latin......	H. Wigram, M.A. G. Warlow, B.A.
Tamil....................	H. Bower, D. D. P. Ranganadam Mudaliar, M. A.
Telugu...................	Rev. J. Clay. V. Sundararamaiyya, M.A.
Kanarese.................	Rev. B. Rice.
Hindustani...............	Deputy Inspector General Balfour.

Malayalam..................Rev. E. Dioz.
Sanskrit....................Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

II. History....................	W. Stevenson, M.A. C. D. Maclean, B.A., Mus. Doc
III. Mathematics & Natural Philosophy.	H. Fortey, M.A. W. A. Willock, B.A.
IV. Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	H. E. Stokes, B.A.

GRADUATES.

Second Class.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
S. Ramaswami Mudaliar	...Presidency College.
K. Kalyanasundara Aiyar	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
C. Nagoji Rau	Presidency College
P. Sivarama Aiyar	...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
M. Kenny	...Private Study.
P. V. Ramaswami Raju	...Presidency College.
T. Ananda Rau	...High School, Trevandrum.
L. Anantaswami Rau	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
M. D. Masilamani Pillai	Do. do.
A. G. King	...Private Study.
S. Krishnama Chari	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
S. R. Ramaswami Aiyan	High School, Trevandrum.
Swaminath Bavaji Punt	...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
M. R. Ramakrishna Aiyar	...High School, Trevandrum.
S. Govinda Rau	...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
M. Ratnasabhapati Pillai	... Do. do.
W. H. D'Souza	Presidency College.
T. C. Shangunni Menon	Do. do.
K. S. Narasayya Sastri	..Presidency College and Private Study
A. Subaji Venkata Rau	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam Private Study.
M. Madava Rau	...Presidency College.
M. P. Muthuswami Aiyar	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
M. Seshagiri Aiyar	Presidency College.

Third Class.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
T. Rama Rau	...Presidency College.
T. Chakrapani Naidu	Do. do.
T. Subba Venkaji Tagat	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
A. Srinivasa Rau	...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
A. S. Anantanarayana	Do. do. do. and Private Study.
V. Ragava Charlu	Presidency College.
J. Gundu Rau	... Do. do.
A. Krishnaswami Aiyar	...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Daniel Isaac	...S. P. G. Sem., Sullivan's Gardens and Private Study.
V. Adimula Mudaliar	...Presidency College.
T. C. Krishna Menon.	... Do. do.

B. A. EXAMINATION—1872.

EXAMINERS.

I. Languages—

English........	H. Wigram, M.A. G Warlow, B.A. John Bradshaw, M.A.
Latin and Greek...........	F. Brandt, B.A.
Tamil.........	H. Bower, D.D. S. Nevins Pillay, B.A., B.L.
Telugu......	Rev. J. Clay. V. Sundararamaiyya, M.A.
Kanarese..........................	Rev. B. Rice.
Persian and Hindustani...	Inspector General Balfour.
Malayalam....	V. Achutha Panikkar. Rev. C. Müller,
Sanskrit........................	Rev. K. M. Banerjea.
II. History.....................	J. Boyle, C.S. W. Stevenson, M.A.

III. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	H. Fortey, M.A. W. S. Foster, M.A.
IV. Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy	P. Ranganadam Mudaliar, M.A.
V. Physical Science............	H. King, Esq., A.B., M.B.

GRADUATES.

Second Class.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Ratnavelu Chetti, P.	...Presidency College.
Subba Rau, A.	... Do.
Coelho, A. J.	... Do.
Vaidyanadhan, N.	...Provincial College, Combaconum.
Subramanya Vajpayi, A. G....	Do. do.
Ramanujan, K.	... Do. do.
Sivaramakrishnamma, O.	...Presidency College.
Scott, T. R.	...Doveton Protestant College.
Ramadas Aiya, S.	...Presidency College.
Parthasaradhi Aiyangar, V. M.	Do.
Ramachandra Rau, V.	Do.
Kuppusami Aiyar, V.	...Provincial College, Combaconum.
Ramachandra Aiyar, V.	... Do. do.
Kidd, P. H.	...Doveton Protestant College.
Srinivasa Ragava Chari, B.	...Presidency College.
Sesha Aiyar, V.	... Do.
Rama Rau, K. S.	... Do.
Srinivasa Chari, C. V.	... Do.
Lawrance, J. C. S.	...High School, Bangalore.
Terunarana Chari, M. A.	Presidency College.
Wynne, G.	Presidency Coll. and Private Study.
Conquest, J.	...High School, Bangalore.
Narayanaswami Chetti, S.	...Free Church Institution, Madras.
Ramasastri, V.	...Provincial College, Combaconum.
Thinathayalu Naidu, P.	Presidency College.
Coleman, E.	High School, Bangalore; and Private Study.
Ranga Chari, T. M.	Presidency College.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Muhammed Usman	.. Free Church Institution, Madras.
Narasimha Aiyar, N. R.	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Kanagasabhai, V.	Presidency College.
Annachari, P. S.	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Gopala Rau, M.	Presidency College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, M.	London Mis. Inst., Bangalore.

Third Class.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Raghunatha Chari, N.	Prov. Coll., Combaconum; and Private Study.
Ragava Chari, T.	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Saminadha Aiyar, T. M.	Do. do.
Madhava Rau, T.	Prov. College, Combaconum; and Private Study.
Kupuswami, Aiyar, G.	Presidency College.
Ramachandra Venkaji, T.	Prov. College, Combaconum; and Private Study.
Vaidyanadha Aiyar, S.	... Do. do.
Ramaswami, B.	Wesleyan Mis. Sch., Mysore; and Private Study.
Srinivasa Chari, P.	Free Church Institution, Madras.
Subramanya Aiyar, I.	Provin. Coll., Combaconum, and Private Study.
Ramasami, N.	...Provincial College, Combaconum.
Sundararamaiya, V.	High School, Trevandrum.
Vadivelu Mudaliar, S.	Free Church Institution, Madras.
Raghunatha Rau, M. R.	...Provincial College, Combaconum.
Paravi Perumal Pillai, A. P.	High School, Trevandrum.
Venkataramaiya, T.	Presidency College.
Lakshmi Narasimha, A.	Private Study.
Saminadha Aiyar, S.	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Purnaiya, S. N.	...Wesleyan Nat. Edcal. Institution Bangalore.
Krishnasami Mudaliar, N.	...Presidency College.
Ratnasabapati Pillai, N.	... Do.
Arbuthnot, J.	...Bishop Cotton's School, Bangalore.
Chokalingam Pillai, M.	...Presidency College and Private Study.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Unni Erati, M.	...Pres. Coll. and Priv. Study.
Gopala Chari, W.	...Presidency College.
Gurumurti, P.	Do.
Ranga Rau, N.	High School, Trevandrum.
Joseph, K. C.	...Presidency College.
Kotilingam, I.	...Free Church Institution, Madras.
Subba Rau, N.	High School, Trevandrum; and Private Study.
Vasudeva Rau, S.	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Krishna Rau, N.	...Prov. Col., Combaconum, and Pri. Study.

B. A. EXAMINATION—1873.

EXAMINERS.

I. Languages—

English	Capt. W. Hughes Hallett. H. Wigram, M.A. G. Warlow, B.A.
Latin and Greek	R. Rice, B. A.
Sanscrit	A. C. Burnell, Esq., C.S.
Tamil	S. Nevins Pillay, B.L. H. Bower, D.D.
Telugu	Rev. J. Clay. V. Sunderaramayya, M.A.
Kanarese	Rev. B. Rice.
Malayalam	V. Achutha Panikkar. J. R. Thomas, B.A.
II. History	J. A. Boyle, Esq., C.S. J. Ross, M.A.
III. Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	J. Thomson, M.A. P. Ranganadam Mudaliar, M.A.

IV. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. — H. Fortey, M. A.; W. S. Foster, M. A.

V. Physical Science............ W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M.

GRADUATES.

Second Class.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Taylor, J. T.	...Bp. Cotton's Gram. Sch. & Coll., & Pri. Study.
Winckler, E.	...Doveton Protestant College, Madras.
Govinda Pillai, P.	...High School, Trevandrum.
Krishna Rau, N.	...Private Study.
Seshadria Chari, V. T.	...Presidency College, Madras.
Chellaya, C.	... Do. do.
Kanagaratnam Pillai, D. M.	... Do. do.
Varadarajulu Naidu, G.	...Free Church Mis. Institution, Madras.
Setakavalar, R. N.	...Private Study.

Third Class.

Krishna Rau, T. V.	...Presidency College, Madras.
Subbaiya, D.	...High School, Bangalore, & Pri. Study.
Venkatasubiah, M.	...Private Study.
Madava Aiyan, H.	...High School, Trevandrum, & Private Study.
Lewis, H. M.	...Free Church Mission Inst., Madras, & Private Study.
Ragaviah, G.	...Free Church Mis. Institution, Madras.
Appadorai Aiyar, M.	...High School, Trevandrum, & Private Study.
Ranga Chariar, V. V.	...Private Study.
Aiyakanu Naiker, T.	Free Church Mis. Institution, Madras.
Vijaya Ragava Chari, S.	Do. do.
Ramasubbaiyar, M. S.	...Prov. Coll., Combaconum, & Presidency College, Madras.
Visvanada Aiyar, K. P.	...Private Study.
Sankunni Wariyar, N.	...Presidency College, Madras.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Maddox, G.	Doveton Protestant College, Madras.
Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S.	Private Study.
Venkataraman, R.	...S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Damodara Mudaliar, C.	...Presidency College, Madras.
Anderson, J. R.	...Free Church Mis. Institution, Madras.
Venkata Rau, G.	...Presidency College, Madras.
Arumanayagam	...Private Study.

B. A. EXAMINATION—1874.

EXAMINERS.

I. Languages.—

English	W. E. Ormsby, LL.D. John Bradshaw, M.A. Capt. W. Hughes Hallett.
Latin and Greek	R. C. W. Raban, M.A.
Sanscrit	...A. C. Burnell, Ph.D.
Tamil	H. Bower, D.D. P. Runganada Mudaliar, M.A.
Telugu.........................	Rev. J. Clay. V. Vencataramiah Garu.
Canarese......................	Rev. B. Rice. J. Sturrock, Esq.
Malayalam	V. Achutha Panikkar. J. R. Thomas, B.A.
Hindustani	...Rev. E. Sell.
II. History	Capt. W. Hughes Hallett. Rev. W. Miller, M.A.
III. Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	J. Thomson, M.A.
IV. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	E. P. Metcalfe, M.A. H. Fortey, M. A.
V. Physical Science............	W. Macrae, M.B., C.M., A.M. G. Bidie, M.B., F.L.S.

GRADUATES.

First Class.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
R. S Sheppard	...Presidency College.
I. Sarabhalingam Nayadu ...	Do.
T. M. Muttukumara Mupanar.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
S. A. Shutie	.. Doveton Protestant College.

Second Class.

B. Hanumanta Rau	...Provincial College, Combaconum.
C. Subaramaiya	..Free Ch. Mis. Institution, Madras.
C. T. Winfred	...Presidency College.
C. Chandrasekharam	... Do.
L. C. Williams	.. Do.
G. C. Varadachari	... Do.
P. S. Ganapati Aiyar	... Do.
S. Gnanamuttu	...S.P G. Mis. Semy., Sullivan's Gardens.
H. Cooney	...Doveton Protestant College.
J. Lazarus	...Private Study.
T. Sundara Rau	...Provincial College, Combaconum.
A. Narayanasami	..Presidency College.
E. Krishna Wariyar	. . Do.
M. M. Ramalinga Chetti	.. Free Church Mis. Institution, Madras.
V. Subaiya	...Provincial College, Combaconum.
K. Mahadeva Aiyar	...Presidency College.
S. R. Ramakrishna Aiyar	High School, Trevandrum.
P. Vedantachari	Presidency College.
V. Krishna Aiyar	Provincial College, Combaconum.
K. Kunjunni Menon	High School, Trevandrum.
C. A. Mahadeva Sastrial	Provincial College, Combaconum.
K. Ranganatha Rau	... Do.
K. Sundararamaiya	... Do.
S. Rajeswara Mudaliar	...Free Ch. Mis. Institution, Madras.
N. Subarayan	...Prov. College, Combaconum.
G. Narasinga Rau	...Presidency College.
E S. Dunhill	...Doveton Protestant College.
S. Rangachari	...Presidency College.
M. Mathew	...High School, Trevandrum.
V. Gopalachari	...Free Church Mis. Institution, Madras.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
R. N. Ananta Rau	...High School, Trevandrum.
C. Janakiramaiya	...Free Church Mis. Institution, Madras.
S. C. S. Coelho	Presidency College.
W. I. Jackson	Doveton Protestant College.
T. N. Ramachandra Aiyar	...S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
	Third Class.
R. Sundaresa Mudaliar	...Provincial College, Combaconum
M. Subramanya Aiyar	... Do.
C. Mahadeva Aiyar	Presidency College.
V. Viraragavachari	Do.
S. Swami Aiyar	... Do.
C. Appasami Aiyar	F. C.M. Inst., Madras; Private Study.
A. S. Daniel Pillai	Presidency Col., S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
K. Ramanadha Aiyar	...Provincial College, Combaconum.
S. Narayanasami Aiyar	...Presidency College, Private Study.
T. S. Thiyagaraja Rau	...Private Study.
E. de Noircourt	... Do.

GRADUATES IN LAW.

M. L. EXAMINATION—1870.

EXAMINERS.

P. O'Sullivan, Esq.
Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B.
J. W. Handley, B.A.

GRADUATE.

Third Class.

S. Venkatavarda Aiyangar...Private Study.

M. L. EXAMINATION—1871.

EXAMINERS.

M. Gould, M.A., LL.B.
T. Mutuswami Aiyar, B.L.

GRADUATE.

Third Class.

T. Narahari Rau ...Private Study.

M. L. EXAMINATION.—1874.

EXAMINER.

H. H. Shephard, M.A.
T. Moothoosawmy Aiyer, B.L.

GRADUATES.

Third Class.

Bamanjee Pherozsha, M.A.

B. L. EXAMINATION—1861.

EXAMINERS.

J. D. Mayne, B.A.
G. F. Fullerton, Esq.

GRADUATES.

First Class.

Rajagopalachari, V.	Presidency College.
Subramanyan Pillai, V.	
Venkatapati Rau, C.	

B. L. EXAMINATION—1862.

EXAMINERS.

J. B. Norton, B.A.
Charles Collett, Esq.

GRADUATES.

Second Class.

Maskell, J.	...Presidency College.
Fischer, R.	...Private Study.
Shrinivasachari, T.	... Do.
Parthasaradi, S, B.A.	...Presidency College.

B. L. EXAMINATION—1863.

EXAMINERS.

The Honorable W. Holloway.
John B. Norton, B.A.

GRADUATES.

Third Class.

T Chellappa Pillai, B.A. ...Private Study.
Nanabhai Hariddas ... Do.

B. L. EXAMINATION—1864.

EXAMINERS.

The Honorable J. B. Norton, B.A.
W. Stokes, B.A.

GRADUATES.

Third Class.

Reginald Thompson. ...Private Study.
Edmund Snell, B.A. ...Presidency College.

B. L. EXAMINATION—1865.

EXAMINERS.

J. D. Mayne, B.A.
Charles Collett, Esq.

GRADUATES.

Third Class.

Venkata Rau, Sanjiva Rau, B A...Presidency College.
Palakula Subroylu Chetty, B.A. ... Do.

B. L. EXAMINATION—1866.

EXAMINERS.

P. O'Sullivan, Esq.
T. M. Busteed, Esq.

GRADUATES.

Second Class.

Rama Rau, T., B.A. ...Presidency College.

Third Class.

Kandaswami Mudliar, C, B.A..Presidency College.

B. L. EXAMINATION—1867.

EXAMINERS.

P. O'Sullivan, Esq.
T. M. Busteed, Esq.

GRADUATES.

Second Class.

C. Tiruvenkatachariar, B.A Presidency College.
C Kuppuramaswami, B.A. Do

Third Class.

Annapillay Jesudason Mangalam Pillai, B.A. ...Presidency College.
P. Ramachandra Rau ... Do. and Private Study.
Seshiah Ananda Subramanya Aiyar...Private Study.
John Arivanandam Pillay ... Do.
Gabriel Peter Savundaranayagam Pillai, B.A. ...Presidency College.

B. L. EXAMINATION—1868.

EXAMINERS.

J. R. Kindersley, Esq.
J. C. M. Mills, Esq.

GRADUATES.

Second Class.

Subramanya Aiyan, S. . Private Study.
Grant, W. .. Presidency College.
Kamachandraiya, V. ..Private Study.
Lacey, Joseph . .. Do.

Tirumalachari, M. A., B.A. ...Presidency College.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, R..Private Study.
Arianayagam Pillai, G S., B.A. Do.

Third Class.

Balaji Rau, P., B A. ...Presidency College.
Subbarayan, C., B.A. ... Do.
Ramanujachari, T. S. . Private Study.

B. L. EXAMINATION—1869.

EXAMINERS.

J. W. Handley, B.A.
T. M. Busteed, Esq.

GRADUATES.

First Class.

Bashyam Aiyangar, V., B. A. ...Private Study
Muttuswami Aiyar, T. ... Do.

Second Class.

Venkatavaroda Aiyangar, S. ...Private Study.
Subramanya Aiyar, N., B.A. . Do.
Babu Rau, U. .. Do
Gurumurti Aiyay, P. Presidency College.
Nallatambi Mudaliar, T., B.A.... Do

Third Class.

Subramanya Aiyar, V. . Private Study
Parthasaradi Aiyangar, M., B.A. Do.
Balaji Rau, R. ... Do.
Ramachundra Aiyar, A. . . Do.
Krishnan, E. K }
Narahari Rau, T. } Do.
Viraswamy Aiya, A. R. }
Kamesam, J. ... Do.
Anandachari, P. .. Do.

B. L. EXAMINATION—1870.

EXAMINERS.

P. O'Sullivan, Esq.
Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B.
J. W. Handley, B.A.

GRADUATES.

Second Class.

A. Gopala Aiyangar, B.A.	...Private Study.
A. Sitaramaiya, B.A.	... Do.

Third Class.

S. Nevins Pillai, B.A.	...Presidency College.
B. Tirumala Charlu	...Private Study.
P. N. Krishna Murti	... Do.
A. Kachapaiswariah	... Do.
S. Venkatasubbarayadu	... Do.
M. Jaga Rau, B.A.	...Presidency College.
C. Ramachandrarau Saib	...Private Study.
J. L. Rosario, B.A.	...Presidency College.
Josiah Evers	...Private Study.
C. Ratnavelu Mudaliar, B.A.	... Do.
T. Arnachella Sastri	... Do.
S. Devaraja Aiyar	... Do.

B. L. EXAMINATION—1871.

EXAMINERS.

M. Gould, M.A., LL.B.
T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

GRADUATE.

Third Class.

C. W. Tamotharam Pillai, B.A. ...Presidency College.

B. L. EXAMINATION—1872

EXAMINERS.

M. Gould, M A., LL B.
T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

GRADUATES

Second Class.

M. S. Aiyasami Aiyar, B A.		Private Study
V. Sundararamaiya, M.A.	...	Do.
V. Subramanya Sastri, B A.	...	Do

Third Class.

C. V. Sundaram Sastri, B A.		Private Study
R. Seshaiyar, M. A	.	Do
P. V. Krishnasami Chetty, B A....		Do

B L. EXAMINATION—1873.

EXAMINERS.

M. Gould, M A., LL.B.
T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B L.

GRADUATES.

Second Class.

Bamanjee Phirozsha, M A	..	Private Study.

Third Class.

Dorasami Aiyar, T., B.A.	...	Private Study.
Govinda Pillai, A., B A.	...	Do.
Rajagopala Chari, V , B A.	...	Do.
Venkatesan, R , B.A.	..	Do

B. L. EXAMINATION—1874.

EXAMINERS.

H. H. Shephard, M.A.
T. Muttuswami Aiyer, B L.

GRADUATES.

Second Class.

C. Subramanya Sastri.

Third Class.

T. Ramachandra Rau.

K. Seshadri Aiyar.

A. Rangasami Aiyangar.

M. R. Ramakrishna Aiyar.

A. Lakshminarasimham.

N. Sarvothama Rau

J. C. S Lawrence.

S. Vaidyanadha Aiyar.

M. Ramasami Aiyar.

P. C. Anantacharlu.

P. Gurumurti.

MEDICINE.

M. D. EXAMINATION—1858.

EXAMINERS.

Medicine, including the Practice of Physic. } W. C. Maclean, M.D.

Surgery .... H. W. Porteous, Esq.

Midwifery .... J. Shaw, F.R.C.S.

Medical Jurisprudence .... J. Urquhart, M.D.

General Pathology .... J. W. Mudge, M.D.

GRADUATE.

Flynn, George William ...Medical College, Madras.

M. D. EXAMINATION—1871.

EXAMINER.

H. King, A.B., M.B.

GRADUATE.

W E. Dhanakoti Raju ...Madras Medical College.

M. D. EXAMINATION—1872.

EXAMINERS.

R. W. Cockerill, Esq.
W. J. vanSomeren, M.D.
W. Macrae, M.B., A.M.

GRADUATE.

Rockwood, G. ...Madras Medical College.

L. M. & S. EXAMINATION—1867.

EXAMINERS.

J. L. Paul, A.M., M.D.
W. N. Chipperfield, Esq.
H. D. Paterson, F.R.C.S.E.

GRADUATE.

John Gorman.

M. B. & C. M. EXAMINATION—1865.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS.

J. E. Mayer, Esq.
H. B. Montgomery, M.D.
A. R. Symonds, M.A.

UNDER-GRADUATE.

William Gregory ...Medical College.

M. B. & C. M. EXAMINATION—1866.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS.

S. J. Wyndowe, M.D.
G. Bidie, M.B.
H. D. Paterson, F.R.C.S.E.
A. R. Symonds, M.A.

UNDER-GRADUATES.

W. E. Dhanakoti Raju	...Medical College.
J. Tyrrell ...	Do.

First Examination.

EXAMINERS.

S. J. Wyndowe, M.D.
G. Bidie, M.B.
H. D. Paterson, F.R.C.S.E.

UNDER-GRADUATES.

W. E Dhanakoti Raju	...Medical College.
William Gregory ..	Do.

M. B. & C. M. EXAMINATION—1868.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS.

H. King, A.B., M B.
W. H. Harris, M D.
A. R. Symonds, M.A.

UNDER-GRADUATES.

Phillip Mahony	...Medical College.
Mathew John ...	Do.
Henry Alfred Chatham Gray...	Do.
Jeremiah Martin ...	Do.

First Examination.

EXAMINERS.

W. H. Harris, M.D.
J. Urquhart, M.D.

UNDER-GRADUATE.

J. H. Tyrrell	...Medical College

Second Examination.

EXAMINERS.

W. J. vanSomeren, M.D.
J. L. Paul, M.D., A.M.
J. Urquhart, M.D.
H. King, A.B., M.B.

GRADUATES.

W. E. Dhanakoti Raju	...Medical College.
W. Gregory	... Do.

M. B. & C. M EXAMINATION—1869.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS.

G. Bidie, M.B.
Sub-Asst. Surgeon Harvey.
A. R. Symonds, M.A.

UNDER-GRADUATES.

J. Lancaster	Medical College.
H. Moraes	... Do.
H A. Nailer	... Do.
R. Warder	... Do.
W. A. Barren	... Do.
J Wilkins	... Do.

M. B. & C. M. EXAMINATION—1870.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS.

G. Bidie, M.B., F.R.G.S.
W. Macrae, M.B., A.M.

UNDER-GRADUATES.

W. O'Hara	...Medical College.
H. M. Lechler	... Do.

First Examination.

EXAMINERS.

W. Macrae, M.B., A.M.
W. N. Chipperfield, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

UNDER-GRADUATES.

H. A. C. Gray	...Medical College.
J Martin	... Do.
P Mahoney	... Do.
M. John	... Do.

M. B. & C. M. EXAMINATION—1871.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS.

H. King, A.B., M.B.
J. Keess, M.D.
Rev. A. R. Symonds, M.A.

UNDER-GRADUATE.

J Macdonald	...Medical College.

First Examination.

EXAMINERS.

W. J. vanSomeren, M.D.
J. Urquhart, M.D.

UNDER-GRADUATES.

W. Barren	...Medical College.
H. Nailer	... Do.
J. Lancaster	... Do.
R. Warder	... Do.

M. B. & C. M. EXAMINATION—1873.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS.

W. Macrae, M.B., A.M.
G. Bidie, M.B. F.L.S.; & R.G.S.

UNDER-GRADUATE.

F. H. Pedroza, B.A. ...Madras Medical College

First Examination.

EXAMINERS.

W. J. vanSomeren, M.D.
W. Macrae, M.B., A.M.

UNDER-GRADUATES.

W O'Hara	...Madras Medical College.
J. Wilkins	... do.

Second Examination.

EXAMINERS.

W. J. vanSomeren, M.D.
R. W. Cockerill, Esq.
W. Macrao, M.B., A M.

GRADUATE.

Mathew John ...Madras Medical College.

M. B. & C. M. EXAMINATION—1874.

First Examination.

EXAMINERS.

E. F. Brockman, Esq.

G. Bidie, M.B.

UNDER-GRADUATE.

D. J. Macdonald ...Medical College.

Second Examination.

EXAMINERS.

W. J. vanSomeren, M.D.

J. M. Joseph, M.D., LL.D.

E F. Brockman, Esq.

GRADUATES.

J. Lancaster	...	Medical College.
R. Warder	...	Do.
H. A. F. Nailer	...	Do.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

B. C. E. EXAMINATION—1864.

EXAMINERS.

Colonel J. Carpendale, R. E.

Colonel P. P. L. O'Connell, R E.

GRADUATE.

Subroyachariar Senjee.

B. C. E. EXAMINATION—1865.

EXAMINERS.

Colonel J. Carpendale, R. E.
Colonel P. P. L. O'Connell, R. E.

GRADUATES.

Second Class.

Norris, Owen Vincent ... Presidency College; and Civil Engineering College.
Rama Rau, Arcot ...Presidency College; and Civil Engineering College.

Third Class.

Grant, Alfred ...Doveton Protestant College; and Civil Engineering College.
Kalantavelu Mudaliar, Chingleput Presidency College, and Civil Engineering College.

B. C. E. EXAMINATION—1869.

EXAMINERS.

Colonel J. C. Anderson, R. E
Captain J. Mullins, R. E.

GRADUATE.

Third Class.

Simpson, James Thomas ...Civil Engineering College.

B. C. E. EXAMINATION—1870.

EXAMINERS.

Major J. H. M. S. Stewart, R. E.
Captain H. Tulloch, R. E.

B. C. E. EXAMINATION—1871.

EXAMINERS.

Colonel J. Carpendale, R. E.
T. H. Going, B.A., M.I.C.E.

GRADUATES.

Second Class.

Lynn, E G ...Civil Engineering College, Madras.

Third Class.

Subarayar, E. R., B.A. .. Civil Engineering College, Madras.

B. C. E. EXAMINATION—1872.

EXAMINERS.

Captain C. J. Smith, R. E

F B. Hanna, M.A., M.E.

B. C. E. EXAMINATION—1874.

EXAMINER.

Lieut. W. H Coaker, R. E.

Francis B. Hanna, M.A., M E.

GRADUATE.

Second Class.

N Ratnasabhapati Pillay, B.A.

ALPHABETICAL LIST
OF
BACHELORS OF ARTS.

	Achaiyalingam, S.	1869
	Achutan Nair, U.	1869
	Adimula Mudaliar, V.	1871
	Aiyakanu Naicker, T.	1873
	Aiyaswami Aiyar, S.	1868
	Aiyavaiya, W.	1870
	Akilandaiya, C.	1869
	Amaladas Pillai, T. A. J.	1868
	Annachari, P. S.	1872
10	Anandachari, P. C.	1869
	Ananda Rau, T.	1871
	Ananthachari, P.	1870
	Anderson, J. R.	1873
	Ananta Rau, R. N.	1874
	Anantanaryana, A. S.	1871
	Anantasami Rau, L.	1871
	Appadorai Aiyar, M.	1873
	Appasami Aiyar, C.	1874
	Arbuthnot, J.	1872
20	Ariyanayagam Pillai, G. S.	1863
	Arumanayagam, G.	1873
	Athinarayana Chetti, T. M.	1870
	Bacon, J. D.	1870
	Balaji Rau, C.	1859
	Balaji Rau, P.	1865
	Bashyam, V.	1864
	Bashyam Chetti, D.	1868
	Bowor, W. L.	1870
	Chandrasekharam, C.	1874

30	Chakrapani Naidu, T.	1871
	Chellappa Pillai, T. C.	1860
	Chellaya, C.	1873
	Chidambara Aiyar, N.	1869
	Chokalingam Pillai, M.	1872
	Coelho, A. J.	1872
	Coelho, S. C. S.	1874
	Coleman, E.	1872
	Conquest, J.	1872
	Cooney, H.	1874
40	Damodara Mudaliar, C.	1873
	Daniel, Issac	1871
	Daniel Pillai, A. S.	1874
	Deseikachari, C.	1869
	Desikachari, V.	1868
	D'Souza, W. H.	1871
	Devaraju Pillai.	1869
	Doraswami Aiyangar, S.	1870
	Dunhill, E. S.	1874
	Duraiswami Aiyar, T.	1868
50	Duraiswami Mudaliar, M.	1869
	Ekambara Pillai, M.	1869
	Elliot, Edward Hugh.	1869
	Ethirajulu, C.	1859
	Flanagan, Charles Craig.	1867
	Ganapati Aiyar, P. S.	1874
	Gnanamuttu, S.	1874
	Gopalachari. S.	1870
	Gopalachariar, C. V.	1868
	Gopalakrishna Mudali, C.	1856
60	Gopala Rau, T.	1859
	Gopala Aiyangar, A.	1869
	Gopala Aiyar, N. G.	1870
	Gopala Chari, W.	1872
	Gopalachari, V.	1874
	Gopala Rau, M.	1872
	Govinda Pillai, A.	1869

Govinda Pillai, P. ... 1873
Govindu Rau, S. ... 1871
Govindaraju Aiyangar, R. ... 1869
70 Grant, William ... 1860
Gundu Rau, J. ... 1871
Gurumurti, P. ... 1872
Hanumanta Rau, B. ... 1874
Hari Rau, S. ... 1864
Housman, J. M. ... 1870
Jagarau Maridas Pillai, M. ... 1866
Janakiramaiya, C. ... 1874
Jayaram Rau, A. ... 1869
Jackson, W. J. ... 1874
80 Jesudasen Pillai, I. ... 1870
Joseph, K. C. ... 1872
Kalyanasundara Aiyar, K. ... 1871
Kanagasabhai, V. ... 1872
Kanagaratnam Pillai, D. M. ... 1873
Kandasami, C. ... 1859
Kenny, M. ... 1871
Kidd, Daniel Wilson. ... 1868
Kidd, P. H. ... 1872
King, A. G. ... 1871
90 Kodanda Ramaswami Aiyar. ... 1865
Kotilingam, I. ... 1872
Krishnamachari, C. V. ... 1864
Krishnamachari, S. ... 1871
Krishna Rau, B. ... 1864
Krishna Rau, N. ... 1872
Krishna Rau, N. ... 1873
Krishna Rau, T. V. ... 1873
Krishna Wariyar, E. ... 1874
Krishna Aiyar, V. ... 1874
100 Krishnasami Mudaliar, N. ... 1872
Krishnaswami Aiyar, P. ... 1866
Krishnaswami Aiyar, D. ... 1867
Krishnaswami, A. ... 1862
Krishnaswami Chetti, P. ... 1867

	Krishnaswami Chetti, P.	1867
	Krishnaswami Aiyar, A.	1871
	Krishnaiya, B.	1869
	Krishniah, R.	1870
	Krishnaswami, T. S.	1869
110	Krishnaswami Chetti, T. V.	1870
	Krishna Rau Naidu, M. C.	1869
	Krishna Murti Aiyangar, T.	1870
	Krishna Menon, T. C.	1871
	Kunjunni Menon, K.	1874
	Kuppuramaswami, K.	1865
	Kuppusami Aiyar, V.	1872
	Kupuswami Aiyar, G.	1872
	Lakshmi Narasimha, A.	1872
	Lawrance, J. C. S.	1872
120	Leonard, Charles Michael.	1869
	Lewis, H. M.	1873
	Lazarus, J.	1874
	Madava Visvanda Patankar	1869
	Madava Rau, M.	1871
	Madava Aiyan, H.	1873
	Maddox, G.	1873
	Madhava Rau, T.	1872
	Mahadeva Sastrial, C. A.	1874
	Mathew, M.	1874
130	Mahadeva Aiyar, C.	1874
	Mahadeva Aiyar, K.	1874
	Mangalam, A. J.	1862
	Mangapati Naidu, P.	1869
	Marsden, E.	1870
	Masilamani Pillai, M D.	1871
	Moss, James.	1867
	Muhammed Usman.	1872
	Murdi Rau, T.	1866
	Murugesan, C.	1864
140	Muthuswami Aiyar, M. P.	1871
	Muttukumara Mupanar, T. M.	1874
	Nagamaiya, V.	1870

	Nagoji Rau, C.	1871
	Nalla Tambi Mudali, S.	1864
	Narasayya Sastri, K. S.	1871
	Narasimha Aiyar, N. R.	1872
	Narasimhachari, C.	1861
	Narasinga Rau, G	1874
	Narayanaswami, A.	1869
150	Narayanaswami Chetti, S.	1872
	Narayanasami Aiyar, S.	1874
	Narayana Rau, T.	1869
	Narayanasami, A.	1874
	Nevins Pillai, S.	1865
	Noircourt, E. de	1874
	Pæzold, T. C. E.	1860
	Palpanabha Pillai, K	186[illegible]
	Panchanatha Aiyar, A V.	1870
	Parankusa, T.	1863
160	Paravi Perumal Pillai, A P	1872
	Parthasaradi, M	1859
	Parthasaradi, S.	1859
	Parthasardhi Aiyangar, V. M.	1872
	Pedroza, F H.	1870
	Periyaswami Mudaliar, A.	1870
	Ponnan, T. C.	1869
	Purnaiya, P. N.	1872
	Ragava Charlu, V	1871
	Ragava Chari, T.	1872
170	Ragavendra Rau, R.	1862
	Raganatha Chari, N	1872
	Raghunatha Rau, M. R.	1872
	Ragunatha Rau, R.	1864
	Ragaviah, G.	1873
	Rajagopalachariar, V.	1868
	Rajaram Rau, T.	1866
	Rajeswara Mudaliar, S.	1874
	Raju Sastri, C.	1870
	Ramachandra Rau, Polur	1869

180 Ramachundra, Rau, T. ... 1869
Ramachandra Aiyar, V.... ... 1872
Ramachandra Rau, V. ... 1872
Ramachandra Venkaji, T. ... 1872
Ramachandra Aiyar, T. N. ... 1874
Ramadas Aiyar, S. ... 1872
Ramakrishna Aiyar, M. R. ... 1871
Ramakrishna Aiyar, S. R. ... 1874
Ramalingaiya, Y. ... 1867
Ramalinga Chetti, M. M. ... 1874
190 Ramanujan, K. ... 1872
Ramasami, N. ... 1872
Ramaswami, B. ... 1859
Ramaswami, B. ... 1872
Ramasubbaiyar, M. S. ... 1873
Rama Rau, T. ... 1861
Rama Rau, K. ... 1865
Rama Rau, P. ... 1870
Rama Rau, M. ... 1870
Rama Rau, T. ... 1871
200 Rama Rau, K. S. ... 1872
Ramasastri, V. ... 1872
Ramaswami Aiyar, Anandarama Aiyar ... 1867
Ramaswami Aiyar, M. ... 1872
Ramaswami Sastri, K. ... 1867
Ramaswami, P. ... 1870
Ramaswami Aiyar, C. ... 1870
Ramaswami Mudaliar, S. ... 1871
Ramaswami Raju, P. V. ... 1871
Ramaswami Aiyar, S. R. ... 1871
210 Ramaseshaiya, C. ... 1870
Ramu Aiyar, S. ... 1869
Ramanadha Aiyar, K. ... 1874
Rangachari, S.... ... 1868
Rangachari, S.... ... 1865
Ranga Chari, T. M ... 1872
Ranga Chariar, V. V. ... 1873
Ranganadam Mudaliar, P. ... 1865

Ranganatha Rau, K. ... 1874
Rangaiya Chetti, S. ... 1869
220 Ranga Rau, N. ... 1872
Rangasami, A. ... 1869
Ratnasabhapati Pillai, P. ... 1870
Ratnasabhapati Pillai, M. ... 1871
Ratnasabhapati Pillai, N. ... 1872
Ratnavelu, A. ... 1864
Ratnavelu Chetti, P. ... 1872
Rosario, John Leonard. ... 1869
Rungachari, S. ... 1874
Saminadha Aiyar, T. M. ... 1872
230 Saminadha Aiyar, S. ... 1872
Sanjiva Rau, V. ... 1860
Sankaraiya, A. ... 1861
Sankunni Wariyar, N. ... 1873
Sarvottama Rau, A. ... 1867
Sarabhalingam Nayadu, I. ... 1874
Satyavageswara Aiyar, V. ... 1869
Savundaranayagam Pillai, G P. ... 1863
Scott, T. R. ... 1872
Sesha Aiyar, V. ... 1872
240 Seshachari, A. ... 1864
Seshadria Chari, V. T. ... 1873
Seshagiri Aiyar, K. ... 1866
Seshagiri Aiyar, M. ... 1871
Seshaiya Sathu ... 1869
Seshaiyar, R. ... 1867
Setakavalar, R. N. ... 1873
Shangunni Menon, T. C. ... 1871
Sheppard, R. S. ... 1874
Shrinivasachariar, V. ... 1865
250 Shrinivasa Aiyangar, R. ... 1869
Shrinivasa Ragava Aiyangar, S. ... 1867
Shutie, S. A. ... 1874
Srinivasiah, V. ... 1870
Srinivasa Rau, A. ... 1871

	Singaravelu, M.	1863
	Sitaram, A.	1869
	Sitaramaya, A.	1868
	Sivaramakrishnamma, O.	1872
	Sivasankaram, C.	1861
260	Sivarama Aiyar, P.	1871
	Snoll, Edmund.	1861
	Somasundram, C.	1870
	Srinivasa Chari, C. V.	1872
	Srinivasa Chari, P.	1872
	Srinivasa Ragava Chari, B.	1872
	Subarayar, E. R.	1870
	Subaiya, V.	1874
	Subarayan N.	1874
	Subaji Venkata Rau, A.	1871
270	Subba Rau, A.	1872
	Subba Rau, N.	1872
	Subba Venkaji Tagat, T.	1871
	Subbaiyar, P.	1869
	Subbaiya, D.	1873
	Subbaiya, V.	1869
	Subbarayan, V.	1869
	Subbarayan, C.	1861
	Subbarayan, S. R.	1869
	Subramanya Aiyar, M.	1874
280	Subaramaiya, C.	1874
	Subramanya Aiyar, N.	1864
	Subramanya Aiyar, K.	1870
	Subramanya Aiyar, I.	1872
	Subramanya Vajapayi, A. G.	1872
	Subramanyan Aiyar, V	1868
	Subramanyan Aiyar, R.	1869
	Subramanyan, N.	1866
	Subramanyan, C.	1870
	Subroyalu, P.	1861
290	Sundaram, C. V.	1869
	Sundaram, T.	1867

	Sundara Rau, T.	1874
	Sundaresa Mudaliar, R	1874
	Sundararamaiya, V.	1867
	Sundararamaiya, V.	1872
	Sundararamaiya, K	1874
	Sundara Rau, C.	1865
	Sundara Varda Charlu, G. N.	1870
	Suraiya, N.	1865
300	Swami Aiyar, S.	1874
	Swaminatha Aiyar, G	1868
	Swaminatha Bavaji Punt.	1871
	Swaminatha Suba Rau, R.	1868
	Tamotharam Pillai, C. W.	1858
	Taylor, Stephen St. Andrew.	1860
	Taylor, J. T.	1873
	Terunarana Chari, M. A.	1872
	Thinathayalu Naidu, P.	1872
	Thiyagaraja Rau, T. S.	1874
310	Tillaiyanayagam, M.	1862
	Tirumalachari, M.	1862
	Tiruvenkatachari, C.	1862
	Unni Erati, M.	1872
	Vadivelu Mudaliar, S.	1872
	Vaidyanadhan, N.	1872
	Vaidyanadha Aiyar, S.	1872
	Varadachari, R.	1869
	Varadachari, G. C.	1874
	Varadarajulu Naidu, G.	1873
320	Vasudeva Rau, S.	1872
	Vedantachari, P.	1874
	Venkatakrishna Rau, R.	1859
	Venkataramaiya, A. L.	1868
	Venkata Ramaiya, R.	1870
	Venkataramaiya, T.	1872
	Venkatachala Mudaliar, S.	1869
	Venkatesan, R.	1870
	Venkatakrishna Rau, S.	1870

	Venkatasubiah, M.	1873
330	Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S	1873
	Venkataramah, R.	1873
	Venkata Rau, G.	1873
	Venugopalachariar, V.	1863
	Veraragavachari, V.	1874
	Vijaya Ragava Chari, S.	1873
	Visvanatha Pillai, D. C.	1858
	Visvanada Aiyar, K. P.	1873
	Winckler, E.	1872
	Winfred, C. T.	1874
340	Williams, L. C.	1874
	Wynne, G....	1872

ALPHABETICAL LIST
OF
BACHELORS OF LAWS.

	Aiyasami Aiyar, M. S.	1872
	Ananda Chari, P.	1869
	Anantacharlu, P. C.	1874
	Arnachella Sastri, C.	1870
	Arivanandam Pillai, J.	1867
	Arianayagam Pillai, G. S., B.A.	1868
	Balaji Rau, P., B.A.	1868
	Bashyam Aiyangar, V., B.A.	1869
	Babu Rau, A.	1869
10	Balaji Rau, R.	1869
	Bamanji Phirozsha, M A.	1873
	Chellappa Pillai, T., B.A.	1863
	Devaraju Aiyar, S.	1870
	Dorasami Aiyar, T., B.A.	1873
	Evers, J.	1870
	Fischer, R.	1862
	Gurumurti Aiyar, P.	1869
	Gurumurti, P.	1874
	Gopala Aiyangar, A., B.A.	1870
20	Govinda Pillai, A., B.A.	1873
	Grant, W., B.A.	1868
	Haridas, N.	1863
	Jaga Rau, M., B.A.	1870
	Kachapaiswariah, A.	1870
	Kamesam, J.	1869
	Kandaswami Mudaliar, C., B.A.	1866
	Kuppuramaswami, C., B.A.	1867
	Krishnan, E. K.	1869
	Krishnaswami Aiyangar, R.	1868

30	Krishnasami Chetti, P. V., B.A.	1872
	Krishnamurti, P. N.	1870
	Lacey, J.	1868
	Lawrence, J. C. S.	1874
	Lakshminarasimham, A.	1874
	Mangalam Pillai, A. J., B. A.	1867
	Maskell, J.	1862
	Muttuswami Aiyar, T.	1869
	Nallatambi Mudaliar, T., B.A.	1859
	Narahari Rau, T.	1869
40	Nevins Pillai, S., B.A.	1870
	Parthasaradi Aiyangar, M., B.A.	1869
	Parthasaradi, S., B.A.	1862
	Rajagopalachari, V.	1861
	Rajagopala Chari, V., B.A.	1873
	Rama Rau, T., B.A.	1866
	Ramachandra Rau, P.	1867
	Ramachandra Rau, T.	1874
	Ramasami Aiyar, M.	1874
	Ramakrishna Aiyar, M. R.	1874
50	Ramachandraiya, V.	1868
	Ramanujachari, T. S.	1868
	Ramachandra Aiyar, A.	1869
	Ramachandra Rau Saib, C.	1870
	Rangasami Aiyangar, A.	1874
	Ratnavelu Mudaliar, B.A.	1870
	Rozario, J. L., B.A.	1870
	Sanjiva Rau, V., B.A.	1865
	Sarvothama Rau, N.	1874
	Savandaranayagam Pillai, G. P., B.A.	1867
60	Seshadri Aiyar, K.	1874
	Seshaiyar, R., M.A.	1872
	Sitaramaiya, A., B.A.	1870
	Snell, E., B.A.	1864
	Subramanya Aiyar, N., B.A.	1869
	Subramanya Sastri, C.	1874
	Subramanya Aiyar, V.	1869

Subbarayan, C., B.A. 1868
Subramanya Aiyan, S. 1868
Subramanya Aiyar, S. A. 1867
70 Subroylu Chetti, P., B. A. 1865
Shrinivasachari, T. 1862
Subramanyan Pillai, V. 1861
Subramanya Sastri, V. 1872
Sundararamaiya, V., M.A. 1872
Sundaram Sastri, C. V. 1872
Tamotharam Pillai, C. W., B.A. 1871
Thompson, R. 1864
Tiruvenkatachariyar, C., B A. 1867
Tirumalachari, M. A., B.A. 1868
80 Tirumala Charlu, B. 1870
Vaidyanadha Aiyar, S. 1874
Vencatasubbaroyadu, S. 1870
Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S. 1869
Venkatapati Rau, C. 1861
Venkatesan, R., B.A. 1873
Viraswami Aiya, A. R. 1869

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION—1873.

EXAMINERS.

I. Languages.

English	G. M. Rao, M.A. W. J. H. LeFanu, B.A. D. Duncan, M.A. C. Cooper, M.A.
Latin	R. C. W. Raban, M.A.
Sanscrit	A. C. Burnell, PH. D.
Tamil	V. Kristnama Chariar. S. Nevins Pillay, B.L.
Telugu	Rev. J. Clay. Y. Venkataramaya Garu.
Canarese	Rev. B. Rice. J. Sturrock, Esq.
Malayalam	V. Achutha Panikkar. R. Thomas, B.A.
Hindustani	Rev. E. Sell.
II. Mathematics	G. Thom, M.A. Rev. J. H. Walton. W. Macrae, M.B., A.M. F. S. Evans, M.A.
III. History and Geography.	A. L. Venkataramayya, M.A. W. R. Kershaw, B.A. D. Sinclair, M.A. J. Marsh, Esq. C. M. Barrow, B.A. G. U. Pope, D.D.

UNDER-GRADUATES.

First Class.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Symonds, S. V.	...Charter House, London, and S. P. G. Seminary, Sullivan's Gardens.
Malhari Rau, S.	...Town School; Provincial College, Combaconum.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Pranatharthi Haran, C.	...Town School and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Duraisami Aiyar, R.	...Provincial College, Combaconum.
Srinivasa Chari, T.	...S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School, Vepery.
Sundaram, S. P.	...Town School; Provincial Col., Combaconum.
Virabadra Mudaliar, T.	...London Mission Institution and Pacheappa's High School, Madras.
Staunton, H. F.	...High School and Bishop Cotton's School, Bangalore.
Evans, T. J.	...Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras.
Bashyachari, V.	...S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School, Vepery.
Ramakrishna Aiyan, T. A.	...Central Union School, Palghaut, and Provincial School, Calicut.
Srinivasa Chari, M.	...Kapistalum School; ProvincialCollege, Combaconum.
Chakrapani Rau, R.	...Town School; Provincial College, Combaconum.
Ramasami, M.	...Provincial College, Combaconum.
Keys, E.	...Doveton Protestant College, Madras.
Venkatasami Naidu, T. R.	...High School, Coimbatore.
Sankara Rau, T.	..Town School and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Gopalakrishnan, S.	...Provincial College, Combaconum.
Sundaram Aiyar, P.	...Zillah School, Madura.
Krishnasami Aiyangar, S.	} Provincial College, Combaconum.
Ramachandra Rau, Y.	} Town Sch.; Prov. Col., Combaconum.
Jaganatha Pillai, A.	...St Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Krishnama Chari, M. A.	...Triplicane Anglo-Vernacular School; Presidency College, Madras.
Venkataranga Aiyar, C. R.	...Provincial College, Combaconum.
Rodgers, J. W.	...Doveton Protestant College, Madras.
Thiayagaraya Sastri, P.	...Anglo-Vernacular School; Pacheappa's High School, Madras.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Subba Rau, C. K.	...High School, Coimbatore.
Narasim Aiyangar, N. C.	...High School, Bangalore.
Srinivasa Chari, C. V.	...Wesleyan Mission School, Royapettah.
Vaidyanada Aiyar, R.	...Rate School, Kollongadu, and Provincial School, Calicut.
Krishna Aiyar, T. V.	Rate School, Palghaut, and Provincial School, Calicut.
Sivarama Sastrial, T.	Town School; Provincial College, Combaconum.
Hanumantha Rau, M.	...London Mission School and Provincial School, Bellary.
Bresnaham, W.	...St. Mary's Seminary, Madras.
Chakko, K. J.	...Church Mission School; Syrian College, Cottayam.
Srinivasa Ragava Aiyangar, C. P.	...Town Sch. and Prov. Col., Combaconum
Hoover, G. W.	...Presidency College and Wesleyan A.-V. Institution, Royapettah.
Thiagaraja Rau, T. S.	...S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Ranga Rau, S.	... Do. Trichinopoly.
Gopalasami Aiyangar, S.	...Town School and Provincial College, Combaconum.
Saminatha Aiyar, S.	...S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Aravamuthu Aiyangar, C.	...Pacheappa's High Sch.; Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Rama Rau, K.	...Provincial School, Mangalore.
Srithara Rau, T.	...Triplicane Anglo-Ver. Sch.; Presy. Col., Madras
Court, J. H.	...Bishop Corrie's Grammar Sch., Madras.
Chengappah, M.	Central Sch., Mercara; High School, Bangalore.
Sankunni Menon, P. A.	Union School, Angadipuram; Prov. Sch., Calicut.
Kalliyanaramen, S.	Town School; Provincial College, Combaconum.
Saminadhan, S.	...Moopanar's Sch., Kapistalam; Prov. College, Combaconum.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Krishnasami Pillai, K. A.	...Normal Sch., Cannanore; and Private Study
Lakshmi Narasima Aiyangar, M.	Chennapatam School; High School, Bangalore
Kailasam, P M.	Hindu A.-V. School, Tinnevelly.
Ragunada Rau, R.	Rajah School, Mysore.
Bartley, E.	Bishop Corrie's Grammar Sch., Madras
Lakshminarasu, P.	...A.-V. Sch., Kandaner; Free Church Mission Sch., Nellore
Arunachala Aiyar, N.	...Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Ramachandran, R.	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Krishna Aiyan, V.	Rajah's High School, Trevandrum.
Adinadha Sastri, T. K	...Prov. College, Combaconum; S. P. G High Sch., Tanjore.
Sundaram Aiyar, K.	Town Sch.; Prov. Col., Combaconum.
Ishwaran Raman.	Dist. Sch., Allepey, and High School Trevandrum.
Krishna Menon, P. A.	.. Union Sch Angadipuram; Provincial School, Calicut.

Second Class.

Roche, J. M. B.	...St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Perayya, J.	...Government School, Amalapore, and Provincial School, Rajahmundry.
Blake, C J. M.	...Provincial School, Bellary.
Sundaram Aiyar, P. K.	...Anglo-Vernacular School, Sheally Provincial College, Combaconum.
Srinivasa Rau, M.	...Taluq School, Mulki; Provincial Sch., Mangalore
Krishna Aiyangar, M.	...Rajah's School; WesleyanMission Sch., Mysore.
Narasinga Rau, Y.	...Pacheappa's High School, Madras; Provincial School, Rajahmundry.
Passanha, V. A.	...St. Mary's Seminary, Madras.
Ramaiya, M. V.	...Town School; Provincial College, Combaconum.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Kannan Nayanar, V.	Normal School, Cannanore; Provincial School, Calicut.
Subramani Aiyar, K.	St. Joseph's College; Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam.
Ramchandra Rau, C.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Triplicane; Presidency College, Madras.
Kesavulu Pillai, C.	...London Mission Institution, Madras.
Aiyasami Aiyar, M.	.Govindu Naidu School; Pacheappa's High School, Madras.
Velu Mudali, S.	...Free Church Mis. Institution, Madras.
Fernandez, V. M.	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, A.	High School, Trevandrum.
Rangasami Naidu, B.	...Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Subram Aiyar, V.	...Pacheappa's Branch School; Free Ch. Mission School, Conjeveram.
Subba Rau, P.	Government Anglo-Vernacular School, Chick Balapur.
Mahadeva Sastri, C. A.	Town School; Provincial College, Combaconum.
Pattabi Rama Reddi, N.	...Anglo-Vernacular School, Buchireddipalam; Free Church Mission School, Nellore.
Sitarama Rau, D.	...Wesleyan Anglo-Vernacular School, Royapettah.
Venkatasami, D.	Noble High School, Masulipatam.
Jesudasa Pillai, N.	Free Church Mis Institution, Madras.
Achuthar Nayar, N. V.	...Provincial School, Calicut.
Vijaya Ragavacharri, P. C.	...Free Church Mission School, Trivellore.
Sundaram Aiyar, S. M.	...Zillah School, Madura; Provincial College, Combaconum.
Venkatasubau, C.	Town School; Provincial College, Combaconum.
Ramaiya, W.	Zillah School, Chittoor.
Lakshmikantam, G.	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Masulipatam.
Nagabushanam, D.	...Noble High School, Masulipatam.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Butterfield, W. R	...Bishop Cotton's Grammar School and College, Bangalore.
Rama Aiyangar, T.	...Anglo-Vernacular School, Veeravanallur; High School, Trevandrum.
Subramanyan, T.	Wesleyan Mission School, Needamangalam; Prov. Col., Combaconum.
Madhanagopala Mudali, C.	Pacheappa's High School, Madras.
Manikka Mudali, T.	...Pacheappa's Branch Sch., Conjeveram.
Rangasami Naidu, T. P.	...Zillah School, Kurnool; Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Venkatapati Aiyar, S. T.	...Taluq School, Suthiamangalam; High School, Coimbatore.
Majoribanks, W. O. Flynn	...Bishop Cotton's Grammar School and College, Bangalore.
Narayana Marar, K.	Rajah's High School, Ernakulam.
Narayan Aiya, G.	Hindu Proprietary School, Madras; Provincial College, Combaconum.
Mir Ahmed Ali	Madrissa-i-Azum; Presidency College, Madras.
Narayana Rau, B.	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Nicholas, E.	St. Mary's Seminary, Madras.
Vedanta Chariar, R.	...High School, Trevandrum.
Bhima Rau, N.	Zillah School, Berhampore; Provincial School, Rajahmundry.
Krishnasami Aiyar, R.	Taluq School, Trivady; S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Arunachala Aiyar, M.	...Free Church Mis. Institution, Madras
Ramaswami Aiyan, K. A.	Kottayam School; Union High School, Palghaut.
Mangapati Naidu, G.	Zillah School, Chittoor.
Rangappah, H.	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Venkatasubbarayudu, G.	Town School; Provincial School, Rajahmundry.
Ramasami Aiyar, B. C.	S. P. G. H. School, Trichinopoly.
Venkatasubburayudu, N.	...Anglo-Vernacular School; Church Mission A.-V. School, Ellore.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Subramanya Aiyar, M.	Free Ch Mis. Sch., Trivellore; Free Ch. Mis Institution, Madras.
Govinda Rau, S.	High School, Sholapur; Pacheappa's High School, Madras.
Bhima Rau, A.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Adoni; Provincial School, Bellary
Krishnama Chari, P.	Free Ch Mis. Institution, Madras.
Duraisami Pillai, T R.	Do do. do
Srinivasan, P.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Ramnad; C A.-V School, Madura.
Venkateswara Aiyar, B. S.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Battalagundu; Zillah School, Madura.
Muttusami Aiyar, S.	Town School; Provincial College, Combaconum.
Ramaswami Aiyar, P S	Taluq School, Pariaculam; Zillah School, Madura.
Sherman, H. C.	Dr Pope's School, Ootacamund; Bishop Cotton's School, Bangalore.
Vasudeva Rau, C.	High School, Coimbatore.
Ramachandra Aiyar, K L.	... Do do
Mohanarangayya, A	...Noble High School, Masulipatam.
Subramanya Rau, S	...S. P G High School, Tanjore.
Appa Rau, N.	...Presidency College; Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Venkatasubbaiya, C	District School, Hassan.
Ramaswami, A. K.	High School, Vizianagram; Zillah School, Kurnool.
Court, T. M.	Emmanuel School; Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras.
Krishnasami Aiyangar, K.	...Town School; Provincial College, Combaconum
Tiruvengadathan Chetti, V.	Govindu Nayadu's School; Pacheappa's High School, Madras.
Mirwanji Nowroji	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Ramasami Aiyangar, B.	...Government School, Shimoga.
Subramanya Pillai, T S.	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Rama Rau, A.	Rajah's School, Mysore.
Rajagopalaiya, L.	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Subramanyan, C.	...Pacheappa's Branch School, Chedambram.
Manavedan Rajah	...Rajah's School, Kottakil.
Kuppusami Aiyar, C.	Town School; Provincial College, Combaconum.
Varadaraju Mudali, P.	Government Normal School; Presidency College, Madras.
Veraswamaiyar, W.	Presidency College, Madras; Private Study.
Matthai, T. K.	Church Mission School; Syrian College, Cottayam.
Ittiyarachan Nayar, M.	High School Palghaut; Private Study.
Ragava Aiyangar, N. M.	Roman Catholic School, Coimbatore; Presidency College, Madras.
Govinda Menon, K. K.	Provincial School, Calicut.
Ramakrishna Aiyan, P.	High School, Trevandrum.
Albuquerque, P. S.	.. Provincial School, Mangalore.
Krishnama Chari, T. V.	Taluq School, Trivady; Prov. College, Combaconum.
Gopala Aiyangar, R.	Wesleyan Mission High School, Manargudie.
Krishna Aiyan, T. S.	Union High School, Palghaut.
Anandan Pillai, T.	High School, Ernakulum; High Sch., Trevandrum.
Subbaiya Chetti, G.	S. P. G. Sch., Tranquebar; S. P. G. High Sch., Trichinopoly.
Ramakrishna Pattar, M. S.	Union Sch., Mangiri; Prov. School, Calicut.
Jayasilanadha Pillai, D.	Presy. Col.; Free Ch. Mission Institution, Madras.
Ragava Chari, Y.	Taluq Sch.; Free Ch. Mis. Sch., Trivellore.
Raycrappan Nambyar, O.	...Taluq Sch., Badagara; Prov. School, Calicut.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Kuppusami Aiyar, A.	Wesleyan Mis. Sch., Tritrapoondy ; Private Study.
Parameswaran Pillai, E.	District Sch., Mavalikum ; High Sch , Trevandrum.
Venkatakrishna Rau, M.	...Govt. Sch., Mysore ; Private Study.
Narasimha Aiyangar, M.	... Do. Shimoga.
Narayana Menon, M.	Rajah's Sch., Ernakulam.
Subbarayadu, N.	Central Sch , Narsapur ; Prov. Sch., Rajahmundry.
Burder, S.	London Mission Sch., Bellary.
Sripati Rau, T. R.	S. P. G. High Sch., Trichinopoly.
Saminatha Aiyar, R. C.	Town Sch. ; Prov. Col., Combaconum.
Rajalingam, B.	Hindu A.-V. Sch., Vizagapatam ; Prov. Sch., Rajahmundry.
Velu Pillai, R. V.	.. Central Sch., Jaffna ; Prov. College, Combaconum.
Gopalu Rau, V. V.	Zillah Sch , Berhampore ; S. P. G. A.-V Sch., Vepery.
Shangaru Menon, K. P.	High Sch., Ernakulam ; High Sch., Trevandrum.
Palman, E.	St. Mary's Seminary, Madras.
Krishnasami Pillai, S.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Krishnasami Aiyâr, S.	...Prov. Sch. and College, Combaconum.
Kandasami Nayakar, P. Y.	Free Ch. Mis. Institution, Madras.
Ragava Aiyar, W. B.	Do. Sch., Conjeveram ; Free Ch. Mis. Institution, Madras.
Kanakachalam, J.	Central Sch , Narsapur ; Prov. Sch , Rajahmundry.
Duraisami Aiyar, S.	S. P. G. High Sch., Tanjore.
Coombes, R.	Bishop Corrie's Grammar Sch., Madras.
Devanayaga Mudaliar, S.	Zillah School, Cuddalore ; Presidency College, Madras.
Coelho, J. F. S.	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Durasaimi Aiyar, A.	Taluq School, Srirangam ; S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Sankaran, K.	Town School ; Provincial College, Combaconum.
Krishnasami Nayadu, S.	London Mission Institution ; Free Church Mission Institution, Madras

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Maha Deva Rau, R.	Government School, Shimoga.
Pachecho, T.	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Guruswamaiya, P.	...Wesleyan Anglo-Vernacular Institution, Royapettah.
Venkatasubbaiya, M.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Jamalmudgoo; Provincial School, Bellary.
D'Cruz, F. A.	St. Mary's Seminary, Madras.
Govinda Chari, T. M.	Town School, Combaconum; Free Church Mission School, Trivellore.
Saldanha, J. M.	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Lakshmanan, R.	C. M. S. Anglo-Vernacular School; C. M. S. Eng. Inst., Palamcottah.
Subbarayan, S.	Town School; Provincial College, Combaconum.
Ramanuja Chari, K.	Mission School, Nellore.
Nallatambi, C. W.	Mission School, Jaffna; Presidency College, Madras.
Sesha Aiyangar, S.	...High School, Trevandrum.
Visvanadha Rau, P.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Samuel Pillai, D.	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Lakshmana Porraz, P. S.	Hindu School, Cocanada.
Krishnan Nair, C.	...Provincial School, Calicut.
MacLeod, C. W.	St. John's School; High School, Bangalore.
Vaidyanadha Mudaliar, S.	Provincial College, Combaconum; Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam.
Govindarajulu, A.	Noble High School, Masulipatam.
Bashyam, C. S.	Zillah School, Madura; Provincial College, Combaconum.
Venkatarama Aiyar, I.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore; Provincial College, Combaconum.
Sundara Aiyar, A.	Zillah School, Cuddalore; Presidency College, Madras.
Wilkins, E. W.	Bishop Cotton's Grammar School and College, Bangalore; Doveton Protestant College, Madras.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Hawkins, A. D.	...Doveton Protestant College, Madras.
Lyons, R. W.	Private Study; Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras.
Velu Chetti, C. S	Free Church Mis. Institution, Madras.
Castelino, M. M.	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Ramasami Aiyar, G.	...Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly.
Sankunni Nambyar, K.	Provincial School, Calicut.
Muttusami Aiyar, G.	Town School; Provincial College, Combaconum.
Ramachandra Aiyar, P.	Provincial College, Combaconum; Private Study.
Sivalam Mudaliar, V.	Free Church Mission Sch., Chingleput.
Srinivasa Rau, S.	...Wesleyan Native Educational Institution, Bangalore.
Vaidyanadhan, T.	Wesleyan Mission School, Nedamungalam; Prov. College, Combaconum.
Gopala Pillai, C	Free Church Mission Sch., Chingleput.
Subbaiya, M.	Pacheappa's Branch School, Conjeveram; Pacheappa's High Sch., Madras.
Punnan, T. E.	C. M. S. College, Cottayam.
Govindu Menon, T.	Rajah's High School, Ernakulam.
Vijaya Ragava Chari, R.	Town School; Provincial College, Combaconum.
Visvanada Patankar, V.	Do. do. do.
Ranga Rau, V.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Sawmi Rau, H.	Provincial School, Bellary; Zillah School, Kurnool.
Srinivasa Rau, P.	Government Dist. Sch., Chittledroog.
Arunachalaiya, P.	Pacheappa's Branch School, Chedambram; Ch. of Scotland Mis., Madras.
Varamuniswami, S.	Normal School; Presidency College, Madras.
Narayanasami Naidu, T. V.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Ramanjulu Nayadu, J. P.	Wesleyan Mission School, Trichinopoly; Private Study.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Ramasami Pillai, S.	...Town School; Pro. Col., Combaconum.
Sankara Panikkar, V.	Rate School, Palghaut; Presidency College, Madras.
Thiyagarayan, S.	Town School; Pro. Col., Combaconum.
Rajagopala Aiyangar, N.	Marpanar's School; Provincial College, Combaconum.
D'Souza, J. F.	Government School, Shimoga.
Narasimha Rau, M.	Hindu School, Masulipatam; Central School, Narsapur.
Rama Rau, P. S.	St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore; Provincial College, Combaconum.
Shangani Aiyan, K.	High School, Trevandrum.
Radhakrishna Aiyar, P.	Town School; Pro. Col., Combaconum.
Vishweshwara, K.	Provincial School, Mangalore; Private Study.
Narayanaiya, T. M.	Wesleyan Native Educational Institution, Bangalore.
Saminadha Aiyar, R.	S. P G. School, Soryar; L. M. C. School, Tranquebar.
Subbaiyar, T. N.	...Hindu Anglo-Vernacular Sch., Tinnevelly; Rajah's School, Trevandrum.
Kandasami Pillai, V.	Zillah School, Cuddalore; Presidency College, Madras.
Rangasami Aiyangar, K.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Kapistalum; Provincial College, Combaconum.
Bhujanga Rau, P.	Zillah School, Salem; Wesleyan Native Edl. Institution, Bangalore.
Saminadhan, T. R.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore; Private Study.
Sundara Rau, O.	Taluq School, Kistnagherry; Provincial College, Combaconum.
Solomon Jesudasan	C. M. S. English Institution, Palamcottah.
Somarazu, A	Central School, Nursapur; Provincial School, Rajahmundry.
Venkatasubbarayadu, S.	Central School, Narsapur.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Duraisami Nayadu, T. G.	...S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Gopalasami Nayadu, W.	Free Ch. Mission Institution, Madras.
Narayana Aiyangar, V.	High School, Trevandrum.
Krishna Rau, W.	Government School, Chittledroog; Provincial College, Bellary.
Lorimer, A.	Free Ch. Mission Instn.; Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras.
Kuttaiya, K.	...Central School, Mercara; High School, Bangalore.
Gnanam, J.	London Mission Institution, Madras.
Raja Rau, T.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Candutur; Free Ch. Mission Schl., Nellore.
Trittuvanadhan, N. F. P.	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Gurusami, S.	...Zillah School, Kurnool.
Pope, A. W. U.	Gr. Schl., Ootacamund; Bishop Cotton's Gr. Schl. and College, Bangalore.
Srinivasa Rau, C.	Provincial School, Bellary.
Govindan Nayar, T.	Do. Calicut.
Ramanadu Aiyar, E S.	...High School, Coimbatore.
Adinaranaiya, T.	Government School, Hoonsoor; High School, Bangalore.
Gangadhara Sastri, T. K.	Private Study.
Rama Menon, K.	High School, Ernakulum.
Walton, W. A.	Doveton Portestant College, Madras.
Pattabiramaiya, V.	Hindoo A.-V. School, Masulipatam.
Sitaramaiya, Y.	Hindoo A.-V. Schl.; Noble High Schl., Masulipatam.
Appasami, A. C.	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Abraham Yesadian	...Sawyerpuram Seminary.
Radhakrishna Aiya.	...Karuthatangudy School; S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Krishna Menon, K.	Provincial School, Calicut.
Pallamraz, B.	Hindu School, Cocanada.
Krishnasami, R.	Town School; Prov. College, Combaconum.
Srinivasa Chari, T.	Presidency College; F. C. M. Institution, Madras.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Annasami Mudaliar, B. P.	London Mission Instn., Bangalore.
Subba Charri, M. L.	Wesleyan Mission Institution, Mysore.
Balakrishna Sastri, S.	S. P. G. High Schl, Trichinopoly; Provincial College, Combaconum.
Venkoba Rau, M. S.	Town Schl.; Prol. Col., Combaconum.
Venkatachalam, K.	Private Study; Noble High School, Masulipatam.
Peramesvaraiya, S.	Government School, Shimoga.
Venkatasubbaiya.	Rajah's School, Mysore.
Ramasami Aiyar, S.	A.-V. School, Cottayam; Provincial College, Combaconum.
Muttulagu Pillai, D.	Taluq School; A. M. School, Dindigul.
Ratnasabapati Pillai, S. M.	...Free Ch. Mission Institution, Madras.
Saminadhan, T.	Wesleyan M.Schl., Manargudi; Provincial College, Combaconum.
Sundara Mudaliar, A.	Taluq School, Arcot; Zillah School, Chittoor.
Rama Rau, H.	Hindoo School, Coconada.
Ramasami Aiyangar, S. V.	Valiam School; S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Narayana Rau, M.	...Rate School, Mulki; Provincial School, Mangalore.
Ananthan Nambyar, N. K.	...Normal School, Cannanore; Provincial School, Calicut.
BalasundaramPillai, V.	Normal School, Vellore; Zillah School, Chittoor.
Kannaiya, C.	Zillah School, Chittoor.
Narayanasami Aiyar, P. V.	High School, Coimbatore.
Srinivasa, B. S.	Zillah School; Central Anglo-Vernacular School, Madura.
Natesa Aiyar, T. P.	...S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Narayana Rau, C.	London Mis. Institution, Bangalore.
Govindan Nayar, C. K.	Prov. School, Calicut.
Kumarasami Aiyar, K.	Zillah Sch., Salem.
Rajagopala Chari, T. S.	Pacheappa's High Sch., Madras.
Rama Rau, K.	Mission School, Mangalore.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Narayanasami Mudaliar, C.	Fr. Ch. Mis. Institution; Private Study.
Shadagopa Pillai, T.	Do. do. Madras.
Muttusami Aiyar, R.	Town Sch.; Prov. Col., Combaconum.
Ragava Aiyangar, R.	Prov. College, Combaconum.
Kuppusami Aiyangar, S. N.	Presidency Col., Madras.
Mathias, A. M.	Rate Sch., Mulki; Prov. Sch., Mangalore.
Gahan, G. T.	Doveton Protestant Col.; S. P. G. High Sch., Tanjore.
Subbramani Aiyan, N.	High School, Trevandrum.
Annamalai, B.	Zillah Sch., Cuddalore; F. C. Mis. Institution, Madras.
Vaidyanada Aiyar, S.	Hindu A.-V. Sch., Tinnevelly.
Siva Rau, T. R.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Carstairs, E. W.	...St. Andrew's Sch., Bangalore.
Srirama Rau, C.	...Church Mis. Sch., Ellore.
Narasanna, M.	Zillah Sch., Berhampore.
Aiyadorai Aiyangar, G.	Church of Scotland Mis. Institution, Madras.
Venkatasubbarau, M.	Noble High School, Masulipatam.
LaBouchardier, M. F.	London Mis. Sch.; Rajah's School, Trevandrum.
Hanumantha Rau, P.	Wardlaw's Institution; Prov. School, Bellary.
Sankunni Menon, K.	Rajah's School, Ernakulam.
Muthusami, V.	Town Sch.; Prov. Col., Combaconum.
Muthusami Pillai, S.	C. M. S. English Institution, Palamcottah; High Sch., Trevandrum.
Raman, V.	High Sch., Trevandrum.
Krishnasami Aiyar, K. T.	...Wesleyan High Sch., Negapatam.
Subba Rau, P.	...Zillah Sch., Cuddapah; School, Parla Kimedy.
Sitaram Singh, T.	High Sch., Coimbatore.
Devasikamani Pillai, M.	Chillabarum School; S. P. G. High Sch., Tanjore.
Subbaraiyar, R.	...Provincial Col., Combaconum; Private Study.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Guru Rau, N. V.	Presidency College, Madras.
Narayena Rau, C.	Govt. School, Comta; Prov. School, Mangalore.
Krishna Aiyan, V. A.	Zillah School, Madura; High School, Trevandrum.
Rangachariar, T. V.	Taluq School; Free Church Mission School, Trivellore.
Krishna Prabhu, G.	Provincial School, Mangalore
Gopala Krishnaiya, K.	Central School; Narsapur; Provincial School, Rajahmundry.
Ramachandra Rau, V.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
George, G.	District School, Sherankul; High Sch., Trevandrum.
Krishna Sastri, V.	Private Study; Zillah School, Tellicherry.
Nagaraja Ráu, S.	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Rangasami Aiyar, S.	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Venkata Rau, M.	Normal School; London Mission Sch., Vizagapatam.
Venkataramaiya, S. P.	...High School, Coimbatore.
Krishna Rau, C.	Private Study; Provincial College, Combaconum.
Krishna Rau, K.	Triplicane Anglo-Vernacular School, Presidency College, Madras
Srinivasa Aiyangar, V. R	Zillah School, Salem.
Perryasami, A.	Provincial Col., Combaconum; Saint Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Hanumanulu, P.	London Mis. A.-V. Sch.; Hindu A.-V Sch., Vizagapatam.
Venkatajalam Aiyar, T V.	Union High School, Palghaut.
Ponnaranga Mudaliar, V.	Free Ch. Mission Institution, Madras.
Lokanadha Aiyar, T. R.	High School, Trevandrum.
Martin, J. G.	Free Ch. Mission Institution, Madras
Vijaya Ragavulu Nayadu, K.	Do. do. do.

Names.	Where Educated.
D'Silva, D. M.	St. Thomé College; Hindu Proprietary School, Madras.
Harding, T.	London Mis. Instn.; Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras.
Cloncy, P.	Private Study.
Subbaiyar Chettiar, R.	S. P. G Sch., Tranquebar; S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Krishnan, P.	High School, Trevandrum.
Panchapakesa Aiyar, V.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore; Taluq School, Trivady.
Syed Mohied Deen.	Madras-i-Auzam; Presidency College, Madras.
Padmanabha Aiyar, A K.	Sawyerpuram Seminary; Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly.
Solomon, S.	Sawyerpuram Seminary; S.P.G. School, Poreyar.
Bhawani Row, S.	...Provincial School, Mangalore.
Saptha Rishi Aiyar, A.	Town School; Provincial College, Combaconum.
Sambasivaiyar, G.	Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam.
Somasundara Mudali, T.	High School, Sydapett.
Sitaramayyo, M.	Provincial School, Rajahmundry.
Vengoba Rau, K. S.	Zillah School, Kurnool; Provincial School, Bellary.
Govindu Nayadu, G.	High School, Sydapet.
Michael, M. S	Lutheran Central School, Tranquebar.
Sreenivasa Chettiar, V B.	Taluq School, Srirungum; S.P.G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Mitchell, J. H.	Doveton Protestant College, Madras.
Narayana Sastrial, K S.	Wesleyan Mission High School, Manargudie
Minakshinadha Pillai, P.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly; High School, Trevandrum.
Choudappa, Y.	Provincial Sch., Bellary; Private Study.
Mayuranadan, M. S.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Mayaveram; Provincial College, Combaconum.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Rangappa, M.	Provincial School, Mangalore.
David, V.	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Ranganadha Aiyar, M. V.	Provincial College, Combaconum, S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Saminadha Aiyar, M.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Srinivasa Ranga Chari, S.	Do. Trichinopoly.
Coelho, C. S	Provincial School, Mangalore; Presidency College, Madras.
Kamaraz, B.	Hindu Schl, Cocanada; Private Study.
Ramasami Aiyar, V.	W. M. High School, Manargudie; Private Study.
Yagnasami Dikshatar, A.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Laulgudy; S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Varugisa, P. J.	C. M. S. Syrian College, Cottayam
Masillamani, Edward	C. M. S. Eng. Institution, Palamcottah.
Vedaji Rau, T. D.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Palladum; High School, Coimbatore.
Vasudeva Rau, C.	Zillah School, Cuddalore; Pacheappa's High School, Madras.
Ramasami Aiyar, T. S.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Harihara Aiyar, P. S.	Rajah's School, Puducottah; Zillah School, Madura.
Raman Nambyar, N.	Mission School; Brennen's Govt. Zillah School, Tellicherry.
Subramanya Aiyar, C.	Presidency College; Free Church Mission School, Conjeveram.
Narayana Aiyar, G.	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Ramanja Aiyangar, S. R.	Do. do.
Ragavachari, D. C.	Triplicane Anglo-Vernacular School; Free Ch. Mis. School, Conjeveram.
Lakshmana Aiyar, V. S.	Zillah School; Christian Anglo-Vernacular School, Madura.
Gordon, L. A. P.	Pembroke School; Doveton Protestant College, Madras.
Duraisami Pillai, A.	Mission School, Tranquebar; St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Iswara Aiyar, T.	District School, Kottar; High School, Trevandrum.
Pedroza, E. R	Doveton Protestant College, Madras.
Sitaramayya, C.	Provincial School, Rajahmundry.
Bashyachari, K.	S. P G Anglo-Vernacular School; Pacheappa's High School, Madras.
Sundaram Aiyar. S.	Town Sch.; Prov. Coll., Combaconum.
Jiyyarusami Nayadu, D.	Zillah Schl., Cuddalore; Presy. Coll, Madras.
Subbarayadu, T.	Central School Class, andNormal Nursapur; Private Study.
John.	C. M. Sch.; English Institution, Palamcottah.
Ragavendra Rau, N.	Hindu A.-V. School, Tinnevelly.
Srinivasa Rau, K.	Rate School, Hospett; Provincial Sch., Bellary.
Ukkandu Menon, N.	Rajah's Sch., Trichore: Provincial Sch., Calicut.
Ekambara Mudaliar, T. C.	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Ramaswami Aiyar, R	Union High Sch., Palghaut.
Gunadas, P.	Wesleyan A.-V. Inst., Royapettah.
Ramasami Pillai, K.	High Sch, Trevandrum; Private Study
Mahomed Kadernavashkhan	Mission and Zillah Schools, Madura.
Chongalvaroya Naidu, P.	Taluq School, Palmanair; London Mission School, Bangalore.
Narayanasami Aiyar, S.	Private Study.
Ramasami Aiyar, T. N.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Castor, J. C.	Doveton Protestant College, Madras.
Subbaraman, V.	Wesleyan Mission School; Presidency College, Madras.
Venkatasubba Rau, C.	Presidency College; Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Mascarenhas, A. J.	Milagres and Provincial Schools, Mangalore.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Sambamurti Aiyar, S.	Porto Novo Taluq School; Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam
Ranga Chariar, D. S.	Zillah School; Central Anglo-Vernacular School, Madura.
Siva Ramakrishna Aiyan, K.	High School, Trevandrum.
Venkoba Rau, C. S.	Zillah School, Cuddapah; Provincial School, Bellary.
Sankaran, S.	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Kasturi Aiyan, K.	High School, Trevandrum.
Savarimuttu, A.	...St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Gopala Rau, B.	Zillah School, Salem.
Tirumalayappa Mudaliar, P.	Hindu A.-Ver. School, Tinnevelly.
Subramaniya Aiyar, G.	High School, Trevandrum.
Venkataratnam, R.	Noble High School, Masulipatam; Private Study.
Sundarajulu Nayadu, K.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore; Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam.
Sankunni Menon, P.	Normal School, Cannanore; Provincial School, Calicut.
Saminadha Aiyar, S. A.	Town Sch.; Pro. Col., Combaconum
Anandaranga Pillai, P.	Lutheran Mission School; S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School, Vepery
Ragavulu Nayadu, N.	...F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Gerrard, A. H.	St Andrew's School, Bangalore.
Krishna Menon, P.	F. C. M. Institution; Hindu Proprietary School, Madras.
Abathsahaya Aiyar, S.	Vidupuram Seminary.
Sesha Aiyangar, K C.	S P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Sanyasayya, V.	Hindu A.-Ver. School, Vizagapatam.
Subbaramaiya, C	Zillah School, Chittoor.
Subba Rau, A.	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Lakshminarayana Aiyar, V.	...Union High School, Palghaut.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Rego, J B S.	Normal School; Anglo-Vernacular School, Cannanore
Shanmugasundaram Mudaliar, M	Taluq School, Kunnatur; S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School, Vepery
Srinivasa Chari, R.	St. Joseph's College; Wesleyan High School, Negapatam.
Rama Dasalu, Y.	High School, Bangalore.
Srinivassa Aiyangar, S	Provincial College, Combaconum.
Theyagarayan, M S	Anglo-Vernacular School, Mayaveram; Provincial College, Combaconum
Vedanta Desika Chari, P	Pacheappa's Branch School; F. C. Mission School, Conjeveram.
Kunji Raman, V. V.	Provincial School, Calicut.
Kameswara Rau, M	Do. do. Rajahmundry.
Kamiah, R	Town, Provincial School, Rajahmundry.
Dias, S.	...District School, Keyencollum; High School, Trevandrum
Ramotti, M.	Late Brennen's Mission; Brennen's Zillah School, Tellicherry.
Kesavachari, T.	Church of Scotland Mis. Inst., Madras.
Kanagasabhai Pillai, A.	Free Church Mis. Institution, Madras.
Scriven, M E.	Emmanuel's School, Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras.
Manikkam Mudaliar, A.	...Taluq School, Kunnatur; S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School, Vepery
Narayana Pillai, M. S.	...Sawyerpuram Seminary; Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly.
Krishnasami Aiyar, S	Town School; Provincial College, Combaconum.
Vidanayagam, D.	S P. G. Seminary, Sullivan's Gardens, Madras.
Nelakanta Rau, T A.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Subbaragavu Aiyar, G. S.	Zillah, Central A.-Ver. Sch., Madura
Venkoba Rau, N.	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly
Subramanya Pillai, K.	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly; High School, Trevandrum

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Virarayan Rajah.	...Rajah's School, Kottakil.
Nicholas, K. S.	Cottayam College; Private Study.
Sankunni Nayar, E	Provincial School, Calicut.
Nammalwar Chotti, D.	Pacheappa's High School; Hindu Proprietary School, Madras.
Ranga Rau, T. A.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Ratnasami Pillai, F. G.	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Srikantaiya, N. R.	Rajah's School, Mysore.
Krishnasami Aiyar, C.	Zillah School; St Joseph's Institution; Cuddalore
Rangasami Aiyangar, P. V.	Zillah School, Cuddalore; Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Subbaiyar, S. R.	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly.
Lakshminarasimha Rau, D.	Provincial School, Rajahmundry.
Sunduram Aiyan, R.	Anglo-Verracular School, Tinnevelly, High School, Trovandrum.
Thyagaraja Pattar, A.	Rate School, Munjerry; Provincia School, Calicut.
Chinnasami Nayadu, C.	Free Church Mission Sch, Conjeveram.
Ranga Rau, L.	Town School, Provincial College, Combaconum
Rama Rau, C.	Free Church Mission Institution; Presidency College, Madras.
Krishnan Nayar, T V.	Provincial School, Calicut.
Saldanha, A. A. D.	Milagres' School; Provincial School, Mangalore.
Parameswaran Pillai, T.	Allepy School; High School, Trevandrum.
Venkoba Rau, S	Wardlaw's Institution; Provincial School, Bellary.
Ramachandra Rau, D	Hindu School, Cocanada
Duraisamaiya, K. L.	...Zillah School; Native Anglo-Vernacular School, Madura.
Sundaramaiyan, R. S	...Zillah School, C. A. V Sch., Madura

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Krishna Rau, K.	Wesleyan Mission High School, Bangalore.
Sankara Rau, M.	Taluq School, Alur; London Mission School, Bellary.
Langley, J.	Private Study; Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras.
Subbaiya Pillay, R. R.	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Subramanya Aiyan, C. A.	Union High School, Palghaut.
Narayanasami Nayudu, R.	Town Sch.; Prov. Col., Combaconum.
Venkataramanan, S.	Do. do. do.
Raju Chetti, C.	Free Ch. Mission Institution, Madras.
Narayana Rau, B.	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Jaganadham, V.	Grant-in-aid School; Rajah's High School, Vizianagram.
Gopala Menon, M. V.	Provincial School, Calicut; Normal School, Cannanore.
Ramasami Aiyar, P. S.	Provincial School, Calicut.
Nataraja Aiyar, V.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Mayaveram; Provincial College, Combaconum.
Ramaswami, C.	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Masulipatam.
Venkatarunga Rau, A.	Native Council School; Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Masulipatam.
Appeyya, B.	Bobbili School; Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Vizagapatam.
Krishna Menon, V.	Normal School, Cannanore; Brennen's Zillah School, Tellicherry.
Nadhamuni Naidu, Y.	Presidency College; Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Tate, J.	Bishop Corrie's Grammar Sch.; Madras;
Gregory, J.	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Krishna Rau, Kullapully.	...Free Church Mission School, Nellore.
Sri Runga Chariar, C.	Do. do. Chingleput.
Satusami Rau, P. A.	Rajah's School, Puducottah; S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Srinivasa Murti	Rajah's School, Mysore.
Hari Rau, C.	High School, Sydapet.
Mascarenhas, C. L.	Rozario's School; Provincial School, Mangalore.
Venkatachalam, S.	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Muttusamaiya Pillay, N. M.	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly.
Rama Aiyan, C. S.	Provincial School, Calicut.
Muttu Nayadu, R. S.	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Saverimuttu, D.	S. P. G. Seminary, Sullivan's Gardens.
Anantanadha Pillai, G.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Devasikhamani Pillai, T. R.	...Presidency College; Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Vijayaragava Chari, V. C.	...Free Church Mission Sch., Conjeveram
Rama Aiyangar, P. R.	. Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly; English Institution, Palamcottah.
Krishna Menon, V. K.	...Central Rate School, Palghaut; Provincial School, Calicut.
Kuppusami Aiyar, C.	Presidency College; Pacheappa's High School, Madras.
Kandasami Pillai, M.	Rajah's School, Puducottah; S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Rama Aiyar, K.	High School, Trevandrum; Private Study.
Kuppusami, K.	...Wesleyan Mission School, Manargudie; S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Sundara Aiyar, G.	Hindu Proprietary School, Madras; Private Study.
Vores, T.	...Training Institution, Palamcottah; Private Study.
Sadagopa Aiyangar, R.	High School, Coimbatore.
Sankiramurthy Pillai, S. K	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School; C. M. S. Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly.
Tervenkatachari, C.	Town School; Provincial College, Combaconum.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Venkataramana Aiyar, T.E.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Tripatur; Wesleyan Native Educational Institution, Bangalore.
Annapata Aiyar, R.	High School Trevandrum.
Ponnusami Pillai, T.	Roman Catholic School, Coimbatore; Zillah School, Chittoor.
Gnanasundaram Pillai, S.	...Mission School, Palamcottah; Presidency College, Madras.
Howell, C. P.	Saint Andrew's School, Bangalore.
Srinivasa Rau, T.	Government School, Shimoga.
Verasami Aiyar, T. S.	Provincial College, Combaconum; Private Study.
Madhavan, T.	District School, Coditorch; High Sch., Trevandrum.
Appasamaiya, C. S.	Taluq School, Oodoomulpettah; High School, Coimbatore.
Ruistum Sing, K.	Zillah School, Cuddapah: Presidency College, Madras.
Ramanjulu Nayadu, T.	Saint Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore.
Arnold, J.	Norman School; Wesleyan Anglo-Vernacular Institution, Royapettah.
O'Donaghue, H.	Saint Joseph's Seminary, Bangalore.
Mascarenhas, P.	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Sonnappa, B.	Wesleyan Native Educational Institution, Bangalore.
Subba Rau, V.	Wesleyan Mission School, Mysore.
Subramania Sastri, K.	Patcheappa's Branch School, Chelambram.
Isaac Pillai, T.	Free Church Mis. Institution, Madras.
Venkataratnam, M.	C. M. S. Anglo-Vernacular School, Bezwarah; Noble High School, Masulipatam.
Venkatarama Aiyar, P.	...District School, Shuncottah; High School, Trevandrum.
Panchapakesa Aiyar, C.	...Taluq School, Tirvady; S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Kishnan Nayar, P. K.	Provincial School, Calicut.
Venkataramanaiya, N.	Pacheappa's Branch School, Conjeveram; High School, Sydapett.
Saminadha Aiyar, S. K.	Town School, Provincial College, Combaconum.
Rangachari, V.	Government School, Toomkoor.
Subbaiya, A.	Free Church Mission Institution; Presidency College, Madras.
Venkatarama Chetti, N.	...Provincial School, Bellary.
Venkatakrishna Aiyan, G.	Rajah's School, Ernakulam.
Ayyakannu Pillai, P.	Zillah Sch., Cuddalore; Private Study.
Roze, S. W.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore; Wesleyan Mis. High Sch., Manargudy.
Anandaiya, A.	High School, Trevandrum.
Ethurajulu Pillai, C.	...Free Church Mis. Institution, Madras.
Ragavendra Rau, P.	Zillah Sch., Kurnool; Provincial Sch., Bellary.
Vedachalam Mudaliar, V.	London Mission School, Bellary.
Krishnasami Nayudu, M.	Pacheappa's High School; Hindu Propriety School, Madras.
Kuppusami Aiyar, A.	Vedyarpuram Semy.; Private Study.
Srinivasa Charri, K.	High School, Trevandrum.
Sundaramaiya, M. S.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Sholavandum; Zillah School, Madura.
Ramanuja Rau, V.	Free Church Mission School, Nellore.
Narayana Rau, S.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Kulithalay; S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
D' Araujo, B.	Christian Brothers' School; Provincial School, Calicut.
Panchapakesa Aiyar, T. V.	S. P G. High School, Tanjore.
Varada Raja Aiyan, C.	...Anglo-Vernacular School, Ambassamoodrum; High Sch., Trevandrum.
Ramchendra Rau, B.	Provincial School, Mangalore; Private Study.
Sriramulu, P.	Rajah's School, Vizianagram.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Kuppusami Aiyar, M.	Rajah's School, Puducottah.
Sundaram Aiyar, P.	Normal School; Wesleyan Anglo-Vernacular Institution, Royapettah.
Chokalingam, Simeon	High School, Trichinopoly; Lutheran Central School, Tranquebar.
Krishnasami Aiyangar, R.	Provincial College, Combaconum; Wesleyan Mission High School, Manargudie.
Hennessy, F. J.	St. Mary's Seminary, Madras.
Subbaraya Pillai, M.	S P G. School, Trichinopoly.
Masellamani, J.	Grant-in-aid School, Cochin; Provincial School, Calicut.
Srinivasa Chari, N.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Ongole; Free Church Mission School, Nellore.
Venkatanarayana Rau, S.	S P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Subramanya Aiyar, V.	Pachcappa's Branch Sch, Conjeveram.
Stricke, F S. J.	Indo-European School, Vizianagram; London Mission Sch., Vizagapatam.
Krishnasami Aiyar, K	...Mission School, Manargudi; Provincial College, Combaconum.
Arunachala Aiyar, C. V.	Pacheappa's Branch School, Chidambaram.
Krishnamachari, P.	Free Church Mission Sch., Chingleput.
Srinivasa Ragava Chari, V.	Free Church Mission Institution; Presidency College, Madras.
Sesha Aiyengar, V.	Town Sch; Provincial College, Combaconum.
Sabapati Pillai, T. A	Church Mission School, Palamcottah; Provincial College, Combaconum.
Ranga Charlu, A.	Govindu Nayadu's; Pachcappa's High Sch., Madras.
Suryanarayana, C.	London Mission A.-V. Sch.; Normal School, Vizagapatam.
Narayanasami Aiyar, V. S.	...S. P. G. High Sch., Trichinopoly.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Ramasami Aiyar, V.	Town Sch.; Prov. Coll., Combaconum.
Narayana Unnithan, V.	Hindu Proprietary School; Private Study.
Rangaiya Nayadu, C.	...Free Church Mis. Sch., Chingleput.
Venkataramiya, M.	Pacheappa's High School, Madras.
Venkataramaiya, T.	Govindu Nayadu's Sch.; Pacheappa's High School, Madras.
Ponambala Mudaliar, V.	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, K.	Zillah School, Cuddalore.
Veraragava Aiyar, V.	High School, Trevandrum; Church Mission School, Palamcottah.
Joakim, F. M.	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Pompapathi Sastri, S.	...Vernacular School, Hospett; Provincial Schoo, Bellary.
Gahan, F. W.	Doveton Protestant College, Madras: S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, M. R.	Anglo-Vernacular Sch., Ramnad; Zillah School, Madura.
Venkata Rau, S.	Normal School; S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School, Vepery.
Subbaraya Chetti, C.	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras; S. P. G. High Sch., Tanjore.
Kantimathinadha Pillai, C. R.	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular Sch., Tinnevelly; Prov. College, Combaconum.
Kameswara Rau, V.	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular; Church Mission School, Masulipatam.
Venkatakrishnaiya, A.	Hindu School, Cocanada.
Ramasami Aiyengar, P.	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS—1873.

EXAMINERS.

I. Languages—

English	John Bradshaw, M.A. Capt Hughes Hallett. W. E. Ormsby, LL. D.
Latin and Greek	Rev. R. C. W. Raban, M A.
Sanscrit	A. C Burnell, PH.D.
Persian and Hindustani	Rev. E. Sell.
Tamil	H. Bower, D.D. P. Runganadum Mudaliar, M.A.
Telugu	Rev. J. Clay. Y. Venkataramaya Garu.
Canarese	J. Sturrock, Esq. Rev. B. Rice.
Malayalam	V. Achutha Panikkar. J. R. Thomas, B A.
II. History and Geography	H. H. Shephard, M A. William Miller, M.A.
III. Mathematics	H. Fortey, M.A. E P. Metcalfe, M.A.
IV. Logic	J. Thomson, M.A.

UNDER-GRADUATES.

First Class.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Adolphus, A. E.	...Dov Protestant Col , Madras.
Subba Rau, T.	...Presidency College, Madras.
Venkatarama Sastri, S	.. Do. Madras; Provincial Col., Combaconum.
Whitwell, R. R.	...Doveton College, Madras.
Srinivasa Rau, Y.	...High School, Bangalore.
Subba Rau, N.	...Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Swaminadha Sastri, S.	...Provincial Col., Combaconum.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Ramunni Menon, C.	...Provincial School, Calicut.
Seshaiya, K.	...Noble High Sch., Masulipatam.
Ramasami Aiyan, P. C.	..Provincial School, Calicut.
Ittiyera, P. J.	.. Do. do.
Raghava Aiyangar, S.	...Provincial Col., Combaconum
	Second Class.
Balakrishna Tivari, M.	} Government School, Shimoga.
Shrinivasan, T. R.	} Provincial Col., Combaconum.
Shrinivasa Chari, V.	.. Presidency College, Madras.
Ramasami, K	...Rajah's School, Mysore.
Krishnasami Aiyangar, T.	...Provincial College, Combaconum; Private Study.
Shrinivasa Aiya, C.	...Provincial Col., Combaconum.
Mangesha Rau, R.	...Provincial School, Mangalore.
Raghanadha Aiyangar, R	...Provincial Col., Combaconum.
Sundaram Pillai, P.	...High School, Trevandrum.
Vejayaragavan, G.	...Provincial Col., Combaconum.
Rajagopala Chari, P.	...Free Ch. Mission Inst., Madras.
Krishnasami, A.	...Provincial Col., Combaconum.
Tirumala Chariar, S.	...High School, Trevandrum
Ramachandra Aiyar, S.	...Provincial School, Calicut.
Rajangangam Aiyau, S	...High School, Trevandrum.
Tate, G.	} Doveton College, Madras.
Narayanasami, D.	} Noble High Sch., Masulipatam.
Subramaniya Aiyar, P.	...Presidency College, Madras.
Sarvothama Rau, C.	... Do. do.
Kolandarama Aiyar, K. R	} Provincial College, Combaconum.
Krishna Rau, P.	} Provincial School, Mangalore.
Kundasami Mudaliar, N.	} Free Church Mis. Inst., Madras.
Vasudeva Sastri, V.	} Noble High Sch., Masulipatam.
Mangesha Rau, T.	...Provincial School, Mangalore.
Narasimha Naidu, T. V.	...S. P. G High School, Tanjore.
Sitarama Rau, T. M.	... Do. do.
Srinivasa Aiyar, S. T.	...Provincial Col., Combaconum.
Abdool Karim, T.	} High School, Bangalore.
Venkatesaiya, S.	} Do. do.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Sundaramaiyer, C. E.	...Provincial College, Combaconum; Private Study.
Lakshmana Rau, G.	...Private Study.
Ratnasawmi Mudali, A.	...Free Church Mis.Inst. Madras.
Newbigging, R. P.	...Dov. Protestant Col., Madras.
Appu Sastri, S.	Prov. College, Combaconum.
Visvanadha Aiyar, S.	Do. do.; Pr. Study.
Saminadha Aiyar, T. S.	Do. do.
Seshadri Aiyangar, T.	Free Church Inst, Madras.
Krishnama Chari, K. S.	...Normal School, Presidency College, Madras.
Saminadha Aiyar, T. A.	...Prov. College, Combaconum.
Kunni Raman Nayar, T.	...Provincial School, Calicut.
Aiyadurai Aiyangar, A. A.	...Free Ch. Misn. Inst., Madras.
Jayarama Aiyar, A.	...Provincial Col., Combaconum; S. P. G. High Sch., Tanjore.
Desika Chari, S. V.	Rajah's School, Mysore.
Vembu Pillai, T. V.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Rama Rau, K.	...Provincial School, Mangalore.
Anantanarayanan, S. A.	...Provincial Col., Combaconum.
Parvateswaram, J.	...London Mission Institution, Vizagapatam.
Devanadha Chari, V.	...Presidency College, Madras.
Ramakrishna Pillai, T.	...Free Church Mis. Inst., Madras.
Navanithakrishna Pillai, S.M.	.High School, Trevandrum.
Subramanya Aiyar, S.	...Prov. College, Combaconum.
Nithiananda Mudaliar, V.	...Free Ch. Mis. Inst., Madras.
Srinivasa Chari, M. A.	..Wesleyan Mission School, Mysore; Private Study.
Ramaswami Naidu, C.	...Presidency College, Madras.
Sriranga Chari, M. E.	.. Free Church Mis. Inst., Madras.
Sunderesa Aiyar, T. G.	..S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Thomas, W. F.	.. Doveton Pro. College, Madras.
Venkata Rau, G.	...Provincial School, Mangalore.
Narayanan Naiyar, K.	Do. Calicut Pri Study.
French, E. A.	Doveton Prot. Col., Madras.
Venkataramanu, S.	Presidency College, Madras.

Names.	*Where Educated.*
Lazarus, D.	Free Ch. Mis. Inst., Madras
Venkata Chari, B.	Do. do.
Hari Rau, A. G.	Provincial Col., Combaconum.
Savundaraja Aiyengar, S.	Do do.
Saminadhan, V. K.	Do. do.
Ragavulu Naidu, B. P.	..Free Church Mission Institution, Madras; Private Study.
Narasimhachari, T.	Normal Sch., Madras; Private Study
Venkatasubramaniya Aiyar, G	.Private Study.
Samu Aiyengar, M R	Provincial Col., Combaconum.
Ramaswami, M.	Noble High Sch., Masulipatam
Siva Subramaniya Pillai.	...High School, Trevandrum.
Bashyam Aiyengar, V V.	Presidency College, Madras
Annasawmi, A.	Provincial Col., Combaconum.
Narayana, C. C.	...Wesleyan Native Educational Institution, Bangalore.
Subramaniya Aiyar, S.	...Provincial College, Combaconum; S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Subba Rau, T. L.	...S P G High School, Tanjore.
Jaganadhan Chetti, M.	.. Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Ramunni Menon, P.	...Provincial School, Calicut.
Rama Chetti, V.	... do. Bellary.
Gopalakrishna Pillai, T	. Free Ch. Mis. Inst., Madras
Nilakanta Aiyar, R.	. High School, Trevandrum
Ragavachari, P.	Free Ch. Mis. Inst, Madras.
Thagaroyen, P.	Presidency College, Madras
Sarabji Mancherji, S.	...Free Ch., Mis. Inst., Madras.
Padmanabha Aiyan, A.	. H Sch., Trevandrum, Private Study
Ramakrishna Aiyar, M.	Do. do. do.
Ranga Rau, V	.Provincial School, Bellary.
Krishna Rau, T G.	. S P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Subbaroyalu Naidu, T B	..Free Ch. Mis. Inst., Madras.
Krishna Pillai, T. V.	. Provincial College, Combaconum; High Sch, Trevandrum.

Names.	*Where Educated*
Rangappa, K.	High School, Bangalore.
Guruappa Chetti, J.	Free Church Mis. Inst , Madras.
Matthan, M. G.	High School, Trevandrum.
Venku Aiyar, V.	.Normal Sch., Madras ; Private Study.
Valayudhan Pillai, V.	...Presidency College, Madras.
Burton, J. A.	...Doveton Pro. College, Madras.
Shanmuga Mudaliar, C.	Free Church Mis. Inst., Madras.
Dakshinamurti, Z.	Noble High Sch , Masulipatam.
Gurusami, M.	...Presidency College, Madras.
Hussain Saib, S	. Normal Sch., Madras ; Private Study.
Lakshmana Rau, P.	. Provincial School, Mangalore.
Hart, A. B.	. .Doveton Pro. College, Madras.
Raju Mudaliar, V	...High School, Bangalore.
Visvanadha Aiyar, S.	... Do. Trevandrum.
Subba Rau, J.	...Noble High Sch., Masulipatam.
Lakshmisankar Bhut, H.	. S P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Govindu Menon, K.	.. Provincial School, Calicut.
Visvanadha Aiyar, S	.. Normal School, Madras.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, M.K.A	...Wesleyan Native Educational Institution, Bangalore.
Bower, R. S.	...Dov Pro. College, Madras.
Sitarama Rau, H.	...Provincial School, Bellary.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, T C.	.. St Joseph's College, Negapatam ; Private Study.

APPENDIX.

The following bye-laws have been passed by the Senate and sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor in Council. They will come into force as follows :—Those relating to the Matriculation Examination in December 1875, those relating to the First Examination in Arts in December 187[illegible] and those relating to the B. A. Degree Examination in February 1879.

Bye-Law 37.

iii. Mathematics.

As before.

iv. General Knowledge.

(1.) The leading facts of the History of India.

(2.) General Geography and the Geography of India in particular.

(3.) Physical Geography—Text-book. Prof. Geikie's Physical Geography in the Science Primer Series.

(4.) Elements of Physics—Text-book. Prof. Balfour Stewart's Physics in the same Series, the first 67 paragraphs.

Bye-Law 40.

The Matriculation Examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	
First day	10—1 2—5	English	100	
Second day	10—1 2—5	Optional language	80*	
Third day	10—1	Arithmetic	50	120 (Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry)
	2—5	Algebra	30	
Fourth day	10—1	Geometry	40	
	2—5	Indian History	40	120 (Indian History, Physics and Physical Geography, General Geography)
Fifth day	10—1	Physics and Physical Geography	40	
	2—5	General Geography	40	

* 100 marks are allowed for Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Arabic, and Persian.

Bye-Law 46.

Form of Statement to be submitted by the Tabulator.

Number of Fee Receipt.	Names of Candidates.	Optional Language.	English.	Optional Language.	Mathematics.	General Knowledge.	Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	Remarks.
			100	80	120	120				

Bye-Law 52.

iii. History and Geography.

(1.) Freeman's General Sketch of European History.

(2.) A selected portion of Ancient History, to be specified by the Syndicate two years previous to the Examination.

N. B.—The Examiners shall be at liberty to put geographical questions bearing upon the Historical subjects.

iv. Mathematics.

(c.) *Geometry.*

Euclid—Books I, II, III, IV, VI, and XI to proposition 21 with Deductions.

(d.) *Plane Trigonometry.*

As before.

v. Elements of Human Physiology.

Text-book. Elementary Lessons in Physiology by Professor Huxley. The first seven lessons.

Bye-Law 56.

TABLE.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	
First day. ...	10—1	English Poetry.........	60	150
	2—5	English Prose...........	50	
Second day..	10—1	General English Paper.	40	
	2—5	Physiology...............		50
Third day ...	10—1 2—5	Optional Language....		80*
Fourth day..	10—1	History......................		70
	2—5	Arithmetic................	50	120
Fifth day. ...	10—1	Algebra & Geometry..	70	
	2—5	Trigonometry and Euclid, Book XI.....		70

Bye-Law 61.

Form of Statement to be submitted by the Tabulator.

Number of Fee Receipt.	Names of Candidates.	Optional Language.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.						Total Number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class.	Remarks.
			English.	Optional Language.	History.	Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry.	Trigonometry and Euclid Book XI.	Physiology.				
			150	80	70	120	70	50				

* 100 marks are allowed for Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Arabic, and Persian.

Bye-Law 67.

iv. MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

As before.

v. OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

One of the three following subjects at the option of the Candidate must be brought up, viz., (*a.*) Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; (*b*), Physical Science; (*c*), Logic and Moral Philosophy.

(*a.*) *Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.*

(1.) Algebra.
(2.) Geometry.
(3.) Plane Trigonometry.
(4.) Statics and Dynamics.
(5.) Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.
(6.) Astronomy.
(7.) Geometrical Optics.

(*b.*) *Physical Science.*

1. Inorganic Chemistry, theoretical and practical (Qualitative analysis only.)

2. Chemical Physics, including Light, Heat, Electricity and Magnetism.

3. Elements of Botany—
Text-book. Prof. Oliver's "Lessons in Elementary Botany."

(*c.*) *Logic and Moral Philosophy.*

1. Deduction.
The functions and value of the Syllogism and the relations between Deduction and Induction.
Induction.
Definition.

2. As before.

N. B.—The Examination is not to be confined to the Books stated.

Bye-Law 70.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday....	10—1 2—5	English Poetry ... ... 60 English Prose 60	200
Tuesday....	10—1 2—5	General English Paper ... ... 40 English Composition 40	
		Optional Language. *Classical.*	
Wednesday	10—1 2—5	Text-books and Grammar ... . Translation	120
		Vernacular.	
	10—12 12—2 3—5	Text-books and Grammar ... . Translation ... ... Composition	100
Thursday ..	10—1 2—5	Pure Mathematics, Logic or Botany Statics and Dynamics, Logic or Chemical Physics.	200*
Friday ...	10—1 2—5	Hydrostatics and Pneumatics, Theory of Morals or Inorganic Chemistry. Astronomy and Optics, History of Morals or Inorganic Chemistry (practical).	
Saturday...	10—1 2—5	Mental Philosophy	75
Monday	10—1 2—5	History	110

* 50 marks shall be assigned to each Paper except that on Statics and Dynamics, for which 60 marks, and that on Hydrostatics and Pneumatics, for which 40 marks shall be allowed.

Form of Statement to be submitted by the Tabulator.

Number of Fee Receipt.	Names of Candidates.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.					Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	Remarks.
				English.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Mental Philosophy.	History.				
				240	120	200	90	130				

EXAMINATION PAPERS, DEC., 1873.

MATRICULATION.

MONDAY, 15TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH POETRY.

G. M. RAE, M.A.; W. J. H. LEFANU, B.A.

PART I.

I. Paraphrase—

They two
Were brother shepherds on their native hills.
They were the last of all their race; and now
When Leonard had approach'd his home, his heart
Fail'd in him; and, not venturing to inquire
Tidings of one so long and dearly loved,
He to the solitary churchyard turn'd,—
That, as he knew in what particular spot
His family were laid, he there might learn
If still his brother lived, or to the file*
Another grave was added.—He did find
Another grave, near which a full half-hour
He did remain; but, as he gaz'd, there grew
Such a confusion in his memory
That he began to doubt; and even to hope
That he had seen this heap of turf before,—
That it was not another grave, but one
He had forgotten.

* file = *line, row, number.*

II. Give the construction of the words in italics and remark on the use of *him* in the second extract:—

(1.) Six spears' *lengths* from the entrance
Halted their deep array.

(2.) *That* o'er, the Gael around him threw
His graceful plaid of varied hue.

(3.) Then, *sunk* in copse, their farthest glance
Gained not the length of horseman's lance.

(4.) But those *behind* cried '*Forward.*'

(5.) He feels compassion *touch* his grateful soul.

III. *a.* Re-write each of the following in at least two other forms, changing the conjunctions and the order of words, but not the kind of sentence :—

(1.) Mutual attention is implied
And equal truth on either side.

(2.) When Roderick whistled shrill,
Instant, through copse, his men arose.

(3.) How bright soe'er the prospect seems
All thoughts of friendship are, &c.

b. Express (1) by the comparative, (2) by the superlative :—

Beyond all Streams Clitumnus
Is to the herdsman *dear.*

c. Complete the comparison with a clause introduced by *than* after *less*, and explain the allusion :—

Seeking a real friend, we seem
To adopt the chymists' golden dream
With still less hope of thriving.

IV. State what kind of clause *but* introduces, and give the grammatical relation in which the clause stands to some word in the extract :—

(1.) Nor doubt I aught but.........
Their pennons will abroad be flung.

(2.) No knave but boldly will pretend.

(3.) There was no heart so bold
But sore it ached.

Expand each of the following italicized words into a clause :—

(1.) *But* for this stay ere close of day
We should have sacked the town.

(2.) With *reaping*-hooks and spears

(3.) .. .. these wilds, traversed by few
Without a pass from Roderick Dhu.

V. Show that each of the following is capable of expressing two distinct meanings, according to the meaning or the construction of the word in italics :—

(*a.*) The love *of* my neighbour.

(*b.*) He loves you as *Roderick,* were he here

(*c.*) I saw him quite *well.*

(*d.*) The student gained a prize *which* was of great value to him afterwards.

(*e.*) I long ago learned to like nothing but what you *do.*

(*f.*) I did not hear what you said *coming* so suddenly into the noisy room.

VI. Re-write the following passage in four *simple* sentences, of which the verbs in italics shall be the predicates :—

Fitz-James *had* once *gone* to the place where Roderick Dhu lived and had seen no reason why he should doubt that he would be equally safe should he visit it again. When he went a second time however not only did he not enjoy the same safety but an ambush *was laid* for him so that his life was in great danger. He *resolved* that if he should ever come again to the same place he would bring so many troops that Roderick and his men however vigilant they might be could not defeat him. That he might gratify his wish Roderick whistled to his men who where hid among the bushes that they might appear and *showed*

"These are Clan-Alpine's warriors true
And, Saxon, I am Roderick Dhu."

PART II.

VII. Explain the allusions contained in the following extracts :—

(*a.*) Some village-Hampden.

(*b.*) And for the holy maidens,
Who feed the eternal flame.

(*c.*) They gave him of the corn-land,
That was of *public right.*

(*d.*) .... and ceaseless mines
On Bochastle the mouldering lines.

VIII. Give the following in your own words, bringing out in your paraphrase the force of the words italicized.

> The harvests of Arretium *this* year, *old* men shall reap,
> This year, *young* boys in Umbro shall plunge the struggling sheep.
> And in the vats of Luna, this year, the must shall foam,
> Round the white feet of laughing *girls* whose sires have marched to Rome.

IX. In what meanings, other than those in which they are commonly employed, are the following words used in the text :—*harness, litter, mew'd, must, port, shock, tale, toil?*

X. Give the meaning of the words in italics, noting anything which may strike you as peculiar in their use or meaning :—

(*a.*) And wings, whose colours glittered on the day,
Wide at his back their *gradual* plumes display.
(*b.*) Down bend the banks, the trees *depending* grow.
(*c.*) And talk of various kind *deceived* the road.
(*d.*) Yet still the kindness, from a *thirst of praise*
Proved the vain flourish of expensive ease.

XI. Annotate the words and phrases italicized in the following :—

(*a.*) That vice should triumph, virtue vice obey,
This *sprung* some doubt of Providence's sway.
(*b.*) .... The passage o'er
Was *nice* to find; the servant trod before,
Long arms of oaks an *open* bridge supplied,
And deep the waves beneath them *bending* glide.
(*c.*) And all the *tenor* of his soul is lost.
They kept the noiseless *tenor* of their way.
(*d.*) And heavy was his armour
And *spent* with changing blows.

XII. Quote from the 'Combat' a couplet parallel to the following, and describe briefly the situation of the "path" in Scott :—

> In yon straight path a thousand
> May well be stopped by three.

State in your own words the riddle and the interpretation alluded to in the following couplet :—

"Then, by my word," the Saxon said,
"The riddle is already read."

MONDAY, 15TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.
ENGLISH PROSE.
D. DUNCAN, M.A.; C. COOPER, M.A.

PART I.

I. Re-write the following sentences, changing the degree of comparison of the adjectives or adverbs italicized:

A. Change into the Positive.

1. No friendships among men of talents are *more likely* to be sincere than those between painters and poets.
2. Goldsmith's History of England is the *most finished* and *elegant* summary of English History.

B. Change into the Comparative.

1. Hawkins was as mean and parsimonious as he was *pompous* and *conceited.*
2. Of all mankind, an author in these times is used *most hardly.*

C. Change into the Superlative.

1. We can conceive nothing so *odious* and *ill-judged* as these distinctions.
2. This passage touched him *more sensibly* than all the rest.

II. Supply the ellipses in the places indicated by brackets :

(*a.*) He witnessed as bright a circle of beauty as [ ] graced the Court of Versailles.

(*b.*) He sat with one leg twisted round the other, as [ ] if he had been afraid to occupy more space than was equitable.

(*c.*) If there be a pride in multiplied editions, [ ] I have seen some of my labours sixteen times reprinted.

III. Express the substance of all the following notes in *two* sentences :

Fontenelle was a French author. He was born in 1657. He was,

therefore, in his 98th year at the time of Goldsmith's visit to Paris. As an author he was famous. He was ignorant of the English language. He was not acquainted with English writers. He began to abuse the English language. He began to abuse English writers. He did so in a vulgar manner. Voltaire was a professed admirer of the English. He perceived that Fontenelle was superior in the dispute. He perceived that the company expected him to say something in behalf of his favourites. He shook off his hesitating manner. He was sometimes subject to a hesitating manner. He began a defence of English literature. Fontenelle was greatly annoyed. The company were greatly delighted. His defence was brilliant. Goldsmith never heard so brilliant a defence.

IV. To whom are the following epithets applied in the text? Give the reasons for their application:

- (*a.*) The autocrat of the Drama.
- (*b.*) The stern and somewhat melancholy moralist.
- (*c.*) The moralist and philosopher of the pencil.
- (*d.*) The Ursa Major of literature.
- (*e.*) The Aristophanes of the day.
- (*f.*) The unitarian in his literary devotion.

Give *two* examples of Goldsmith's "happy knack of extracting sweets from that worldly experience which to others yields nothing but bitterness."

V. (*a.*) Give, with examples, six prefixes that express negation, and state to what language each belongs.

(*b.*) Explain, and illustrate by sentences, *fell* as a transitive verb, an intransitive verb, a noun, and an adjective.

VI. Analyse into clauses, and point out the relations of the clauses:

When I consider that these parliaments, the members of which are all created by the Court, and the presidents of which can only act by immediate direction, presume even to mention privileges and freedom, who till of late received directions from the throne with implicit humility, I cannot help fancying that the genius of Freedom has entered France in disguise.

PART II.

VII. Re-write the following passages : (*a*) as a complex sentence having four *conditional* subordinate clauses, and (*b*) as a complex sentence having four subordinate clauses expressive of *reason* :

(*a*.) 'Have you been bred to the business?' 'No.' 'Then you wont do for a school.' 'Can you dress the boys' hair?' 'No.' 'Then you wont do for a school.' 'Can you lie three in a bed?' 'No.' 'Then you wont do for a school.' 'Have you a good stomach?' 'Yes.' 'Then you wont do for a school.'

(*b*.) Why am I so fond of Ireland? The country is a fine one? No. There is good company in Ireland? No. There is more wit and learning among the Irish? No. You, my dear friend, have a residence there? Yes.

VIII. *A*. Re-write the following sentences: (*a*) without Exclamation, (*b*) without Imperative, (*c*) without Interrogation, (*d*) without Infinitive or Verbal Noun:

(*a*) How few appear in those streets which but some hours ago were crowded!

(*b*.) Take a farthing from a hundred and it will be a hundred no longer.

(*c*.) To what could I attribute this silence but to displeasure or forgetfulness?

(*d*.) To hear of your success would have given me the utmost pleasure.

B. Give the distinct force of *would* in each of the following sentences:

(*a*.) There was every reason to believe that the influence of Dr. Milner *would* be successful.

(*b*.) When Goldsmith was in Edinburgh, a loin of mutton *would* serve him and two fellow-students a whole week.

(*c*.) All my attempts but contributed to impress what I *would* forget deeper on my imagination.

IX. Re-write the following dialogue as a continuous narrative in the Indirect form :

Oliver. My dear brother, welcome! When did you arrive here? *Charles.* To-day. And can you guess why I have come? *Oliver.* No. *Charles.* I want a situation. *Oliver.* For yourself? *Charles.* Yes. *Oliver.* Then I suppose you expect me to help you to one? *Charles.* Exactly. *Oliver.* I wish I could; but, believe me, I can hardly provide for myself. *Charles.* I am sorry you are not better off by this time. *Oliver.* All in good time. By and bye I shall be richer than I am now.

X. *A.* Re-write the following three sentences, changing the Metaphors into Similes:

(*a.*) Goldsmith's genius flowered early, but was late in bringing its fruit to maturity.

(*b.*) The coinage of his brain passed current in Grub Street.

(*c.*) Goldsmith was as yet a sealed book.

B. In the following three sentences, point out the figures, and explain the nature of each. Re-write the sentences without figure:

(*d.*) That oldest inhabitant, the Gentleman's Magazine, had long been elbowed by magazines of all kinds.

(*e.*) This was sure to set the table in a roar.

(*f.*) He became one of the Ishmaelites of the press.

XI. Point out a violation of Grammar in each of the following and make the necessary correction:

(*a.*) No grove nor brook lend their music to cheer the stranger.

(*b.*) This has been ascribed by some to conscientiousness, not considering himself fit for such a sacred office.

(*c.*) Nothing is more apt to introduce us to the gates of the Muses as poverty.

(*d.*) 'Who's there?' My conductor answered that it was him.

(*e.*) I soon arrived at the mansion of my affectionate friend, guarded by a huge mastiff who flew at me. What does *guarded* qualify?

XII. *A.* After all, the introduction to Northumberland House did not prove so great a failure as the humorous account given by Goldsmith and the cynical account given by Sir John Hawkins might lead one to suppose.

(*a*) Point out the *humour* of the one account, and the *cynicism* of the other.

(*b*) Give the roots of *humour* and *cynicism*, and their meanings.

B Scarcely an adventure or a character is given in Goldsmith's works that may not be traced to his own parti-coloured story.

Simply mention one such *adventure* and one such *character*, and state from what in his own experience they were drawn.

TUESDAY, 16TH DEC, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LATIN POETRY.

R C. W. RABAN, M.A.

I. Translate accurately, explaining the mythological allusions in (*a*) and (*b*.)

(*a*) Dixit · et in partes diversas brachia tendens,
Obstitit. Haud ultrà tenuit Saturnius iram ·
Terribilesque *hortatus* equos, in gurgitis ima
Contortum valido sceptrum regale lacerto
Condidit : *icta* viam tellus in Tartara fecit,
Et pronos currus medio *cratere* recepit.

Parse the words in Italics.

(*b*.) Quam nisi crudelem non tangat Iäsonis ætas,
Et genus, et virtus ? quam non, ut cætera desint,
Forma movere potest ? certè mea pectora movit.
At, nisi opem tulero, taurorum afflabitur ore ;
Concurretque suæ segeti, tellure creatis
Hostibus.

Explain the construction "*ut cætera desint,*" "*nisi opem tulero.*"

What is the force of the pronoun in *suæ segeti*?

(*c*.) Credule, quid frustrà simulacra fugacia captas?
Quod petis, est nusquam: quod amas, avertere, perdes.
Ista repercussæ, quam cernis, imaginis umbra est.

Distinguish between *ille, iste; imago, simulacrum.*

(*d*.) Mane erat: egreditur tectis ad litus......
Dùmque *notata* oculis reminiscitur acta, fretumque
Prospicit; in liquidâ spatio *distante* tuetur
Nescio quid, quasi corpus, aquâ; primoque, quid illud
Esset, erat dubium. Postquàm pauld appulit unda;
Et, quamvìs *aberat*, corpus tamen esse liquebat:
Qui *foret*, ignorans, quia naufragus, omine mota est.

Give the derivations of *prospicit, ignorans, naufragus.*
Parse the words in Italics.

(*e*.) Dissilit omne solum; siccæque est campus arenæ
Quod modò pontus erat; quosque altum texerat æquor,
Exsistunt montes, et sparsas Cycladas augent,
Ima petunt pisces: nec se super æquora curvi
Tollere consuetas audent delphines in auras.

Distinguish between *solum, terra, mare, pontus.*
What were the *Cycladæ*? Explain the allusion.

II. Write out the present tenses, indicative and subjunctive of *volo.*
What are the different modes of forming the perfect active indicative, and give examples.

III. Describe Ovid's Style, and mention his principal contemporaries. What is supposed to have been the cause of his banishment?

IV. Decline in the plural number *mora libera, pondus grave.* Distinguish between *porta, portus; fretum, fretrum; consilium, concilium; declivis, acclivis; populus, gens.*

V. Give derivations of *immanis, ambiguus, conjux, consuetas, æquor, retinacula;* and write down the superlatives of the adverbs *male, cito, diu, magis.*

VI. Express the following phrases in idiomatic English—*rerum consule summæ, plurima nantis in ore Halcyone conjux, minimum est quod amantibus obstat, medio tutissimus ibis, saltu in contraria facto, si quid adhuc superest.*

VII Give the indicative perfect first person plural, supine, and present infinitive active of *jubeo, redeo, moneo, pareo, frango, vivo, deleo, intelligo, relinquo*. What are the cardinal, ordinal and distributive numerals for *four, seven* and *ten*?

VIII. Translate and explain—*agmina cogit, attenuatus amore, immensi copia mundi, natus adsacra Cithæron, cœli statione novissimus exit, in extremum orbem, feroces venti, civili cadunt acie, effectu tacito lætaris.*

IX. Distinguish between the following sentences

(*a.*) Cæsar primus hoc fecit.

(*b.*) Cæsar primum hoc fecit.

What cases are governed by *apud, in,* and *sub*? Give examples.

X. Scan the following lines, noticing any peculiarity of scansion.

Interea volucres Piroëis Eöus et Æthon—
Ecce adamanteïs Vulcanum naribus efflant—
Qui dederat currus nisi opem ferat omnia fato—

When is the last syllable of a word cut off? When is a vowel naturally short made long by position?

XI. (*a.*) Sleep, gentle Sleep, Nature's soft nurse,

(*b.*) On his broad back he there extended lies,
And vomits clouds of ashes to the skies.

(*c.*) And is it thus, O dearer than my life,
Thus, thus returns't thou to thy longing wife!

(*d.*) She fell a victum to *Diana's bow.*

Quote or refer to parallel passages in your reading.

XII. Give the titles of Ovid's other poetical works, and describe the subject-matter.

TUESDAY, 16TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

LATIN PROSE.

R. C. W. RABAN, M.A.

I. Translate—

A quibus cùm paucorum dierumiter *abesset*, legati ab his venerunt, *quorum* hæc fuit oratio: " Germanos neque priores Populo Romano bellum *inferre*; neque tamen recusare, si lacessantur, quin armis contendant. Si suam gratiam Romani *velint*, posse eis utiles esse amicos; vel *sibi* agros attribuant, vel patiantur eos tenere, quos

armis *possederint*. Sese unis Suevis concedere, *quibus* ne Dii quidem immortales pares esse possint; reliquum quidem in terris esse nemi-nem, quem non superare *possint*."

Parse the italicized words in the above passage. Explain the difference between *occupo, possideo; reliqui, cæteri; oratio, precatio, supplicatio*.

II. Translate—

Acie triplici institutâ, et celeriter octo millium itinere confecto, priùs ad hostium castra pervenit, quàm, quid ageretur, Germani sentire possent. Qui, omnibus rebus subitò perterriti, neque consilii habendi neque arma capiendi spatio dato, perturbantur, copiasne adversus hostem educere, an castra defendere, an fugâ salutem petere, præstaret. Quorum qui celeriter arma capere potuerunt, paulisper nostris restiterunt; at reliqua multitudo passim fugere cœpit; ad quos consectandos Cæsar equitatum misit.

How was a Roman army usually drawn out for battle?

Parse *celeriter, pervenit, capiendi, consectandos, petere, paulisper*.

III. Translate—

(*a*.) Tigna bina sesquipedalia, paulùm ab imo præacuta, dimensa ad altitudinem fluminis intervallo pedum duorum inter se jungebat. Iis item contraria bina, intervallo pedum quadragenûm ab inferiore parte, contra vim atque impetum fluminis conversa statuebat. Hæc utraque, insuper bipedalibus trabibus immissis, quantum eorum tignorum junctura distabat, binis utrimque fibulis ab extremâ parte, distinebantur; quibus disclusis atque in contrariam partem revinctis, tanta erat operis firmitudo, atque ea rerum natura, ut, quo major vis aquæ se incitavisset, hôc arctius illigata tenerentur.

Derive *transire, altitudinem, bipedalibus, visclusis*.

(*b*.) Erat ob has causas summa difficultas, quòd naves, propter magnitudinem nisi in alto, constitui non poterant; militibus autem, ignotis locis, impeditis manibus, magno et gravi armorum onere oppressis, simul et de navibus, desiliendum, et in fluctibus consistendum, et cum hostibus erat pugnandum: cùm illi aut ex arido, aut paululum in aquam progressi, audacter tela conjicerent, et equos insuefactos incitarent.

Parse *impeditis, gravi, pugnandum, progressi.*

What were the "*arma*" of a legionary soldier?

IV. Give some account of the life of *Julius Cæsar.* With what political party at Rome was he connected? Has any parallel been traced between his fortunes, and those of Napoleon Bonaparte, and in what respects? Give the chief characteristics of Cæsar's style as a writer.

V. Express in Latin *sixteen, eighty-seven, one-hundredth.* Give the parts in use of *miseret* and *licet.* Distinguish between *inceptive* and *frequentative* verbs.

VI. What cases are usual after *potior, utor, fero,* and *sequor*?

Give the comparatives of *fictus amplus, gravis, audax, inusitatus,* and *liber.*

VII. Translate and explain the phrases—*acriter pugnatum est, dato signo, Populus Romanus, justissima causa, quotidiana exercitatio, siccitas paludum.*

VIII. Give a brief summary of the events recorded in this book.

IX. Translate into Latin the following sentences:—

(*a.*) The more men have the more they want.
(*b.*) The soldiers began to fear that Cæsar's wound was mortal.
(*c.*) He asked me what you were going to say.
(*d.*) Whatever is honorable is also expedient.
(*e.*) Cæsar never did anything more worthy of praise.
(*f.*) It is of the greatest importance that both the consuls should be present in the Senate House.
(*g.*) Balbus complained of the wrong Crassus had done him.
(*h.*) Virtue is seen most of all in despising pleasure.
(*i.*) Three legions are being enrolled as quickly as possible.
(*k.*) Don't you think that the camp will be surrendered to the Germans?

X. Draw a rough map of ancient Germany, and show the positions of the Ubii and Suevi.

XI. Translate into Latin Prose.

The whole work having been completed in ten days after the material began to be collected, the army is led across. Cæsar having left a strong garrison on both sides of the bridge makes for the territory of the Sigambri. Meanwhile ambassadors come to him from a number of States, to whom on their seeking for peace and friendship he makes a kind answer and bids hostages to be brought to him.

TUESDAY, 16TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SANSKRIT POETRY.

A. C. BURNELL, PH. D.

I. Translate into English:

इयं महेन्द्रप्रभृतीनधिश्रिय-
श्चतुर्दिगीशानवमन्य मानिनी ।
अरूपहार्यं मदनस्य निग्रहात्
पिनाकपाणिं पतिमाप्तुमिच्छति ॥
असह्यहुंकारनिवर्त्तितः पुरा
पुरारिमप्राप्तमुखः शिलीमुखः
इमां हृदि व्यायतपातमक्षिणो-
द्विशीर्णमूर्त्तेरपि पुष्पधन्वनः ॥
तदा प्रभृत्युन्मदना पितुर्गृहे
ललाटिकाचन्दनधूसरालका ।
न जातु बाला लभते स्म निर्वृतिं
तुषारसंघातशिलातलेष्वपि ॥
उपात्तवर्णे चरिते पिनाकिनः

सबाष्पकण्ठस्खलितैः पदैरियं
अनेकशः किन्नरराजकन्यका
वनान्तसंगीतसखीररोदयत् ॥

II In what metre are the above verses?

III Give the third persons singular and plural of the several tenses of मन्, इष्, and आप्.

IV Give the compounds which occur in the above passage as they would be expressed if the usual inflected forms were used.

V From what are प्रणमतुः and ऊढा? What do these words mean?

VI What is intended by अष्टमूर्त्तिः? Explain fully this epithet.

TUESDAY, 16TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

SANSKRIT PROSE

A. C. BURNELL, PH. D.

I Translate into English —

धनलुब्धो ह्यसंतुष्टोऽ नियतात्मा जितेन्द्रियः ।
सर्वा श्वापदस्तस्य यस्य तुष्टं न मानसं ॥
सर्वा संपत्तयस्तस्य संतुष्टं यस्य मानसं ।
उपानद्गूढपादस्य ननु चर्मवृतेव भूः ॥
तेनाधीतं श्रुतं तेन तेन सर्वमनुष्ठितं ।
येनाशाः पृष्ठतः कृत्वा नैराश्यमवलंबितं ॥

— — — — —

तस्मिन्वने पिंगलकनामा सिंहः स्वभुजोपार्जितरा ज्यसुखमनुभवन्निवसति। तथाचोक्तं।

> नाभिषेको न संस्कारः सिंहस्य क्रियते मृगैः।
> विक्रमार्जितराज्यस्य स्वयमेव मृगेन्द्रता॥

स चैकदा पिपासाकुलितः पानीयं पातुं यमुना कच्छमगच्छत्। तेन च तत्र सिंहेनाननुभूतपूर्वकम- कालघनगर्जितमिव संजीवकनर्दितमश्रावि। तच्छ्रुत्वा पानीयमपीत्वा सचकितः परिवृत्य स्वस्थानमागत्य कि मिदमित्यालोचयन् स्तूष्णीं स्थितः।

— — — — —

> गुणिगणगणनारंभे न पतति कठिनी सुसंभ्रमाद्यस्य।
> तेनांबा यदि सुतिनी वद वन्ध्या कीदृशी नाम॥

II. Write the first six lines given above with each word in its original form, free from sandhi.

III. How many classes of verbs are there in Sanskrit ? What are the peculiarities of each class and how far do they apply ?

IV. Translate into Sanskrit :—

"After the computation, the Astrologer replied,—" According so the calculation, the victory shall be to the foreign army, because Venus is behind them and in front of you. The Raja was angry on hearing this. The Astrologer then said, " Be not angered, but order an image of Venus to be prepared of gold." It was made, and fastoned to his saddle-straps, in order that Venus might be behind him, and he be victorious."

V. Decline (in full) महत् and राजन्.

VI. What is meant by Dvandva compounds? Is there any example in the above passages?

TUESDAY, 16TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TAMIL POETRY.

V. KRISTNAMA CHARIAR.

I. State briefly the contents and aim of the Nidi Neri Vilaccam. Is it one of the Madura College poems, or is it a work of modern growth? From where is the author said to have borrowed the general plan of the poem?

II. (a.) What topic does the poet treat of at the commencement of this poem, and why?

(b.) State the poet's views, quoting the verses if you can, on (1.) Imparting knowledge for money.

(2.) Procrastination in matters of eternal import.

(3.) The duties of a wife.

(4.) The way of salvation.

III. Paraphrase the first two of the following stanzas, and translate the other into English :—

A. *வருந்தித்தாங்கற்றன வோம்பாதுமற்றும்*
பரிந்துசிலகற்பான் றொடங்கல்-கருந்தனங்
கைத்தலத்தவுய்த்துச் சொரிந்திட்டரிப்பரித்தாங்
கெய்த்துப்பொருள் செய்திடல்.

B. *கற்றுப்பிறர்க்குரைத்துத் தாநில்லார்வாய்ப்படூஉம்*
வெற்றுரைக்குண்டோர் வலியுடைமை-சொற்றநீர்
நில்லாததென்னென்று நாணுறைப்பநேர்ந்தொருவன்
சொல்லாமே சூழ்ந்துசொலல்.

C. *தீயசெயற்செய்வாராக்கம்பெருகினும்*
தீயனதீயனவே வேறல்ல-தீயன
நல்லனவாகாவா நாவின்புறநக்கிக்
கொல்லுங் கவயமாபோல்.

(a.) Point out in stanza A the principal subject and predicate and the முடிபு of each வினையெச்சம்.

(b.) ஓமபாது - பரிந்து - கற்பான் - உய்த்து - அரித்து - தொடங்கல் - எய்த்து - செய்திடல் :—Give the component parts of each of these, and indicate the nouns which each agrees with or governs in stanza A.

(c.) What kind of construction is each of the following in the same stanza :—தாஙகற்றன - கைத்தலத்த - அரிப்பரித்து - பொருள்செய்திடல் - கருந்தனம்.

(d.) What is meant by மொழிமாற்று in Tamil grammar? Do you notice any instance of it in the above stanzas?

(e.) நில்லார் - நில்லாதது - சொற்ற - உறைப்ப. What part of speech is each of these, and what is the grammatical relation in which it stands to some other words in stanza B?

(f.) படூஉம் :—Why is the vowel lengthened here? For what other purpose is it frequently lengthened thus in Tamil verse?

(g.) Re-write stanza C in prose order, supplying the words omitted, if any, but do not paraphrase it. Write also the drift of this stanza in one line.

(h.) தீயன occurs thrice in the second line of stanza C, parse it in each case. Is there any difference between தீயன and தீய?

(i.) Explain the construction of கவயமா, and give two other compounds as examples of the same kind of construction.

(j.) Account for the Sandhi in தீயசெயல் - செயல்செய்வார் - கற்றுப்பிறர்க்கு - தாநில்லார் - வாய்ப்படூஉட் - சூழ்ந்துசொலல்.

IV. (a) Express in plain Tamil the meaning of the following, explaining the allusions in 2 and 4.

(I) (1) நிலைதபநொய்ய சமழ்க்கென வீழாவாம். (2) மறலி யுயிர்குடித்த காண்முளையேபோ லுங்கரி. (3) ஈகையரிதெனினு மின்சொலி

று நல்கூர்தல் கொடிது. (4) மன்றுங்கடலை வலமாகக்கடைந்த காரணனே.

(II.) Give Tamil renderings from the நீதிநெறிவிளக்கம் corresponding to—(1) Whatever men of kind disposition may say will be sweet. (2) Speak of men's virtues, conceal their faults and be modest everywhere. (3) It is hard for the discontented to be happy. (4.) Never despair though success does not appear.

V. Derive—

From தோழன் .... a பண்புப்பெயர்.
From வள்ளன்மை a பொருட்பெயர்.
From சால்பு....... a உயர்திணைப்பெயர்.
From வருந்து...... a தொழிற்பெயர் (avoiding தல் and அல்.)
From பகை .... a வினையாலணையும்பெயர்.
From இனிமை .....a குறிப்புவினைமுற்று.

VI. Relate briefly and in correct idiomatic Tamil the story of Krishna's embassy to the Kauravas. What supernatural matter is introduced into the story, and with what result?

[To be answered in Tamil as an exercise in composition.]

VII. Render into appropriate English :—

I. விதுரனளவேயோ வில்லாட்கண் மற்றிங்
கதிரதருமாரதருமாவார் - விதுரன்றன்
வில்வலியோ தோள்வலியோ வேந்தர்சபைநடுங்கச்
சொல்வலியேயென்றான் சுளிந்து.

II. இவனொழியவேறொருவ னில்லையோவங்கற்
கிவனுமிவனு மிங்கொவ்வார் - இவனையினி
இன்றியேயாளு மரசுதனைப்பாரீர்போர்
வென்றியேயென்றான் வெகுண்டு.

(a.) Whose expressions are those? Name the persons spoken of? What is the occasion?

(*b.*) What do you understand by சொல்வலி, அங்கற்கு and மாரதர் ?

(*c*) போர்வென்றியேதென்றான் :—In how many ways can this be explained? Give the grammatical name for the construction போர்வென்றி according to each explanation.

(*d.*) விதுரனளவேயோ :—What is the force of ஏ and ஓ here? What construction is adopted in விதுரனளவு?

(*e.*) What have you to say of the use of ஆவார் in the present tense in stanza I above? Give two other examples of similar usage.

VIII. Give the purport of the following in Tamil, carefully removing all figurative language :—

என்னையறிந்ததற்பி னின்றெனக்குச்செய்தவற்றை
மன்னவனே மற்றறியாதாரில்லை-என்னையோ
என்பிறவிநீருரைத்தா லேகுவனோ வென்னுடலைச்
சின்புலங்கடின்னுமோ தேர்ந்து.

1. Who is the speaker? Mention his other epithets. What traits in his character are here indicated?

2. Name the சின்புலங்கள், and give the English equivalent of this expression

3. What is the grammatical bearing of தேர்ந்து in the last line?

4. What is the name of the metre employed in this stanza? What is the position of rhyming words in Tamil verse?

IX. Give the literal meaning of each of the following words, and the sense in which it is used in your text:—உரு, பக்கம், மாது, நாகரிகம், துலை, தவம். If any of these are words of Sanscrit origin, give their exact Sanscrit equivalents, and indicate the nature of the changes undergone in their transition into Tamil.

TUESDAY, 16TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P. M.

TAMIL PROSE.

S. NEVINS PILLAY, B. L.

I. Translate into Tamil:—

A caravan proceeding to Damascus was once attacked by a tribe of Arabs, and after a brief resistance, entirely overpowered. A rich

booty fell into the hands of the robbers. But while they were occupied in examining and distributing the spoils, they, in their turn, were assailed by a troop of Turkish horsemen. These soldiers had come out from Damascus to meet and protect the unfortunate caravan The robbers were now overpowered; many of them were killed, and the rest were taken prisoners. Among the Arabs who had escaped death was a man named Hussun He had been wounded during the fight by a bullet in the arm; but the Turks placed him on a camel and took him away with the rest.

II. (*a.*) இம்மைக்குரியவிஷயங்களில் மனுஷருக்கு உண்டாகும இன்பம் மனக்குறை தருவதற்கு இரண்டு ஏதுக்கள் உண்டு. முதலாவது அவ்வின்பத்தின் தன்மை; இரண்டாவது அதைப் பழுதாக்குவிக்குஞ் சாதனங்கள். அழிவற்ற ஆத்மசீவராகிய மனுஷரது அனுபவசக்திக்கு ஏற்க அவர்கள் நெஞ்சில்பிறக்கும் உன்னதமாகிய ஆசைகளுக்கு லௌகிகவிஷயங்களால்வரும் இன்பம் ஈடல்ல. வர்ணம் இட்ட சித்திரபிரதிமைபோல வசீகர சக்தியுள்ளதாகத் தூரத்தில்தோன்றும் இன்பப்பொருள் அனுபவத்தில்வரும்பொழுது அதன் அழகு குன்றி விகாரமாகி வெறுப்புத்தருகின்றது.

(*b.*) சினேகம், பரோபகாரசிந்தை, சுதேசாபிமானம் முதலிய சுகிர்தகுணங்கள் உண்டென்றுசொல்லுகிறார்களே, இது சுத்தகற்பனை; பேதைகளைவஞ்சித்துப் பயப்படுத்தும்படி விவேகிகள் யூகித்து எழுதிய நீர்மேலெழுத்து. மனுஷர் தாம்செய்யும் எந்தச்செயலையும் தமது சுய நய சுகத்தையே கருதிச் செய்வார்கள் தவிர மற்றப்படியல்ல. பிராணகண்டம் தப்பிப பிழைக்குமவகை அறிந்த ஒருவன தன்சொல்லைப் பொருள்செய்து அதைக் சாக்கும்படி உயிரைக்கொடுப்பானா ?

1. Translate (*a*) and (*b*) into English.

2. Paraphrase (*b*), and state the occasion which gave rise to these remarks.

3. Analyse பழுதாச்குவிக்கும, பரோபகாரம, and சுதேசா

பிமானம். Is there any difference between பழுதாக்கும் and பழு தாச்குவிக்கும் ?

4. Parse ஆத்ம, அனுபவ (in அனுபவசக்தி), வசீகர, சுய, தவிர, and அல்ல (in மற்றப்படியல்ல).

5. Give three synonyms to each of the following;—சாதனம், பிரதிமை, கற்பனை and சிநேகம்.

6. Explain the formation of வசீகர.

III. (*a.*) தனக்கு இயற்கையாயுள்ள குறைகளை நிவிர்த்திப் பது போதுமென்றெண்ணி யிருப்பவனே பூரண சந்தோஷ முள்ளவன்.

(*b.*) அவனுக்குச் சுயாதீனம் தன்கட்சியாரடையும் ஜ யமும், சுகிர்தம் சூனியமுமாம்.

1. Give a free English translation of (*a*) and (*b*).
2. How is (*a*) illustrated? Who is referred to in (*b*)?

IV. Render the following into idiomatic English.

(*a.*) மூடவன் . கொம்புத்தேனுக்கு ஆசைபட்டால் அது கிட்டுமா?

(*b.*) நிலவிற்கு ஒளித்துப் பரதேசம்போவது.

(*c.*) பூனைபோலிருந்து புலிபோலப்பாய்ந்தான்.

Render the following into idiomatic Tamil:

(*d.*) He is going to the dogs.

(*e.*) He knelt down a grub and rose a butterfly.

(*f.*) Satan finds some mischief still
For idle hands to do.

V. (*a.*) Explain the following:—

1. புங்கானுபுங்கம்—2. கர்ணபரம்பரை—3. அட்டவசுக் கள்—4. மருத்துவரிருவர்—5. தான்கெட்டதுமல்லாமல் சந் திரபுஷ்கரணியையுங்கூடக் கெடுத்தானென்பதுபோல.

(*b.*) Give the meaning of the following:—

1. கொண்டல்—2. ஊதியம்—3. ரம்மியம்—4. ஆக்கிரா ணித்தல்—5. மேசிகள்—6. சுகத்துவம்—7 அகதி.

What other significations has கொண்டல்?

Give six synonyms of ஊதியம்.

Explain the connexion, if any, between ரம்மியம், அரமியம், and இரமியம்.

VI. Correct any errors of spelling in the following :—

1. தோத்தி தேர்ச்சுப்போடு.
2. அரப்பு எண்ணை வேஞுும்.
3. தலகணியில் மூட்டைப்பூச்சி யுண்டு.
4. இது செய்வது றெம்பப் பிறயாசம்.

Correct any grammatical errors in the following, and give your reasons;

5. அவர் உண்ணுும்.
6 அவை யெவன்.

VII. 1. Define பொதுமொழி, இலக்கணப்போலி, and மரூஉ; and give six examples of each.

2. Give three examples for each of the following :—

(a.) ஆண்பாற்பெயர், not ending in ன்.

(b.) குறிப்புவினைமுற்று, common to ஐம்பால் and மூவிடம்.

(c.) வினைமுற்று, having the same construction as வினையெச்சம்.

VIII. Define படர்க்கை, and give its derivation.

Give a word used alike in the மூவிடம்.

IX. What words are used in எழுவாய் வேற்றுமை only?

What nouns take the விளியுருபு?

X. How are தொழிற்பெயர் formed? Give examples, and note exceptions.

Give six negative prefixes, and an example for each.

TUESDAY, 16TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TELUGU POETRY.

REV. J. CLAY.

I. Translate into English :—

1. నరుచేఁదక్క రావణుఁ

డొరుచేనీల్గండుదశరథోర్వీశసుతు

ల్పిరికిన్వాణికిగౌరికి।
సరియయియున్నారు పుణ్యసదమలమతులన్॥

2. పదియేనేఁడులబాలుని।
సదమలగుణుఁగాకపక్షసంయుక్తునిక్లే
నదయతఁబుత్తేఁజాలను।
సదయుఁడవగురామువలన సంయమివర్యా॥

3. దనుజారిఁగానఁబోవుడు।
మనయాపదలుడిపిప్రోచుమనలను మధుసూ
దనుఁడంచునలువమొదలుగ।
ననిమిషులీయాశ్రమమున కరుదెంచితగన్॥

4. కనుఁగొని చాపబాణములు
ఖడ్గముగైకొనివత్సనీవునీ
జనకులుచన్నమార్గమున
సాగుచుఁదత్పథవిఘ్నకారులన్
దునుముచునేగియశ్వహరుఁ
ద్రుంచిమఖాశ్వముఁగొంచుసమ్మదం
బునఁజనుదెంచి మత్క్రతువు
పూర్ణముగానొనరింపునావుడున్.

5. ఘనరాజతేజంబు గాలినగతినమం
గళకాకసన్నిభగాత్రమమరఁ
బెనుబైలయగునీలి ప్రేలికమొలగట్టి
పైనొకయొల్లెనిప్రాతదాల్చి
యనుదానుబూనిన కనకభూషణముల
రోమమయభూషలైయొప్పుచుండఁ

జెదరిన కేశము ల్వెను పరిమాటలు
వికృతస్వరంబును వెలయఁగఁ గలిగి
యనుపయుంగరములుఁ గేలనిడినకోల
నేలనంటందముల నియ్యంగ నెరయనచటి
నచటికంబళికంబళి యనుజనములఁ
గదియఁ గావలఁదొలఁగుచు నుడుగుచుండె.

6 జయమునను రెండుమంత్రములు సమ్మతినిచ్చెదవానిని నెంతయు
న్నియతిజపింపు నేమమగునీకు నృపాలకుఁడున్న జాధ్వరా
వ్యయఫలమొందునంచుమునియావరమంత్రములిచ్చె నంత వే
ల్పియముననే గరాజునట రేయిసన న్యయనాఁడు వేడుకన్.

(1) దశరథోర్వీశసుతులు. Name them.

(2) శౌరి, వాణి, గౌరి, దనుజారి, మధుసూదనుడు. Who? Why so called.

(3) కాకపక్షసంయుక్తున్. Explain.

(4) Give the intransitive form of ఉడిపి and the transitive of అగు and సాగుచు

(5) Who speaks and to whom in the fourth and sixth stanzas?

(6) అతిరామయ, నిజాధ్వరావ్యయఫలము Explain the Sandhi.

(7) Parse in Telugu తక్క, పుత్రేజాలను, నాపుడున్, ముఱయంగ.

II తమస, సరయు, మిథిల, శోణ Give the modern names.

III Trace Rama's route with Viswamitra from Ayodhya to Mithila.

IV When Rama hesitated to slay Tàtaka because she was a woman, what examples did Viswamitra adduce to remove his scruples?

C

V. Render into simple Telugu.

1. శతకోటిస్ఫుటకోటికోటి పరుషస్పర్శోగ్రబాహాసము
ద్ధతులంబర్వతభేదన ప్రబలవజ్రాభీలశూలంబులన్
శితసీరంబులఁ ద్రవ్వఁజొచ్చిర నఘుల్సైకొంచుఁ జక్రంబుగా
క్షితిచక్రంబున వక్రవిక్రమబలోత్సేకంబులేపారఁగన్.

2. ఉరుశక్తిందరువంగఁజొచ్చిరి సమిద్ధోల్లోలకల్లోలస
త్వరడోలాతతివేలదాఁటఁగ సముద్యద్బిందువుల్తారకా
పరిషేకంబులు సేయ బుద్బుదతతులై యుప్పతిల్లంగదు
స్తరనిర్ఘాతఘుమంఘుమధ్వనులఁ జాతాళంబుఘూర్ణిల్లఁగన్

3. అటులేయంగఁజటచ్చట ప్రకటఘోషాభీలకీలచ్ఛటా
స్ఫుటధూమాకులవిస్ఫులింగచయ విస్ఫూర్తుల్వెలుంగన్వికం
కటవేగంబున బ్రహ్మదండమును వీఁకందాఁకి రాఁబట్టియు
ద్భటరోషంబునఁ జేరి ద్రిమ్మింగె మునియాబ్రహ్మాస్త్రమున్నీవ్రరుఁడై

What is the metre of the first stanza? Scan the first line.

VI. Give the meaning and, where you can, the etymology of ఆహ్నికవిధులు, ప్రాంజలి, అధ్వర్యుడు, హవిర్భాగము, స్వస్తివాదము, పారణ, గవిసెన.

VII. Give briefly in idiomatic Telugu the story of Trisanku.

TUESDAY, 16TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

TELUGU PROSE.

Y. VENKATARAMAYA GARU.

I. Give the etymology of the word నీతిచంద్రిక. Explain and illustrate its meaning by half a dozen examples taken from మిత్రభేదము.

II. Sketch briefly in Telugu the character of దమనక with special reference to the portions of the story which fully develope it.

III. Translate—

కావున నొకండు సేయంబోయిన మఱియొక్కండగు, వ్యవహారం బడుగునంబాలినకంబంబు. తుదకు నేవంకకు నొఱుగునో యెఱుంగంబడదు. కావున నిక్కార్యంబు శ్రేయంబుగాదని నాకుం దోఁచెడుననిన నందిగుప్తుండిట్లనియె. మొదలందోఁచిన యుపాయంబుంబట్టి పురుషుండు ప్రవర్తింపవలయుంగాని యుపాయంబున కపాయంబు నపాయంబున కుపాయంబును జింతింపం దొరఁకొనిన నెక్కడికి మందల సందియంబునొందకుము. కాదనక నావచనంబునడపుము. మనకు సమస్తంబు శస్త్రంబయ్యెడుననిబోధముగావించి రొట్ట కేలకు నీకొన్నపితరుని దొంగ రేయిటంగొంపోయి యామ్రానిలోని కోటరంబున మాటువఱిచి యిరవున కరుగుదెంచి కొఱరేయింబుచ్చి ఓపకడ ధర్మాధికృతులకడకుంబోవుడుం బ్రతివాదియు నరుదేర వారు వారిద్దఱందోఁకొని దివ్యత్తాను యాయిజన కలకలంబులు రోదోంతరంబు నిండంబురంబు వెలువడి శ్రుతచరాభిజ్ఞానంబుఁబట్టి యవ్వటవృక్షంబుచేరఁబోయి నిలిచి.

1. "ఉపాయంబుంబట్టి పురుషుండు ప్రవర్తింపవలయు. Why is the fifth case employed here? Give the other forms of this case and explain their use with illustrations.

2. అడుగునంబాలిన - ఇక్కార్యంబు - కాదనక - మాటువఱిచి యిరవునకరుగుదెంచి. Give the rules of సంధి in these.

3. Parse in Telugu తోఁచెడుఁ - నడపుము - అయ్యెడుఁ - పోవుడుఁ, and explain fully their construction.

IV. Give

(a.) The nouns (కృదంతములు) for the following verbs కలుచు - కలియు - కను - కోరు - పెనఁగు - వీచు - అంపు and బ్రదుకు;

(b.) The causal forms (ణ్యంతములు) for the following verbs ఆగు - వచ్చు - పెరుగు - తిరుగు-పోవు-మాను-తెలియు and ఉండు ;

(c.) The meaning, when nouns and when verbs, of the following words with their exact spelling—

కలుఁగు-చీఁకు-వాలు-తోడు-పొదుఁగు - వెలుఁగు - ఏలు. and చేఁదు.

V. What do the following suffixes signify?

అరి-అఁడి-ఇక-ఇఁడి-కాఁడు and బంటి.

Give an example for each.

VI. Re-write the following passages in easy grammatical Telugu, avoiding as much as possible తత్సమ words.

(a.) ఉదరపోషణముకయి పరులకు శరీరమమ్ముకొనుట మిక్కిలి హేయము. పరాయత్త వర్తనుఁడు మృతకల్పుఁడు - అయినను సేవకుఁడు స్వకృత్యములయందు స్వామిచేత మన్ననఁబడనేని సేవా దుఃఖము కొంతనిస్తరించును.

(b.) మీవిన్నయారావంబుగావించినవాఁడు మీకనుగ్రాహ్యుం డుగాని నిగ్రాహ్యుండుగాఁడు. తావకంబగు నవక్రవిక్రమంబువిని భయాక్రాంతుండయియున్నవాఁడు. ప్రభంజనుండు మహా భూజంబుల భంజించుగాని వినతంబులగు తృణవితానంబులు పెకలింపం గడంగునెట్లు.

(c.) రాజసేవాపరుండు మృత్యుగ్రస్తుండు. కేని మచ్చిక నచ్చికయిడి పెద్దగాలంబు సుఖియింపంగాంక్షించువాఁడు వ్యాగత్య క్షీణకాప్రవాహంబుంగాంచియు దన్యాపనోదనంబుకయి ప్రయత్నించువాఁడు కాడె.

(*d.*) నావుడు నన్వర్థాభిధానంబులగు నరిష్టవంచకంబులు భవత్పార్శ్వచరంబులగుటం జేసి వృక్షంబు నారోహించితి.

(*e.*) కువలయనివహంబునకుఁ దుహినకిరణుండును బుండరీకషండంబునకుఁ జండభానుండును జాతకవ్రాతంబునకు జీమూతంబు నెట్లట్లు శకుంత సంతానంబునకు నాగాంతకుండు ప్రభుండు - అతండు నిజపక్ష విక్షేపజాతవాతోద్ధూతకాండ కాండచండబలుండు.

Name the following compounds and give విగ్రహములు for them.

పరాయత్తవర్తనుఁడు - మావిన్నయారావము - భయాక్రాంతుఁడు - రాజసేవాపరుండు - అరిష్టవంచకములు.

VII. Explain the following passages.

(*a.*) స్వామీ-నే నాషాఢభూతియనువాఁడఁ దమయందుగుప్తంబై యనన్యసాధ్యంబైన యర్థంబుతమకు శుశ్రూషయొనరించి పడయఁ గోరినవాఁడ.

(*b.*) ఎట్టి ప్రజ్ఞావంతుఁడుగాని పేటికాంతర్గతరత్నముంబోలెనినా లోకయోగములేక ప్రకాశింపఁడు.

(*c.*) మనమందఱమవహితచిత్తంబులతో వినతానంద సంధాయకుండగు వినతానందనుం బ్రార్థింతము.

VIII. Translate into grammatical Telugu.

A caravan proceeding to Damascus was once attacked by a tribe of Arabs, and after a brief resistance, entirely overpowered. A rich booty fell into the hands of the robbers. But while they were occupied in examining and distributing the spoils, they, in their turn, were assailed by a troop of Turkish horsemen. These soldiers had come out from Damascus to meet and protect the unfortunate caravan. The robbers were now overpowered; many of them were killed, and the rest were taken prisoners. Among the Arabs who had escaped death was a man named Hussun. He had been wounded during the fight by a bullet in the arm; but the Turks placed him on a camel and took him away with the rest.

TUESDAY, 16TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

CANARESE POETRY.

REV. B RICE.

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1. Translate into English :—

ಪರಗೆ ತಾಂ ಮಾಡಿದುಪಕಾರಂಗಳಂ ತನಗೆ।
ಪರರಿಂದ ಲೊದಗಿದ ಪಕಾರಂಗಳಂ ನಾಡಿ।
ಪರರ ಕೂಡಾಡಿ ಕೆಡಿಸುವದುತ್ತಮರ ಮಾತಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲದು ಮಹೀತಲದೊಳು॥
ಪರಗೆ ತಾಂ ಮಾಡಿದ ಪಕಾರಂಗಳಂ ತನಗೆ।
ಪರರಿಂದ ಲೊದಗಿ ದುಪಕಾರಂಗಳಂ ನಾಡಿ।
ಪರರ ಕೂಡಾಡಿ ತೋರುವದುತ್ತಮರ ಮತಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲುವದ್ಯ ಕೇಳೆಂದನು॥

ಧರ್ಮವಂ ಬಿಡದೆ ಮಾಳ್ಪುದು ತನ್ನ ರಾಜ್ಯದೊ।
ಳ್ಧರ್ಮಿಷ್ಟರುಳ್ಳೊಡವರಂ ಪಾಲಿಪುದು ವಿಮಲ।
ಧರ್ಮಕ್ಕೆಡಬ್ಬಂದೊಡಾಲಸ್ಯಮಂ ಮಾಡದೊಡನೊಡನೆ ಪರಿಹರಿಪುದು॥
ಧರ್ಮಹೀನರನು ದಾಸಿಪುದು ನಿರುಪಮ ಜಾಣ।
ಧರ್ಮಂಗಳಂ ತಪ್ಪದಂತೆ ನಡೆಸುವದು ನೃಪ।
ಧರ್ಮದ ರಹಸ್ಯವಿದು ತಪ್ಪದವನೀ ಪಾಲತಿಲಕ ನೀಂ ಕೇಳೆಂದನು॥

ಧನವಧಿಕವಾಗಬೇಕೆಂಬಾಶೆಯಿಂದದು।
ಜನರ ಜಹಡಿಯ ಮಾತುಗಳ ಕೇಳ್ದು ಸಕಲಸ।
ಜ್ಜನರನಾತರಿಸಿ ಪಾಪವನೆ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುವಂತೆ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಂ ಮಾಡಿದೊಡವೆ॥
ಘನವಾಗಿ ಕಾಲೋಚಿತಕೆ ತೋರಿ ಹಿಗ್ಗಿದಿಂ।
ಧನವಗ್ನಿಯಿಂದ ಹನವಪ್ಪಂತೆ ಶತೃನೃಪ।
ಜನದಿಂದೆ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಬಯಲಹುದು ಪುಸಿಯಲ್ಲವನಿಪಾಲನೀಂ ಕೇಳೆಂದನು॥

ಧನದಾಶೆಗಾಗಿ ದೇಶಪ್ರಜೆಯನೋಯಿಸದೆ।
ಧನಮುಳ್ಳವರ ಬದುಕುಗಳ ಕಂಡು ಕರಬಿಸದೆ।
ಧನವನೊದವಿಸುವದೊಕ್ಕಲಿಗ್ಗೈದುಪಾಲರಸಿಗೊಂದು ಪಾಲೀಕ್ರಮದೊಳು॥

ಧನವಧಿಕವ ಹುದಿೞಪರಿಯಾಗಾರ್ಜಿಸಿದೊಡಿಕ।
ದ್ಧನವನೊಲವಿಂ ಸುಪಾತ್ರದ ವಿಚ್ಚೆ ಸಲ್ಪುಗ್ಯ।
ಧನಪಾಲನಪ್ಪ ನಾನೃಪತಿ ಪರಲೋಕ ದೊಳರಸನೀಂ ಕೇಳೆಂದನು ॥

2. In the above stanzas,

(a.) Who speaks, and to whom?

(b.) Explain the composition of ಮಹೀತಲ, ನಿರುಪಮ, ನೃಪ, ಅವನೀಪಾಲ ತಿಲಕ, ತದ್ಧನವ.

(c.) Parse each word in the line—

ಧನಪಾಲನಪ್ಪ ನಾನೃಪತಿ ಪರಲೋಕದೊಳರಸನೀಂ ಕೇಳೆಂದನು.

3. (a.) Give the meaning of ಪ್ರಾಸ, ಮಾತ್ರೆ, ಗಣ, ಯತಿ, ಚರಣ, ಪಲ್ಲವಿ.

(b.) What is the difference between ಭಾಮಿನಿಷಟ್ಪದಿ, and ವಾರ್ಧಕಷಟ್ಪದಿ?

4. ರಾಜಬಲಂ ಕುಂದಿದುದಿನ।
ಗೀಜಲಜಿನಿ ರಾಜಹಂಸಯುತೆ ಮಧುಪರವ ॥
ವ್ಯಾಜ್ಯದಿ ನರ್ಕ್ರಪಳಿಂದಾ ।
ರಾಜಿತಕುಮುದಿನಿ ವಿಷಾದದಿಂ ಕೊರಗಿರ್ದಳ್ ॥

Scan the above, and state what kind of verse it is.

5. ನಿಂಚಿಗಳ ಕಾವಾಡರಾಹುವ ।
ನಿಂಚೆಯುವ ಕಾವ್ ಕೇಳಿಕಮನೆ ।
ನಿಂದಿಸಲು ಸಂತೋಷಪಾಹರು ಹಿಗ್ಗಿಹರಸುವರು ॥

ಕುಂದು ಬಂದರೆ ಕುಸಿಯದೀಹರು ।
ನಿಂದಕರ ಬದಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಿರೆಮನ ।
ಬಂದ ಸ್ಥಳದಲಿ ಕುದುರ್ವಾರಿದು ಸಾಧುಗಳಗುಣಾವೆಂದ ॥

ನೋಡಲಾರರು ಹಿಂಸೆಗಂಡರೆ ।
ಬಾಡಲಾರರು ಬಾಯ ಮಾತನು ।
ಕಾಡಲಾರರು ಕೊಬ್ಬರನು ಅಷ್ಟರಲಿ ಕೃತ್ಯಕರು ॥
ಬೋಧಮಾಡಿಯೆ ಶಿವನ ಭಕ್ತಿದಿ ।
ಬಾಡುವರು ಅಪವಾದ ಬಂದರೆ ।
ಬಾಡರೈ ಸಾಧುಗಳು ಇದು ಸಾಧುಗಳ ಗುಣವೆಂದ ॥
ಕೋಪಗಾವ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡರು ।
ಕೋಪಗಾವ ಪರರಿಂಗೆ ಮಾಳ್ಪರು ।
ವಾಸನಿಲ್ಲದೆಯಕರು ಇಹಪರವೆರಡು ಬೋಧದಲಿ ॥
ಘಾಸಿಯಾಗರು ಪ್ರಾರಂಬುಧಕೆಯು ।
ನಾಶಮಾಡಿರುಶಿಕರು ಬೋಧದ ।
ರಾಶಿಯನು ಮೋಹಕವನು ಇದು ಸಾಧುಗಳ ಗುಣವೆಂದ ॥

Re-write the above in Canarese prose order

6. How should the following sentences be expressed in idiomatic Canarese?

(*a.*) I caught a glimpse of him as he passed by the window.

(*b.*) Ask the merchant whether he sells his goods wholesale or by retail.

(*c.*) My wife's brother has a boil on his arm, I fear it must be lanced.

(*d.*) Persons who are vaccinated do not usually get small-pox.

(*e.*) He said he would tell his father to come to me every other day at 9 A.M.

7. ಪಡೆದುದುಗಡ ಮೊದಲಿಂದುವ ।
ಕಡಲಿದು ಮೇಗೆಂದು ಪಡೆದುದುವಿಕೆರಿಯನೆಂ ॥
ಬಿಡಿಗೆಡಿಯಾದುದು ಜಡನಿಧಿ ।
ಸಿಡಿಬಿಡಿ ವಿಡದಿಡದವಾರಿ ಕಗಾಗಾದಿಂದಂ ॥

Indicate the Sandhi, and point out the subject.

8. Explain the force of the following prefixes, and affixes, and give an example of the use of each :—

Prefixes ಅ, ಅತಿ, ಅಧಿ, ಅಪ, ನಿರ್, ಸಂ.

Affixes ತ್ವ, ಇತೆ, ಉವದು, ಆರ, ತನ, ಇತಿ.

TUESDAY, 16TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

CANARESE PROSE.

J. STURROCK, ESQ.

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1. Give a brief account in Canarese of the origin of the Vidura Niti.

2. Translate :

ವಿದುರ.—ಪೂರ್ವಕಾಲದೊಳು ಆತ್ರೇಯನೆಂಬ ಋಷೀಶ್ವರನಿಗೂ ಸಾಧ್ಯದೇವತೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಜರಿಗಿದ ಸಂವಾದವನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿಯಿದೇನೆ. ಪ್ರಕೃತದೊಳದನ್ನು ಉದಾಹರಿಸುವೆನು ಕೇಳು.

ಒಂದಾನೊಂದು ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ, ಸಾಧ್ಯದೇವತೆಗಳು ಮಹಾ ನಿಯತ ವ್ರತನಾಗಿಯೂ, ಮಹಾಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞನಾಗಿಯೂ, ಹಂಸರೂಪದಿಂ ಸಂಚರಿಸುವ ಆತ್ರೇಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಕೇಳಿದರು ಎಂತೆಂದರೆ.

ಎಲೈಮಹರ್ಷಿಯೇ, ನಾವುಸಾಧ್ಯ ದೇವತೆಗಳು ನಿನ್ನನ್ನುನೋಡಿ ನೀನಿಂತಾವನೆಂದು ಅನುಮಾನಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ ನಮಗೆ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಿಲ್ಲವು- ನೀನು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಕುಶಲನು ಬುದ್ಧಿಮಂತನು ಯೆಂಬದಾಗಿ ನಾವು ನಿಶ್ಚಯಿಸಿಯಿದೇವೆ - ಗಂಭೀರವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾಗಿಯೂ ಯಿರುವಮಾತನ್ನು ನೀನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕು.

ಹಂಸವು.—ಎಲೈ ಸಾಧ್ಯ ದೇವರುಗಳಿರಾ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೆ, ಧೈರ್ಯವು, ಶಾಂತಿಯೂ, ಸತ್ಯವನ್ನು, ಧರ್ಮವನ್ನು ಸಹ ಅನುಸರಿಸುವಿಕೆಯು ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿಯಗಾ ಅಭಿಮಾನದ ಗ್ರಂಥಿಯನ್ನು ಚನ್ನಾಗಿ ಬಿಚ್ಚಿ ಇಷ್ಟಾನಿಷ್ಟಗ

ಳನ್ನು ಸಮವಾಗಿ ಭಾವಿಸುವಿಕೆಯು, ಇವೇ ಅವಶ್ಯಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಾಗಿವೆ ಯೆಂದು ಹಿರಿಯರಿಂದ ನಾನು ಕೇಳಿಯಿದೇನೆ.

ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ಅನ್ಯರಿಂದ ನಿಂದಿ<u>ಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟರೂ</u> ಅವರಂ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಂದಿಸಕೂಡದು - ಕೋಪವನ್ನು <u>ಸಹಿಸ</u>ಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆ <u>ಮಾಗಿದರೆ</u> ಆ ನಿಂದೆಯು, ಮಾಡಿದವನನ್ನೇ <u>ಸುಡುತ್ತದೆ</u> - ಮತ್ತು ಅವನ ಪುಣ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸುಮ್ಮನೇ ಯಿರುವವನು <u>ಹೊಂದುತ್ತಾನೆ</u>.

ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ಯಾವಾಗ್ಯು ಅನ್ಯರನ್ನು ನಿಂದಿಸಕೂಡದು. ತಿರ<u>ಸ್ಕರಿಸಲಾಗದು</u>, ಮಿತ್ರದ್ರೋಹ ಮಾಡಲಾಗದು. ನೀಚಸೇವೆಯಂ ಮಾಡಲಾಗದು. ಅಭಿಮಾನವುಳ್ಳವನಾಗಿಯೂ, ಕೆಟ್ಟನಡತೆ ಯುಳ್ಳವನಾಗಿಯೂ ಯಿರ<u>ಬಾರದು</u>. ದುಷ್ಟಮಾತನ್ನು <u>ಬಿಡ</u>ಬೇಕು.

3. Remark upon any unusual forms, or peculiarities of spelling or construction which you may obs erve in the above extract from the text-book.

4. Parse the following sentences, omitting the words in brackets:—

(a.) ಒಂದು ಕುಲಕ್ಕೆ ಕ್ಷೇಮಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕುಲಸ್ಥನಾದ ಒಬ್ಬನನ್ನು ಬಿಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

(b.) ರಾಜನು ಮಂತ್ರಾಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಉನ್ನತವಾದ ಬೆಟ್ಟದಮೇಲೆಯಾಗಲಿ [ಮಹಡಿಯಮೇಲೆಯಾಗಲಿ, ನಿರ್ಜನವಾದ ಅರಣ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿಯಾಗಲಿ] ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

5. Give the past participle (ಭೂತಕೃದ್ವಾಚಿ) and verbal noun (ಕ್ರಿಯಾನಾಮ) of the verbs underlined in the extract given in the second question.

6. What are the three principal kinds of "ಕನ್ನಡಸಂಧಿ"? Give an example of each.

7. Explain the use of the verbs "ಕೊಳ್ಳು," "ಬಿಡು," and "ಬರು" in the following phrases:—

ಕೊಡಿದುಕೊಂಡನು.

ಪುಸ್ತಕಬರೆದುಕೊಂಡಿನು.

ಸಂತೋಷಪಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡನು.

ಕೊಲ್ಲಿಬಿಟ್ಟರು.

ಊಟಮಾಡು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಬಿಡು.

ನನಗೆ ಬರಕೂಡದು.

ಕೊಡುತ್ತಬಾ.

ಕೊಲ್ಲಿಬಾ.

8. Translate the following into Canarese:—

A caravan proceeding to Damascus was once attacked by a tribe of Arabs, and after a brief resistance, entirely overpowered. A rich booty fell into the hands of the robbers. But while they were occupied in examining and distributing the spoils, they, in their turn, were assailed by a troop of Turkish horsemen. These soldiers had come out from Damascus to meet and protect the unfortunate caravan. The robbers were now overpowered; many of them were killed, and the rest were taken prisoners. Among the Arabs who had escaped death was a man named Hussun. He had been wounded during the fight by a bullet in the arm; but the Turks placed him on a camel and took him away with the rest.

TUESDAY, 16TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MALAYALAM POETRY.

V. ACHUTHA PANIKKAR.

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1. Paraphrase—

(a) ദൈവജ്ഞന്മാരൊരുവിധമാനന്ദിച്ചു

വൈവശ്യമെന്തിന്നുരാജപുത്രാവിഭൊ

മറ്റുള്ളൊരുപോലെമൃഗങ്ങളുംമറ്റിങ്ങ

മറ്റുന്നസങ്കടശങ്കകൂടാതവർ

ഗ്രഢസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽതന്റെമനൊരാജ്യ
ഗൂഢപ്രമോദംകഥിക്കുംമൃഗങ്ങളും.

(*b*) മന്ത്രഗോപനത്തൊളമാവശ്യംമററില്ലെന്നു
മന്ത്രിപുംഗവന്മാരുംസ്വാമിയുംബോധിക്കേണം.

(*c*) സന്ധിവിഗ്രഹംയാനമാസനം ദ്വൈധീഭാവം
ആശ്രയംനയങ്ങളിച്ചൊന്നതുനാലുംരണ്ടും
സാരമാംമന്ത്രത്തിന്നുമംഗങ്ങളഞ്ചാകുന്നു
കാൎയ്യമാരംഭിപ്പാനുള്ളുപായംപ്രഥമാംഗം.

(*d*) ജൃംഭിച്ചുമേവുംരിപുശ്രീയാകും ഭുജംഗിയെ
സ്തംഭിപ്പിപ്പതിന്നൊരുമന്ത്രമായ്വരുംമന്ത്രം.

(*e*) ഗംഗയുംതാനെചെന്നുസാദരം സമുദ്രത്തെ
സംഗിച്ചുസേവിച്ചീടുന്നില്ലയൊകാകേശ്വര.

(1.) State the consequences of a disregard of the advice given in (*b*).

(2.) State the objects of the remaining four Angams in (*c*).

(3.) What argument does the example in (*e*) support?

(4.) Is the 3rd line in (*a*) quite correct?

(5.) Point out all the തദ്ഭവങ്ങൾ and തത്സമങ്ങൾ (if any) in the above extracts, and fully explain their meanings. What is the meaning of താനെ in (*e*)? What is the past tense (similiarly poetical) of മേവും?

(6.) Parse the words വൈവശ്യം, സങ്കടെ, സാരമാം and സാദരം.

(7.) Is there any difference between ശങ്കക്കൂടാതവർ and ശങ്കക്കൂടാത്തവർ, and when have they the same meaning?

II. Explain സ്വായത്തസിദ്ധി and സചിവായത്ത സിദ്ധി. What other സിദ്ധി is there? Which do you think to be the worst?

III. ശത്രുശേഷവുമഗ്നിശേഷവുമൃണശേഷം
ഗാത്രജംരോഗശേഷമെന്നിവനാലുംസമം.

Why?

IV. പ്രാജ്യപൌരുഷനാകുംശ്രീരാമചന്ദ്രന്നഹൊ
രാജ്യവിഭ്രംശംവനേവാസവും ഭവിച്ചില്ലെ?

Quote other similar cases, and state what they are intended to teach.

V. Translate into English:—

താനേമനോരഥം ചിന്തിച്ചുചൊല്ലിനേൻ
ഞാനേവമെത്രനാളംപാൎക്കേണ്ടുദൈവമെ!
കാനനെവൃഷ്ടിചൊരിയുന്നനേരത്തു
ഞാനനേകംമൃഗക്കൂട്ടത്തിലൊന്നിച്ചു
കൂടിച്ചിരിക്കയുംചാടിക്കളിക്കയും
ഓടിത്തിരിക്കയും തേടിനടക്കയും
എന്നുള്ളഭിലാഷങ്ങൾക്കഹോനമു
ക്കെന്നുവാൻ സംഗതികൂട്ടുന്നുദൈവമെ!
പേയുംപിരാന്തുംപറഞ്ഞുതിരുമേനി
കായുന്നിതെന്തൊരുകഷ്ടമെന്നിങ്ങിനെ,
സേവകന്മാരും ജനനിയുമുണ്ണിക്കു
ദേവതാപീഡയെന്നോൎത്തുഗണികനെ
കൂട്ടിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുവന്നുപ്രശ്നവും വെപ്പിച്ചു
കേട്ടുവിചാരംതുടൎന്നോരനന്തരം.
ബന്ധുവെന്നിങ്ങിനെരണ്ടക്ഷരം ജഗൽ
ബന്ധുവാംസ്രഷ്ടാവുകല്പിച്ചതല്ലയൊ.

ഉണ്ടൊരുവടവൃക്ഷമെത്രയുംമഹത്തരം
കണ്ടാൽതന്നിറംപോലെനീലയാംപത്രാവലി
കൊണ്ടഹൊമുഴുത്തോരുകൊമ്പുകൾകനംകൊണ്ടു
താണുപോമെന്നുള്ളൊരുശങ്കകൊണ്ടെന്നുതോന്നും
തൂണുപോൽച്ചുഴലവുംവേരുകൾനിലത്തൂന്നി
കാട്ടുകൾക്കോരോഗോപുരകെട്ടിയപോലെനാലു
കോട്ടകളൊക്കക്കൂടിക്കൊണ്ടഹൊനിന്നീടുന്നു.

VI. What is meant by ദേശ്യം ? Give examples from the above extracts, and comment upon the words മനോരഥം, ചൊരിയുന്നു, എന്നുവാൻ, and തിരുമേനി.

VII. What difference is there between ചൊരിയുന്നു and ചോരുന്നു. ? Give their nouns and the several meanings of മേനി.

VIII. ധനമപിച ജനമപിച നിജകരതലാഗതം
ധർമ്മബുദ്ധ്യാവെടിഞ്ഞീടുന്നപുരുഷൻ
അധികതരമധമനവനാവനിപതിബാലരെ
ആയവൻവഞ്ചിതനായ്വരും നിർണ്ണയം.

How is the proposition exemplified ? Render the extract into simple Malayalam.

TUESDAY, 16TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

MALAYALAM PROSE.

J. R. THOMAS, B.A.

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1. Translate into English :—

അന്നു ശ്രീരംഗപട്ടണത്തിൽ എല്ലാവരും നിശ്ശബ്ദമായി ഇരുന്നതല്ലാതെ, ടിപ്പു താനും ആപത്തിൽ നിന്നു ഒഴിഞ്ഞു എന്നു നിരൂപിച്ചു, തന്റെ കോവി

ലകത്തു സുഖേന കിടന്നു, ഇനി ഇംഗ്ലിഷ്കാർ ഈ കോട്ടയിലെക്കു പ്രവേശിപ്പാൻ കഴികയില്ല എന്നു നിശ്ചയിച്ചു, തന്റെ വിശ്വസ്തരായ പടനായകന്മാർ ഉണൎത്തിച്ചതിനെ കൂട്ടാക്കാതെ ഇരുന്നു. അന്നേരത്ത ഉഷ്ണത്തിന്റെ ശക്തി നിമിത്തം, ടിപ്പുസൈന്യത്തിൽ മിക്ക പേരും തളൎന്നു കിടന്നുറങ്ങി, അവരുടെ പച്ച കൊടിക്കൂറയും മതിലിൻ മുകളിന്മേൽ പാറിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ, ഇംഗ്ലിഷ പടജ്ജനങ്ങളെ കോട്ടമതിലിൻ പിളൎപ്പിൽ കൂടി അകത്തെക്കു നടത്തിപ്പാൻ കല്പന കിട്ടി സൈന്യാധിപതിയായ ബെൎദ് വാടയിൽനിന്നു പുറപ്പെട്ടു, വാൾ ഊരി ഇളക്കി, ഹെ ബാലരെ എന്റെ പിന്നാലെ വന്നു, ഇംഗ്ലിഷനാമത്തിന്നു ഉചിതമായ ധൈൎയ്യപരാക്രമങ്ങളെ കാട്ടുവിൻ എന്നു ചൊല്ലി, യുദ്ധഗാംഭീൎയ്യങ്ങളോടു മുല്പുക്കു നടന്നപ്പോൾ, പടയാളികൾ ഒക്കത്തക്ക നഗരവഴിയായി ചെല്ലുന്നതു ടിപ്പുവിന്റെ കാവൽപട്ടാളം കണ്ടു ഞെട്ടി പരിഭ്രമിച്ചു, മതിലുകളെ രക്ഷിപ്പാൻ ഓടി ചെല്ലുന്നതു അല്ലാതെ, ഭയങ്കരമുള്ള നിലവിളി പട്ടണത്തിൽ എങ്ങും തുടങ്ങിയപ്പോൾ, ടിപ്പു താനും പോരിന്നു ചാടി, ഇംഗ്ലിഷ്കാരുടെ നേരെ രണ്ടു സ്ഥലത്തിൽനിന്നു വെടി പൊഴിച്ചു എങ്കിലും അവർ ഏഴ വിനാഴിക കൊണ്ടു പുഴയുടെ പുഴിക്കരയെ കടന്നു പൊരുതു കയറി കയറിക്കൊണ്ടു മുകളിൽ എത്തി, ഇംഗ്ലന്തിന്റെ ശോണിതനിറമായ കൊടിക്കൂറയെ കോട്ടമതിലുകളുടെ മേൽ ഉറപ്പിക്കയും ചെയ്തു.

II. Explain and exemplify the formation of the various kinds of Malayalam verbs derived (1) from nouns, (2) from verbs.

III. Name the പ്രയോഗങ്ങൾ of താൻ, ഓ, ഏ, and ഉം, with one example opposite each പ്രയോഗം.

IV. Translate into English—

സൈന്യാധിപതി ലേക് ഡില്ലിസമീപത്തു എത്തിയപ്പോൾ അവിടെ ഇരുഭാഗവും ചളിപ്രദേശമായൊരു കുന്നിന്മേൽ ഏകദേശം നൂറു പീരങ്കിത്തോക്കുകൾ മുന്നിട്ടു മഹാരാഷ്ട്രരുടെ വലിയ സൈന്യം പാളയം ഉറപ്പിച്ചു നില്ക്കുന്നതിനെ കണ്ടു. എന്നാറെ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ സൈന്യം ആ ദിവസത്തിൽതന്നെ പതിനെട്ടു നാഴിക വഴി ദൂരം നടന്നു ക്ഷീണന്മാരായിരുന്നു എങ്കിലും ഇപ്പോൾ തന്നെ പട ഏല്ക്കേണം എന്നു സൈന്യാധിപതിയായ ലേക് നിശ്ചയിച്ചു, പടജ്ജനങ്ങളെ അണിയായി നിർത്തി, ശത്രുക്കളെ തങ്ങളുടെ ആശ്രിതസ്ഥാനത്തിൽനിന്നു സമഭൂമിയിലേക്കു വരുത്തേണ്ടതിന്നു ഭയം നടിച്ചു, പിൻവാങ്ങുവാൻ കല്പന കൊടുത്താറെ, സൈന്യം അതുപ്രകാരം അനുസരിച്ചു പിൻവാങ്ങുമ്പോൾ, ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്ക്കാർ ഒഴിച്ചു പോകുവാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുന്നു എന്നു വിചാരിച്ചു, മഹാരാഷ്ട്രരുടെ കുതിരച്ചേകവർ ഇവരെ എളുപ്പത്തിൽ വെന്നു നശിപ്പിക്കാം എന്നു വെച്ചു ക്രമം വിട്ടു പിന്നാലെ ചെന്നു, ഇംഗ്ലീഷ കാലാൾപടസമീപത്തോളം എത്തി, രണ്ടു ഭാഗത്തേക്കു പിരിഞ്ഞാറെ, ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്ക്കാർ അവരുടെ നേരെ തിരി

ഞ്ഞു നിന്നു, പ്രതിയോഗികൾ മടങ്ങുമാറു കലഹിച്ചു അവരുടെ പീരങ്കിത്തോക്കുകളെയും പിടിച്ചപ്പോൾ, മഹാരാഷ്ട്രർ ഭയപ്പെട്ടു മണ്ടിത്തുടങ്ങിയതിനെ ഇംഗ്ലിഷ്കുതിരച്ചേകവർ കണ്ടു, തോല്ക്കപ്പെട്ട ശത്രുക്കളുടെ പിന്നാലെ ചെന്നു, അവരെ അശേഷം ജയിക്കയും ചെയ്തു.

V. Parse the words underlined in the above extract.

VI. Analyse the following in the usual tabular form :—

ഈ രണസമയം ഹൈദർ പോൎക്കളത്തിന്റെ സമീപത്തുള്ള ഒരു കുന്നിന്മേൽ ഇരുന്നു യുദ്ധകോലാഹലം നോക്കിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഒരുവൻ അടുക്കെ ചെന്നു നമ്മുടെ സൈന്യം തോറ്റു പിൻവാങ്ങുവാൻ ആരംഭിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു പ്രവചിച്ചതിനെ അവൻ വിശ്വസിക്കാതെ നമ്മുടെ സൈന്യം ഓടുകയില്ല എന്നും മറ്റും മദമത്തനായി പറഞ്ഞു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഇഷ്ടനായൊരു ഭൃത്യൻ ഹൈദരുടെ കാൽ പിടിച്ചു ചെരിപ്പിട്ടു കൊടുത്തു ബദ്ധപ്പെട്ടു ഒരുകുതിരമേൽ കയററിയാറെ അവൻ വായുവേഗേന യുദ്ധഭൂമിയെ വിട്ടു ഓടിപ്പോകയും ചെയ്തു.

VII. Classify and illustrate the modifications which euphony causes in the തു ഭൂതകാല പ്രത്യയം.

VIII. Translate into Malayalam :—

A caravan proceeding to Damascus was once attacked by a tribe of Arabs, and after a brief resistance, entirely overpowered. A rich booty fell into the hands of the robbers. But while they were occupied in examining and distributing the spoils, they, in their turn, were assailed by a troop of Turkish horsemen. These soldiers had

come out from Damascus to meet and protect the unfortunate caravan. The robbers were now overpowered; many of them were killed, and the rest were taken prisoners. Among the Arabs who had escaped death was a man named Hussun. He had been wounded during the fight by a bullet in the arm; but the Turks placed him on a camel and took him away with the rest.

TUESDAY, 16TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

HINDUSTANI POETRY.

REV. E. SELL.

I. Translate into English the following pieces :—

(a.)

لگادے پهروہي اي گنج زر شاخ
ہوا ہی دست خالي بے ثمر شاخ

چمن کي سير کو مي پيکے چلئے
بہار آئي لدي پهلو لو نکی ہر شاخ

يہ خوش چشمون کے سودے مين ہون سوکها
ہرن کي بهي نہ سوکهي اسقدر شاخ

قدم سے تيرے اے ابر کرامت
پهلي پهولي برابر خشک و تر شاخ

قريبون کي جدائي کے الم سے
ہوا ہون سوکهکر بے برگ و بر شاخ

کهڑے سائے تلے جسکے ہوے تم
نکالي اس شجر نے شاخ در شاخ

تماشا نخل ہی نخل توکل
ہر اک ميوه ہی رکهتي اسکي ہر شاخ

جوانی کو غنیمت جان غافل
ہری ہوتی نہین پھر سو کھکر شاخ

سراے یار کے منقل مین جلتی
درخت عود کی ہوتی اگر شاخ

وہ نخل خشک ہون ہر ایک حسکی
ہرے پن سے ہی مشتاق ثمر شاخ

مقدر مین اگر ہی موہ چکھنا
ملیگی جھک کے آتش بار ور شاخ

(b) غزل قلندر

یی نصیبی ہوای دل اپنی عبث رونا ہی
جو لکھا کاتب قدرت کا وہی ہونا ہی

سفر ملک عدم تجھکو ہی آخر درپیش
خواب غفلت سے تو بیدار ہو کیا سوتا ہی

نہین ممکن کہ مغیلان سے ہووے پیدا
پھل بھی کھاتا ہی وہی جو کوئی کچھ بوتا ہی

کرلے کچھ کام غنیمت ہین یہہ ایام حیات
بازی و لعب مین کیون عمر کو تو کھوتا ہی

غم کی پیچش سے قلندر تو نہ کر دلکو تنگ
عشق کا دام بلا ایسا ہی کچھ ہوتا ہی

(c) In (a) scan one line and point out the

مطلع — مقطع — ردیف — قافیہ

(*d.*) Define a غزل and give the technical name for the word قلندر in the last couplet of the extract marked (*b.*)

II. Paraphrase the غزل قلندر given above, avoiding as far as possible the use of Arabic and Persian words.

III. Construct the following kinds of sentences.

(*a.*) جملۂ فعلیہ — جملۂ اسمیہ — جملۂ شرطیہ

(*b.*) *Explain* in Hindustani the following term:—predicate, subject, object, clause, phrase.

IV. Change the construction in the following sentences:—

(*a.*) یہہ کہکر مئین یہود ي کے نزدیک گیا

(*b.*) بعد ایک سال کے وہ کاروان پھر آیا

(*c.*) مئین یہہ خط عمداً لکھا

(*d.*) مئین حکم دئے سریکا کام کرو

V Explain the use of the following symbols:—

اضافت — وصلہ — تنوین — جزم — تشدید — همزہ

VI. What classes of adjectives in Hindustani are indeclinable? What form do declinable adjectives take before masculine nouns in the nominative and accusative cases singular respectively? Does the same rule apply when the noun is feminine?

VII. Give the Hindustani for the words in italics:—

(*a.*) A *line* of poetry; a *line* of soldiers; rule a *line* in the book.

(*b.*) The *margin* of a lake; the *margin* of a book.

(*c.*) A *leaf* of a tree; *leaf* of a book.

(*d.*) A *thin* man; *thin* paper.

(*e.*) *Pure* water; *pure* gold

(*f.*) *Thick* ink; *thick* paper.

VII. Give the genitive case plural of the following:—

(*a.*) جورو — روٹي — شاہزادہ — کتا — روپیہ — کون

(*b.*) Is there any other way of forming the genitive case?

VIII. Translate into Hindustani :—

(*a*.) I caught a glimpse of him as he passed by the window.

(*b*.) Ask the merchant, whether he sells his goods wholesale or by retail.

(*c*.) My wife's brother has a boil on his arm. I fear it must be lanced.

(*d*.) Persons who are vaccinated do not usually get small-pox.

(*e*.) He said he would tell his father to come to me every other day at 9 A.M.

TUESDAY, 16TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

HINDUSTANI PROSE.

REV. E. SELL.

I. Translate—

(*a*) بهرنے کے کہا جسوقت کوئي آدمي اپنے سلاحون سے
درست ہو کر ہاتهہ مين نيزه تلوار چهري تير ليکر تيّار
ہوتا ہی ہم مين سے اگر کوئي بهرجا کر اُسے کاٹتي ہي
اور سوي کي نوک کے برابر ڈنک چبهوتي ہي اُسوقت کيا
حال اسکا تباه ہوتا ہي بدن پهول جاتا ہی ہاتهہ پاؤن
سست ہوجاتے ہين حرکت نہين کرسکتا بلکہ اُسے
اپني ڈهال تلوار کي بهي خبر نہين رہتي پادشاه نے
کہا سچ ہی •

(*b*) پنڈت بولا کہ چندرپور نام ايک شہر تها اسمين ايک
مالدار بنيا بهاک بهرنا نام رہتا تها جب کسيے بڑے
دولتمند کو ديکهتا تو اپنے تئين فقير جانکر دل مين
يهه بات ٹهہراتا کہ تجارت کو جايا چاہئے تاکہ مال
زياده ہووے جيسا کہ داناؤن نے کہا ہي کہ مجهول

آدمي کے ہاتھہ دولت نہین لگتي اۆر دنیا ایسي
جگہہ ہي کہ اگر مال کمینے اۆر کم ذات کے پاس ہووے
تو سب لوگ اسکي تعظیم کرتے ہئین ٭

(c) چوہے نے کہا مئین نے سنا ہي کہ پورب کي طرف گنگا
کے نزد یک ایک جنگل ہي اسمین ایک کوّا اۆر ہرن
دو یار جاني رہا کرتے تھے ہرن خوب تازہ توانا تھا ایک
گیدڑ اسکے مٹاپے کو دیکھکر بہت خوش ہوا اۆر دل
مئین اپنے تھہرایا کہ پہلے اس ہرن سے روباہ بازي کیا
چاہئے تس کے پیچھے اس کے گوشت سے اپني ڈاڑھہ کو
گرم کیجئے یہہ نیت کرکر ہولے ہولے ہرن کے پاس آیا
اۆر کہا السلام علیک اي ہرن خبر و عافیت ٭

(1.) Parse (using Hindustani terms) in the piece marked (*a*) the words—

} تھہ مئین — لیکر — چبھوتي ہي — کرسکتا — بلکہ — سچ

(2.) In the piece marked (*c*) express رہا کرتے تھے and علیک السلام in another way.

(3.) In the same piece what is the derivation of یارجاني and روباہ بازي and توانا

II. Translate the following sentences literally, then explain the proverbs contained in *a* and *b*, and the صنعت in *c*.

(a.) جہان گنج تہان مار جہان پھول تہان خار

(b.) نیم نہ میٹھو ہوے سیچ گڑ گھیو سون

(c.) توبا گھہ مین مانس میرا مانس تیرا اہار

III. Translate the following sentences, and explain why the verb کھلانا is first used in the feminine, and then in the masculine gender. Is the first construction an Urdu or a Dakhani one?

بھلی چنگی کودوا کھلانی لا حاصل بھوکے کو کھلانا موجب ثواب کا ہی

IV. Illustrate the use of the neuter, transitive, and—

(*a.*) Causal forms of the verbs پکنا and چلنا respectively.

(*b.*) Form causal verbs from بولنا — دوڑنا — جاگنا — اینٹنا — پیرنا —

(*c.*) State why in some of the causal forms the root vowel is dropped, and in others retained.

(*d.*) Give the Hindustani terms for neuter, transitive, and causal verbs.

V. Give the singular forms and the English meanings of the following Arabic plurals:—

اخلاق امراض افواج عجائب غربا حضار ارکان شرکا

VI. (*a.*) Form nouns denoting the means, or instrument, with the following affixes:—

ال ک نی

(*b.*) Give two pure Hindustani affixes used for forming nouns of place.

(*c.*) Show how diminutives may be formed either by an affix, or by a change in the word itself.

VIII. Translate into Hindustani—

A caravan proceeding to Damascus was once attacked by a tribe of Arabs, and after a brief resistance entirely overpowered. A rich booty fell into the hands of the robbers. But while they were occupied in examining and distributing the spoils, they, in their turn, were assailed by a troop of Turkish horsemen. These soldiers had come out from Damascus to meet and protect the unfortunate cara-

van. The robbers were now overpowered; many of them were killed, and the rest were taken prisoners. Among the Arabs who had escaped death was a man named Hussun. He had been wounded during the fight by a bullet in the arm; but the Turks placed him on a camel and took him away with the rest.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ARITHMETIC.

G. THOM, M.A.

I. A person buys a piece of land at £25 an acre, and by selling it in allotments finds the value increased by one-half, so that after reserving 20 acres for himself he clears £200 on his purchase-money by the sale of the remainder. How many acres were there?

II. (a.) Simplify $\frac{7}{5-\frac{3}{5}} \div \frac{3-\frac{2}{3-\frac{3}{2}}}{4-\frac{3}{4}} - \frac{5}{7} \text{ of } \left\{\frac{1}{1\frac{1}{7}} + \frac{6}{5} \text{ of } \frac{3\frac{1}{3}-2\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{4}{7}7-2}\right\}$

(b.) Reduce $(\cdot 5\dot{7}\dot{5} + 1\dot{6} \times \cdot\dot{1}\dot{5})$ of 4 viss to the decimal of $1\frac{1}{5}\frac{2}{5}$ cwts., a viss being equal to 3 lbs. 2 oz. avoirdupois.

III. A vessel's cargo $\frac{2}{3}$ of which is worth £$6666\cdot\dot{6}$ gets damaged and the owner in consequence sells $\frac{\cdot 8\dot{3} + \cdot 041\dot{6}}{1\cdot 05}$ of it for half the original value of the whole cargo. What is the value of the remainder at the same rate, and what the loss on the whole cargo?

IV. Find how much rice a family requires monthly, when a reduction in the price of rice from 7 to 10 measures for the Rupee reduces the total monthly expenses from Rupees $31\frac{1}{4}$ to Rupees 30.

V. A person going from Pondicherry to Ootacamund travels 90 miles by steamer, 330 miles by rail, and 30 miles by horse-transit. The journey occupies 30 hours 50 minutes and the rate of the train is 3 times that of the horse-transit and $1\frac{1}{2}$ times that of the steamer. Find the rate of the train.

VI. A person bought 10 Bank of Madras shares at Rupees 1,540 each, and for 5 years got interest on his investment at the rate of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. He then sold his shares at a loss of $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. How much did he make by the transaction, and what rate per cent. per annum had he for his money?

VII. A person borrows two equal sums at the same time at 5 and 4 per cent respectively, and finds that if he repays the former sum with interest on a certain date 6 months before the latter, he will have to pay in each case the same amount, viz., £1,100. Find the amount borrowed and the time for which interest is paid.

VIII. A dealer buys 10 horses at Rs. 400 each, 8 horses at Rs. 500 each, and 4 horses at Rs 600 each. He keeps the horses for 6 months, during which each costs Rs. 15 a month, and then sells them, clearing $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on his original outlay after paying all his expenses. Find the selling price.

IX. A stream of water, 8 yards broad at the surface of the water and 6 at the bottom, and 2 yards deep, flows at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour into a tank 220 yards long and 56 yards broad which holds 74,250 tons of water. Find the depth of the tank and the time in which it will be filled, a cubic foot of water weighing 1,000 oz.

X. Two trains running at rates of 25 and 20 miles an hour respectively on parallel rails in opposite directions are observed to pass each other in 8 seconds; and when they are running in the same direction at the same rates as before, a person sitting in the faster train observes that he passes the other in $31\frac{1}{2}$ seconds: find the lengths of the trains.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

ALGEBRA.

REV. J. H. WALTON.

I. Divide $a(a+b)(a+c) - b(b+c)(b+a)$ by $(a-b)$ and by $(a+b+c)$

II. Assuming that $x^n - y^n$ is divisible by $x - y$, when n is any whole number, shew that $(ab)^n - (bc)^n + (cd)^n - (da)^n$ is always divisible by $ab - bc + cd - da$.

III. Prove that any Common Multiple of a and b is a Multiple of their Least Common Multiple.

IV. Find the Greatest Common Measure of $a^3 + 2a^2 + 4$ and $a^5 - 3a^4 + 2a^3 - 4$.

V. Simplify

(i) $$\frac{(n+2)^2(n+1)^2 - (n-1)^2(n-2)^2}{(n+1)^3 + n^3 + (n-1)^3}$$

(ii) $\dfrac{1}{(x+1)(2x+1)} + \dfrac{1}{(2x+1)(3x+1)} + \dfrac{1}{(3x+1)(4x+1)}$
$+ \dfrac{1}{(4x+1)(5x+1)}$

VI. Shew that $(a-b)^2 (c+d)^2 + 4ab(c^2 + d\ )$
$- 4cd(a^2 + b^2\ )$ is an exact square.

VII. Prove that $\dfrac{(a+b)^3 - (b+c)^3 + (c+d)^3 - (d+a)^3}{(a+b)^2 - (b+c)^2 + (c+d)^2 - (d+a)^2}$
$= \dfrac{3}{2}(a+b+c+d)$

VIII. Shew that $\dfrac{ab}{(x-a)(x-b)} + \dfrac{bc}{(x-b)(x-c)}$
$+ \dfrac{ca}{(x-c)(x-a)} = 0$, when $\dfrac{1}{x} = \dfrac{1}{3}\left(\dfrac{1}{a} + \dfrac{1}{b} + \dfrac{1}{c}\right)$

IX. Solve the Equations :—

(i) $\dfrac{3}{x-3} - \dfrac{4}{x+9} - \dfrac{5}{x-27} + \dfrac{6}{x-15} = 0;$

(ii) $\sqrt{a - m^2 x} - \sqrt{b - n^2 x} = \sqrt{(a+b) - (m+n)^2 x}$

(iii) $\dfrac{a}{x} + \dfrac{b}{y} = \dfrac{a}{y} + \dfrac{b}{z} = \dfrac{a}{z} + \dfrac{b}{x} = c.$

X. A gentleman went out for a walk; and after having been out 12 minutes, was overtaken by his servant who had run from the house at thrice his master's pace. The master then bade the servant run back at the same rate to the house and bring his cigars, while he walked on at his former pace If the master was one mile from the house when overtaken the second time, at what rate did he walk?

THURSDAY, 18TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GEOMETRY.

W. MACRAE, M.B., M.A.; F. S. EVANS, M.A.

PART I.

N.B.—Capital letters are to be used in all your Geometrical figures, and also throughout the whole of your work in referring to those figures.

I. Define a plane rectilineal angle, a right angle, a circle, parallel straight lines.

II. Prove that any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third side.

> (*a.*) Prove that the four sides of any quadrilateral figure are together greater than the two diagonals together.

III. Prove that triangles on equal bases, and between the same parallels, are equal to one another.

> (*a.*) If two sides of a triangle be given, prove that its area will be greatest when the angle contained by the two sides is a right angle.

IV. If a straight line be divided into two equal parts and also into two unequal parts, prove that the rectangle contained by the unequal parts, together with the square on the line between the points of section, is equal to the square on half the line.

PART II.

V. Divide a given straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts may be equal to the square on the other part.

VI. If a point be taken within a circle, from which there fall more than two equal straight lines to the circumference, prove that that point is the centre of the circle.

> (*a.*) Give a *direct* proof also of this proposition.

VII. If two circles touch one another internally, prove that the straight line which joins their centres, being produced, shall pass through the point of contact.

> (*a.*) What subsequent proposition is assumed in this enunciation?

VIII. Prove that angles in the same segment of a circle are equal to one another.

> (*a.*) ABC is any chord of a circle whose centre is O, and meets the circle in A and C. Another circle is described passing through A and O, and cutting the chord AC again in B, and the circle again in D. Prove that the straight line BC is equal to the straight line BD.

IX. Bisect a given arc of a circle, that is, divide it into two equal parts.

THURSDAY, 18TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

INDIAN HISTORY.

A. L. VENKATARAMAYYA, M.A.; W. R. KERSHAW, B.A.

I. Fill up the subjoined table with regard to the following provinces; the Punjaub, Behar, Hyderabad, Baramahal and Canara:

Name of the Province.	Name of the ancient Hindu kingdom to which it belonged.	Name of the Mahomedan General that first conquered it.	The date of such conquest.

II. Who was the best of the "Slave kings?" Compare his character with that of Akbar. Sketch the career of the latter.

III. Review briefly the circumstances which favoured the growth of "*the Mahratta power*" under Sevaji.

IV. Enumerate in Chronological order the leading incidents in the Indian careers of Clive and Coote.

[*Ten incidents in the career of the former and six in that of the latter will suffice.*]

V. Write short notes on the following:—

(*a.*) The trial of Warren Hastings;

(*b.*) The Regulating Act;

(*c.*) The treaties of Salbye and Seringapatam;

(*d.*) The early Dutch settlements in India.

(*e.*) The construction of Fort St George.

PART II.

VI. Give a short account of Zeman Shah, Vizier Ali, and Ganghadar Sastry.

VII. Under what circumstances were Cuttack, "The Balaghaut," "The Tenassorim Provinces," and "The Upper Doab," *i. e.*, between the Ganges and Jumna, ceded to the English?

VIII. What were the circumstances which led to the siege of Bhurtpore in 1805 and again in 1826?

IX. What important changes were made in the E I. Company's Charter in 1833.

X. On the overthrow of Tippu in 1799 and the subsequent partition of his dominions, a portion of territory was reserved for the Mahrattas. Why was it not given to them eventually?

XI. What was the nationality of the Pathans, Rohillas, and Goorkhas?

XII. What was the character of the Pindaree organization and in what respects did it differ from the Mahratta Confederacy?

FRIDAY, 19TH DEC.; 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

D. SINCLAIR, M.A.; J. MARSH, ESQ.

PART I.

I. Shew how the earlier as well as the later policy of Ethelred II towards the Danes tended rather to increase than to diminish the number of pirates that visited his shores. Give an account of the struggle that ensued between the Saxons and the Danes, and that ended in Canute becoming sovereign of England.

II. What was the Witenagemot? To what classes of the people did its members belong? What were its powers? By what assembly was it succeeded at the conquest?

III. What led to the quarrels that arose between (1) Henry II and Thomas à Becket, (2) John and the Pope, (3) John and his nobles? What was the issue of each?

IV. What were the immediate causes that led to the wars (1) between England and Scotland in the reigns of Edward I and Stephen, and (2) between England and France in the reigns of Edward III and Henry VIII? Mention with dates a battle fought in each.

V In what year was the House of Commons established? What were its powers (1) in the reign of Edward I, and (2) in the reign of Henry VI? In what form were the resolutions come to by the Commons at first presented to the King? In what reign were these resolutions first called "Acts of Parliament?" What led the Commons to embody them in this form?

PART II.

VI. What law affecting the nobles of England was passed by Henry VII, and what was his motive in passing it?

VII. What limitations were made to the power of the crown during the reign of William III and Mary II?

VIII. Who was prime minister on the breaking out of the American War of Independence? What led to the War? Where did the first outbreak take place? Mention with dates two battles fought during the war, and give the names of the leaders of the opposing armies. Where, and in what year, did the Americans issue their "Declaration of Independence?" In what year was the independence of America formally acknowleged by Britain?

IX. What led to the war with the Dutch during the Commonwealth? Mention (1) a naval victory gained by England in this war, and (2) *one* of the terms of the treaty by which the war was terminated. With what other countries did Cromwell wage war? What foreign territory did he acquire from each?

X. In what reign and under whose administration, was the Roman Catholic Emancipation Bill passed? Also, in what reigns, and under whose administrations, were the Slaves liberated, and the Corn Laws repealed? Mention the statesmen who were chiefly instrumental in accomplishing these measures. Explain the nature of the first and last.

FRIDAY, 19TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

GEOGRAPHY.

C. M. BARROW, B.A.; G. U. POPE, D.D.

PART I.

I. (*a.*) Explain the following terms:—*Delta, Dykes, Steppes, Watershed, Geyser, Maelstrom, The Levant, Keys.*

(*b.*) Name the two largest 'Deltas' of the American continent.

(*c.*) Distinguish between '*a group*' and '*a chain*' of mountains; also between '*a plain*' and '*table-land.*'

II. What and where are,—*Kiel, Zanzibar, Fundy, Uri, Adelaide, Demerara, The Giant's Causeway, Callao, Swansea, The Landes, Cotopaxi, Luxemburg, Ujiji, Massowa, Erzgebirge, Guardafui* ?

[N.B.—The answer to this question should be tabulated. By the word 'where' is meant,—If a *town*, in what country and on what river is it? If a *river*, in what country is it and into what sea, &c., does it discharge itself? In each case two facts, at least, should be mentioned so as to fix the position with some accuracy.]

III. Enumerate the British colonies and foreign possessions in Europe, Africa, and South America; and state which of them is of the greatest political and which of the greatest commercial importance. Briefly justify your answer.

IV. Draw either (*not* both) of the two following maps.

(1.) A map of the North Atlantic Ocean, taking as your *Northern* limit a line from Newfoundland to C Finisterre, and as your *Southern* limit a line from C. San Roque to C. Palmas. On it mark the position of,—*New York, Halifax, C. Hatteras, The Gulf of Mexico, New Orleans, Chesapeake Bay, Jamaica, The Caribbean Sea, Trinidad, Barbadoes, Cayenne, Bermuda, C. Verd, and Madeira.*

(2.) A map of the Western Coast of Europe from the head of the Gulf of Bothnia to C. Finisterre. On it mark the position of,—*St. Petersburg, Riga, Stockholm, Copenhagen, The mouth of the Elbe, Amsterdam, Ostend, Cherbourg, The Channel Islands, The mouth of the Loire, Bordeaux, The Bay of Biscay, and Heligoland.*

V. What countries do the following people inhabit:—*Waldenses, Magyars, Maories, Copts, Ashantees, Caffres, Esquimaux, Walloons, Circassians, and Papuans.*

VI. To what countries does England send *coal, linen, earthenware, machinery* and *hardware*? Also mention the principal exports of the United States

PART II.

VII. Define the geographical position of each of the following places; and give one piece of general information regarding each of them.

1. Kars.	5. Mocha.	9. Resht.
2. Dacca.	6. Orenburg.	10. Gambroon.
3. Tien Tsin	7. Nangsáki	
4. Yarkand.	8 Satâra	

VIII. Draw a sketch-map shewing the Collectorates in the Madras Presidency, with one town or city, and one river, in each.

IX. State what tributary rivers send their waters into the Indus; name the districts lying between, or immediately adjacent to, any of these; or to the course of the Indus itself; and give the names of 6 cities or towns which are on the banks of any of them.

X. The Russians are said to have advanced their frontier to the right bank of the Oxus; mention two cities of Turkestan which they, in this case, hold; and two which are still independent.

XI. In passing from Cape Comorin to the mouth of the Obi, by land, in as direct a line as possible, what ranges of mountains and what rivers would be crossed; and what cities might be easily visited?

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, DEC.; 1873.

MONDAY, 15TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Julius Cæsar AND *Marmion*, CANTOS I—III.

JOHN BRADSHAW, M.A.

I. (*a.*) Brutus and Cassius differed on three important points in the course of the events narrated in *Julius Cæsar*. Mention these; and state what turn, you think, events would have taken on the supposition that Cassius instead of Brutus had been the leader of the conspiracy.

(*b.*) Give in prose (without making quotations), writing in the first person, and bringing out the train of reasoning as minutely as you can—

The reply of Brutus to the proposal that 'Antony and Cæsar should fall together.'

II. Turn into idiomatic Prose—

Nor mourn ye less his perished worth,—
His worth, who, in his mightiest hour,
A bauble held the pride of power,
Spurned at the sordid lust of pelf,
And served his Albion for herself;
Who, when the frantic crowd amain
Strained at subjection's bursting rein,
O'er their wild mood full conquest gained,
The pride, he would not crush, restrained;
Showed their fierce zeal a worthier cause,
And brought the freeman's arm to aid the freeman's laws.

III Paraphrase the following passages, so as to explain all metaphorical or ambiguous expressions:—

(*a.*) *Cassius* It is meet
That noble minds keep ever with their likes;

For who so firm that cannot be seduced?
Cæsar doth bear me hard; but he loves Brutus;
If I were Brutus now, and he were Cassius,
He* should not humour me.
(*To whom does *he* refer?)

(*b.*) Security gives way to conspiracy.

(*c.*) How hard it is for women to keep counsel

(*d.*) Just at the age, 'twixt boy and youth,
When thought is speech, and speech is truth.

(*e.*) Condemned to stem the world's rude tide,
You may not linger by the side;
For Fate shall thrust you from the shore,
And Passion ply the sail and oar.

(*f.*) The judges felt the victim's dread.

IV. (*a.*) Parse fully the italicised words, showing the construction or agreement in each case:—

(1.) *Prompt* on unequal tasks to run,
Thus Nature disciplines her son.

(2.) They drunk the *monks* of St. Bothan's ale.

(3.) To frame love ditties *passing* rare.

(4.) Is not the leaf turned down where I left *reading*?

(*b.*) Express the meaning of *for*, in each of the following quotations, by a prepositional phrase:—

(1.) Far fairer have I seen
Than she, *for* all her locks of jet.

(2.) They would *for* terror pray.

(3.) *For* pillow, underneath each head
The quiver and the targe are laid.

(4.) *For* Mark Antony,—think not of him.

(*c.*) Give the meaning of—*belike*; *headsman*; *settle* (noun); *underman* (verb).

(*d.*) Write brief notes on the form or use of the italicised words:—

(1.) 'The *insuppressive* mettle.'

(2.) 'The necromancer's *felon* might'

(3.) 'The *leaden* silence of your hearse.'

(4.) 'In *hosen* black.'

(*e*.) In what sense now obsolete, does Shakspeare use—*annoy*; *apprehensive*; *battle*; *deny*?

(*f*.) What is (*a*) the Shakesperian, and (*b*) the modern use of each of the following phrases—

(1.) 'to take thought;' (2.) 'to call in question;' (3.) 'to stand upon ceremonies;' (4.) 'to break with one;' (5.) 'to be resolved;' (6.) 'in respect of.'

V. (*a*.) What are the descriptive epithets Scott applies to Honour, Fear, Faith, and Valour, respectively, in his apostrophe to the Genius of Chivalry?

(*b*.) Explain fully the allusions in the following:—

(1.) The world defrauded of the high design
Profaned the God-given thought and marred the lofty line.

(2.) Dark Thessalian cave.

(3.) The leopards in the shield.

(4.) The Flemish counterfeit
That on the gibbet paid the cheat.

(*c*.) Quote a couplet from *Julius Cæsar*, and another from *Marmion*, each spoken by one of the principal characters, expressive of their indifference to death.

(*d*.) "We make holiday to see Cæsar, and to rejoice in his triumph."

What battle had Cæsar recently gained?

(*e*.) Give the other readings for—

(1.) *Casca*. Your ear is good. Cassius, what night is this?

(2.) He only in a general honest thought
And common good to all made one of them.

MONDAY, 15TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Historical Sketches by Sewell and Yonge.

CAPT. HUGHES HALLETT.

I. (*a.*) Re-write the following passage in modern idiomatic English:—

"If any one wish to know what manner of man he was, or what worship he had, we will describe him as we have known him; for we looked on him and some while lived in his herd. He was a very wise man, more worshipful and strong than any of his fore-gangers, but stark beyond all bounds to those who withsaid his will. Moreover he was very savage, so that no man durst do anything against his will. Yet we must not forget the good frith which he made in this land, so that no man durst slay another man, though he had suffered never so mickle evil from the other. Wales was under his weald, and therein he wrought castles; and he wielded the Isle of Man withal. Moreover if he might have lived yet two years, he would have won Ireland by the fame of his power, and without any armament. He took from his subjects many marks of gold, some by right and some by mickle might, for very little need. He let his lands to fine as dear as he could. Nor did he reck how sinfully his reeves got money of poor men."

(*b.*) Note all the words that are obsolete, or that are used in an obsolete sense, giving their exact meanings in the passage.

(*c.*) Who is the subject of the remarks, and who the author?

II. (*a.*) Parse fully the italicized words in the following, and remark upon any peculiarities of construction that may occur to you.

"The facts relating to the earlier periods are deduced from national chronicles, *attested*, like the Scripture

histories, by the genealogies they commemorate or include; *uncouth*, Celtic, bearing in their barbarous and quaint phraseology or archaic dialect the stamp of authenticity, the *annals* of the Monasteries, the poems chanted by the Bard before the Scottish King; *proceeding* downwards, the writers appertaining to a more cultivated and familiar class, whose very diversities confirm their general veracity."

(*b*.) Re-write the passage in *simple* English.

III. (*a*) Give concise lives of Gregory VII and Lanfranc, commenting upon their respective policies in Church matters.

(*b*.) What was the question of investiture between Henry I. and Anselm?

IV. (*a*.) What events led up to the Crusades?

(*b*.) What was the immediate effect of the Crusades upon the power and influence of the Church?

V. (*a*.) State in a few lines the fundamental principle of the Feudal System.

(*b*.) Explain the following terms—Tenure in frank almoigne, Tenure by homage ancestral, Tenure by grand serjeantry, Tenure by petty serjeantry, Scutage, socage, Villein regardant, Villein in gross.

VI Write a short essay on the Romance languages. (Not more than two pages.)

VII. Explain briefly the following—

"The Norman distinguished better than the Saxon between the dues of Cæsar and of God."

"The slang of Anglo-Indian society."

"Mary's disgust at the barbarity of Edinburgh, the blooming widow weeping for the courtly splendour of France."

"If they had already adopted Christianity in its Arian form, they gradually exchanged their heretical creed for that of the Catholic Church."

"Shakespeare, so long as the world lasts, will prevent our sympathizing with Macbeth."

VIII. Write short etymological notes on—sheriff, alderman, Witenagemot, thane, mark, mayor, tithe, claustral, heriot, archaic.

IX. Write short notes on—Tostig, Hereward, Edgar Atheling, Godfrey de Bouillon, Chosroes II, the Seljukians, the Lateran, Bec.

TUESDAY, 16TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GENERAL ENGLISH PAPER.

W. E. ORMSBY, LL.D.

I. (*a.*) Paraphrase the following passages:—

(i.) His anger slowly died
Within him, till he let his wisdom go
For ease of heart, and half believed her true:
Call'd her to shelter in the hollow oak,
'Come from the storm,' and having no reply,
Gazed at the heaving shoulder, and the face
Hand-hidden, as for utmost grief or shame;
Then thrice essay'd, by tenderest touching terms
To sleek her ruffled peace of mind, in vain.

Tennyson.

(ii.) To Oggier spake king Didier:
"When cometh Charlemagne?
We looked for him in harvest:
We looked for him in rain.
Crops are reaped; and floods are past;
And still he is not here.
Some token show that we may know
That Charlemagne is near."
Then to the king made answer
Oggier, the christened Dane:
"When stands the iron harvest,
Ripe on the Lombard plain,
That stiff harvest, which is reaped
With sword of knight and peer,
Then by that sign ye may divine
That Charlemagne is near."

When round the Lombard cities
The iron flood shall flow,
A swifter flood than Ticin,
A broader flood than Po,
Frothing white with many a plume,
Dark blue with many a spear,
Then by that sign ye may divine
That Charlemagne is near."

Macaulay.

(*b.*) Point out all the words in the passage marked (i), that are of other than Saxon origin.

(*c.*) Scan the last stanza of the passage marked (ii).

II. Give the meaning of each of the following idiomatic phrases;— "to throw off the mask;" "to keep one's own counsel;" "to throw cold water upon;" "time out of mind;" "to beat about the bush;" "to make short work of;" "to leave no stone unturned;" "to play into the hands of."

III. "Surprise is so much the life of stories, that every one aims at it, who endeavours to please by telling them. Smooth delivery, an elegant choice of words, and a sweet arrangement, are all beautifying graces, but not the particulars in this point of conversation which either long command the attention, or strike with the violence of a sudden passion, or occasion the burst of laughter which accompanies humour. I have sometimes fancied that the mind is in this case like a traveller who sees a fine seat in haste; he acknowledges the delightfulness of a walk set with regularity, but would be uneasy if he were obliged to pass it over, when the first view had let him into all its beauties from one end to the other."—*Addison.*

(*a.*) Omitting the simile at the end, state the meaning of this passage in a single sentence.

(*b.*) Explain fully the meaning of the simile contained in the last sentence of the quotation..

(*c.*) Analyse in the usual tabular form the part of the passage beginning with "*smooth delivery,*" and ending with "*humour.*"

(*d.*) Substitute equivalents for *smooth delivery*, *elegant*, *sweet*, *graces*, *command attention*, *seat* and *acknowledge*.

IV. Mention six ways in which adjectives are formed from nouns in English. Give an example of each.

V. Point out the inaccuracies of expression or thought in the following,—and re-write the sentences correctly :—

(*a.*) Sentences of ill-ordered construction have been attempted to be reformed.

(*b.*) The following facts may, or have been adduced as reasons on the other side.

(*c.*) It is well known that the ancients have stolen most of our bright thoughts.

(*d.*) Wolsey left at his death many buildings which he had begun in an unfinished state, and which no one expects to see complete.

VI. (*a.*) Write a short essay describing simply any natural scene with which you are familiar.

Or,

(*b.*) Give in outline the Plot of any standard English play or work of fiction.

[N.B.—*Candidates who take the latter subject (b), should not select any work prescribed as a Text-book in the present Examination.*]

TUESDAY, 16TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

LOGIC.

J. THOMSON, M.A.

I. Give the different varieties of Terms, and describe the logical characters of Time, Explanation, Crowd, Madras, Empty, Indefiniteness.

II. Explain what is meant by the Denotation and Connotation of Terms, and give Synonyms. What law connects their quantities? Are abstract names to be considered connotative or non-connotative?

III. Distinguish Symbolical from Intuitive knowledge. Illustrate: and state their comparative advantages.

IV. Define an Essential, an Indefinite, and a Tautologous Proposition. To what class are Singular and Indefinite Propositions referred?

V. Show the relations of the Propositions A. E. I. O. in the square of opposition. How is 'some' to be interpreted in particular propositions? Exemplify Conversion by Negation and Conversion by Contraposition.

VI. What rules are to be observed in Logical definition? Apply them in defining 'Man.'

VII. Summarise Jevon's observations on the Law of Excluded Middle.

VIII. Explain why from negative and from particular premises no conclusions can be drawn, and why the conclusions in the second figure are all negative.

IX. Form a Sorites with a particular premise and state and illustrate the rule to be observed in the correct use of the Hypothetical Syllogism.

X. Examine the following arguments—syllogizing and referring to mood and figure or showing the fallacy involved.

(1.) When rain falls the ground is wet. The ground is wet therefore rain has fallen.

(2.) Wise men never wail their present woes; you are always complaining; you are not wise.

(3.) No liar can be trusted; this man is no liar; he can be trusted.

(4.) Some nations are incapable of good government, and all that are so are incapable of advancement, hence in the class of non-advancing things there are some nations.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LATIN POETRY.

R. C. W. RABAN, M.A.

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1. Translate the following passages—

(a.) *Archilochum* proprio rabies armavit *iambo*,
Hunc *socci* ceperepedem grandesque *cothurni*.

Explain the words in Italics.

(b.) Si de quincunce remota est
Uncia, quid superat? Poteras *dixisse*. *Triens*. Eu!
Rem *poteris* servare tuam. Redit uncia, quid fit?
Semis. At hæc animos ærugo et cura *peculi*

Cum semel *imbuerit*, speramus carmina fingi
Posse linenda cedro et levi *servanda* cupresso?

Explain the divisions of the *as*, and shew how the Romans computed money. Parse the words in Italics.

II. Translate, adding short explanatory notes where necessary

(*a.*) Semper ad eventum festinat et in medias res
Non *secus* ac notas auditorem rapit et, quæ
Desperat tractata *nitescere* posse, relinquit,
Atque ita mentitur, sic veris falsa *remiscet*,
Primo ne medium, medio ne *discrepet* imum.

Parse the words in Italics.

(*b.*) Reddere qui voces jam scit puer et pede certo
Signat humum, gestit paribus *colludere* et iram
Colligit ac ponit temere et mutatur in horas.
Imberbus juvenis tandem custode *remoto*
Gaudet equis canibusque et *aprici* gramine campi;
Cereus in vitium flecti, monitoribus asper,
Utilium tardus *provisor*, prodigus æris,
Sublimis cupidusque et amata relinquere *pernix*.

Illustrate the foregoing from one of our own poets.

Give derivations of provisor, colludere, imberbus, remoto, aprici, cereus, pernix.

III. Translate—

(*a.*) Ignotum *tragicæ* genus invenisse Camenæ
Dicitur et plaustris vexisse poëmata *Thespis*,
Quæ canerent agerentque peruncti fæcibus ora.
Post hunc *personæ pallæque* repertor honestæ
Æschylus et modicis instravit *pulpita* tignis
Et docuit magnumque loqui nitique cothurno.
Successit vetus his *comœdia*, non sine multa
Laude; sed in vitium *libertas* excidit et vim
Dignam lege regi: *lex* est accepta *chorusque*
Turpiter obticuit sublato jure nocendi.

Criticize these statements and annotate the words in Italics.

(*b.*) Translate—

Da. Redeunti interea ex ipsa re *mi* incidit suspicio: hem,
Paululum *obsoni*: ipsus tristis: de *improviso* nuptiæ.

Non cohaerent. *Pa.* Quorsumnam istuc? *Da.* Ego me *continuo* ad Chremem.

Quum illo advenio, solitudo ante ostium: jam id gaudeo.

Ch. Recte dicis. *Pa.* Perge. *Da.* Maneo: interea introire neminem

Video, exire *neminem*: matronam nullam in aedibus,

Nihil ornati, nihil *tumulti*.

Parse the words in Italics and explain the forms *ipsus*, *istuc*.

IV. Translate and explain the following—*omne tulit punctum*: *symphonia discors*: *excludit sanos Helicone poetas*: *limæ labor*: *Socraticæ chartæ*, *Plautinos sales*: *dictæ per carmina sortes*: *Davos sum non Œdipus*.

Explain the forms *pol*, *eccum*, *cujam*, *faxo*, *adesdum*, *illico*, *ellum*, and give the derivations of *ampullæ*, *desideret*, *bidental*, *herilis*, *vecordia*, *discidium*, *comatus*.

V. "*Excellit Terentius arte.*" Justify this criticism and illustrate, from the "*Andria*," Who were Terence's predecessors, and from what source did he take his models?

VI. Translate and annotate the following:—

(*a*.) Nuptiæ si non astu providentur, me aut herum pessum dabunt.

(*b*.) *Ch.* At mi unus scrupulus etiam restat qui me male habet.

Pa. Dignus es cum tua religione, odium! nodum in scirpo quæris.

(*c*.) *Pa.* Davo ego istuc dedam jam negoti. *Si.* Non potest.

Pa. Qui? *Si.* Quia habet aliud magis ex sese et majus.

Pa. Quidnam? *Si.* Vinctus est. *Pa.* Jube solvi obsecro.

VII. Sketch out the line of thought in the "*Ars Poetica*," and give some account of Horace's other writings.

VIII. Explain the grammatical constructions of—*temporis acti se puero*: *jura neget sibi nata*: *quem penes arbitrium est loquendi*: *debemur morti nos nostraque*: *quid humeri valeant*: *ne dicam stulte*.

IX. What are the causes of Dramatic degeneracy at Rome?

Define the *Satyric Drama*, and the *Atellanæ fabulæ*.

X. Distinguish between *mens*, *animus*, *anima*; *nosco*, *scio*: *negotium*, *officium*; *pater*, *parens*; *unus*, *unicus*; *liber*, *liberalis*.

XI. In what metre is the '*Ars Poetica*' written? Can you mention any reason for its selection?

XII. Illustrate from the "*Andria*" the treatment of slaves at Rome in the time of Terence. What rights did the Roman Law give to the head of a family?

WEDNESDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P. M.

LATIN PROSE.

R. C. W. RABAN, M.A.

I. Translate the following passages—

(*a.*) Legimus, cum Aruleno Rustico Pætus Thrasea, Herennio Senecioni Priscus Helvidius laudati essent *capitale* fuisse: neque in ipsos modo auctores, sed in libros quoque eorum sævitum, *delegato* triumviris ministerio, ut monumenta clarissimorum ingeniorum in comitio ac foro urerentur. Scilicet illo igne vocem Populi Romani et libertatem Senatus et conscientiam generis humani aboleri arbitrabantur, expulsis insuper sapientiæ professoribus atque omni bona arte in exilium acta, ne quid usquam honestum occurreret. Dedimus *profecto* grande patientiæ documentum: et sicut vetus ætas vidit quid ultimum in libertate esset, ita nos quid in servitude, adempto per inquisitiones et *loquendi* audiendique commercio. Memoriam quoque ipsam cum voce *perdidissemus*, si tam in nostra potestate esset oblivisci, quam tacere.

Parse the words in Italics and explain *comitio, foro, inquisitiones.* How do the political allusions in this passage throw light on the date of this treatise? Does Tacitus supply any other dates?

(*b.*) Nec prosperitate rerum in vanitatum usus expeditionem aut victoriam vocabat, victos continuisse: ne *laureatis* quidem gesta prosecutus est, sed ipsa *dissimulatione* famæ famam auxit, æstimantibus quanta futuri spe tam magna tacuisset. Ceterum animorum *provinciæ* prudens, simulque doctus per aliena *experimenta*, parum profici armis, si injuriæ *sequerentur*, causas bellorum statuit excidere.

Parse the words in Italics and explain *laureatis, provinciæ.*

II Translate, explaining the words in Italics.

Cælum crebris imbribus ac nebulis fœdum: *asperitas frigorum*

abest. Dierum spatia *ultra nostri orbis mensuram*, et non clara . et extrema Britanniæ parte brevis, ut finem atque initium lucis *exiguo discrimine* internoscas. Solum præter oleam vitemque et cetera calidioribus terris oriri sueta, *patiens frugum*, fecundum : tarde mitescunt cito preveniunt : eadem utriusque rei causa, *multus humor* terrarum cœlique.

III. Translate—

(*a*.) Majores vestri sæpe, mercatoribus ac naviculariis injuriosius tractatis, bella gesserunt : vos, tot civium Romanorum millibus, uno nuntio atque uno tempore, necatis, quo tandem animo esse debetis ? Legati quod erant appellati superbius, Corinthum patres vestri, totius Græciæ lumen, exstinctum esse voluerunt : vos eum regem inultum esse patiemini, qui legatum populi Romani consularem, vinculis ac verberibus atque omni supplicio excruciatum, necavit ?

(*b*.) Reliquum est, ut de felicitate, quam præstare de se ipso nemo potest, meninisse et commemorare de altero possumus, sicut æquum est homini de potestate Deorum, timide et pauca dicamus. Ego enim sic existimo : Maximo, Marcello, Scipioni, Mario, et cæteris magnis imperatoribus, non solum propter virtutem, sed etiam propter fortunam, sæpius imperia mandata, atque exercitus esse commissos. Fuit enim profecto quibusdam summis viris quædam ad amplitudinem et gloriam, et ad res magnas bene gerendas, divinitus adjuncta fortuna.

Explain the historical allusions in (*a*) and (*b*.) What were the function and privileges of *legati* ?

IV. What were the provisions of the *Lex Manilia* and how did they effect the constitution of the Republic ?

V. Annotate and translate—

(*a*.) incertum suo an militum ingenio.

(*b*.) Domitiani natura præceps in iram, et quo obscurior, eo inrevocabilior moderatione prudentiaque Agricolæ leniebatur.

(*c*.) omnia scire, non omnia exsequi : parvis peccatis veniam, magnis severitatem commodare.

(*d*.) illis imperatoribus laus est tribuenda, quod egerunt, venia danda, quod reliquerunt.

VI. Give the derivations and meanings of *salarium, simultates, augurium, commendatio, vectigal, imperator, tributum, honestus, facultas.*

Give the present subjunctive and infinitive of the following—*administravit, gessit, regnavit, accepistis, contulisse.*

VII. Explain the terms—*dilatio comitiorum, divertia itinerum, irritamenta pacis, triumphalia ornamenta, potestas prætoria, dignitas imperii*: and distinguish between *conventus, interventus; gravis, severus; hic, iste, ille; ultro, ultra; salvus, integer; singuli, singulares omnes, universi; comitas, humanitas.*

VIII. Translate into Latin the following sentences—

(*a.*) They were fortunate not only in the glory of their lives, but in the happy occasion of their deaths.

(*b.*) It seems to me that the province should be given to Licinius Crassus, the brother of the Consul as a reward of his conduct.

(*c.*) You accuse Marcus Brutus: why so? because Antonius demands it in return for the service he has rendered you.

(*d.*) He answered them, that it had not been the fault of the Roman people that the friendship with them was not perpetual.

(*e.*) I am not one who think that such injuries ought to be borne: nay, I myself am of opinion that war should be declared.

(*f.*) I could not sacrifice Rome to my ambition, even if I wished it.

IX. Explain the grammatical constructions of *quicquid ex Agricola amavimus; non oportere mitti hominem; statui salutem provinciarum atque sociorum meis omnibus commodis et rationibus præferre.*

X. What provinces were added to the Roman Empire after the death of Augustus? Distinguish between *socii* and *provinciæ* in Cicero's writings, and illustrate your reply by a reference to the British Empire.

XI. Translate into Latin Prose—

Since I have spoken of the kind of war, I will now say a few words of its magnitude. For it may be said that the kind of war is so necessary that it must be carried on, and it is not so great as to be dreaded. And in it the greatest pains must be taken, lest perchance things which ought to be most carefully foreseen should be despised by you

WEDNESDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GREEK POETRY.

R. C. W. RABAN, M.A.

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1. Translate—

σφῷν δ', ὦ τέκν', εἰ μὲν εἰχέτην ἤδη φρένας,
πόλλ' ἂν παρῄνουν· νῦν δὲ τοῦτ' ηὔχθω μόνον,
οὗ καιρὸς ἐᾷ ζῆν, τοῦ βίου δὲ λῴονος
ὑμᾶς κυρῆσαι τοῦ φυτεύσαντος πατρός.
ΚΡ. *ἅλις ἵν' ἐξήκεις δακρύων· ἀλλ' ἴθι στέγης ἔσω.*
ΟΙ. *πειστέον, κεἰ μηδὲν ἡδύ.* ΚΡ. *πάντα γὰρ καιρῷ καλά.*
ΟΙ. *οἶσθ' ἐφ' οἷς οὖν εἶμι.* ΚΡ. *λέξεις, καὶ τότ' εἴσομαι κλύων.*
ΟΙ. *γῆς μ' ὅπως πέμψεις ἄποικον.* ΚΡ. *τοῦ θεοῦ μ' αἰτεῖς δόσιν.*
ΟΙ. *ἀλλὰ θεοῖς γ' ἔχθιστος ἥκω.* ΚΡ. *τοιγαροῦν τεύξει τάχα.*
ΟΙ. *φῂς τάδ' οὖν;* ΚΡ. *ἃ μὴ φρονῶ γὰρ οὐ φιλῶ λέγειν μάτην.*
ΟΙ. *ἄπαγέ νύν μ' ἐντεῦθεν ἤδη.* ΚΡ. *στεῖχέ νυν, τέκνων δ' ἀφοῦ.*
ΟΙ. *μηδαμῶς ταύτας γ' ἕλῃ μου.* ΚΡ. *πάντα μὴ βούλου κρατεῖν·*
καὶ γὰρ ἀκράτησας οὔ σοι τῷ βίῳ ξυνέσπετο.

Parse *παρῄνουν, ἐξήκεις, εἴσομαι, ξυνέσπετο*

II. Translate—

εἴπερ ἐγὼ μάντις εἰμὶ καὶ κατὰ γνώμαν ἴδρις,
οὐ τὸν Ὄλυμπον ἀπείρων,
ὦ Κιθαιρών, οὐκέτι τὰν ἑτέραν
πανσέληνον, μὴ οὐ σέ γε καὶ πατριώταν Οἰδίπου
καὶ τροφὸν καὶ ματέρ' αὔξειν,
καὶ χορεύεσθαι πρὸς ἡμῶν, ὡς ἐπίηρα φέροντα τοῖς ἐμοῖς τυράννοις.
ἰήιε Φοῖβε, σοὶ δὲ ταῦτ' ἀρέστ' εἴη.
τίς σε, τέκνον, τίς σ' ἔτικτε τῶν μακραιώνων ἄρα
Νύμφα ὀρεσσιβάτᾳ που
Πανὶ πλαθεῖσ'; ἢ σύ γε καὶ γενέτας
Λοξίου. τῷ γὰρ πλάκες ἀγρόνομοι πᾶσαι φίλαι·
εἴθ' ὁ Κυλλάνας ἀνάσσων,
εἴθ' ὁ Βακχεῖος θεὸς ναίων ἐπ' ἄκρων ὀρέων σ' εὕρημα δέξατ' ἔκ του
Νυμφᾶν Ἑλικωνίδων, αἷς πλεῖστα συμπαίζει.

III. Translate the following passages :—

[a] *ὦ Διὸς ἁδυεπὲς φάτι, τίς ποτε τᾶς πολυχρύσο*
Πυθῶνος ἀγλαὰς ἔβας

Θήβας· ἐκτέταμαι φοβερὰν φρένα, δείματι πάλλων,
ἰήιε Δάλιε Παιάν,
ἀμφὶ σοὶ ἁζόμενος τί μοι ἢ νέον,
ἢ περιτελλομέναις ὥραις πάλιν ἐξανύσεις χρέος.
εἰπέ μοι, ὦ χρυσέας τέκνον Ἐλπίδος, ἄμβροτε Φάμα.
πρῶτά σε κεκλόμενος, θύγατερ Διὸς, ἄμβροτ' Ἀθάνα,
γαιάοχόν τ' ἀδελφεὰν
Ἄρτεμιν, ἃ κυκλόεντ' ἀγορᾶς θρόνον εὐκλέα θάσσει,
καὶ Φοῖβον ἑκαβόλον, ἰὼ
τρισσοὶ ἀλεξίμοροι προφάνητέ μοι,
εἴ ποτε καὶ προτέρας ἄτας ὑπερορνυμένας πόλει
ἠνύσατ' ἐκτοπίαν φλόγα πήματος, ἔλθετε καὶ νῦν.

[*b*] *ἰοὺ ἰού· τὰ κάντ' ἂν ἐξήκοι σαφῆ.*
ὦ φῶς, τελευταῖόν σε προσβλέψαιμι νῦν,
ὅστις πέφασμαι φύς τ' ἀφ' ὧν οὐ χρῆν, ξὺν οἷς τ'
οὐ χρῆν ὁμιλῶν, οὕς τέ μ' οὐκ ἔδει κτανών.

IV. Explain the differences of dialect between the Choruses and Dialects in the Greek Tragædians. Explain the terms *Parodos*, *Sta-eimon*, and mention what opinions have been held as to the number of persons composing the Greek Chorus.

V. How is the augment formed in *ὁράω, ἀμπέχομαι, ἀνορθόω*?
In what cases is the syllabic augment *η* instead of *ε*?
How are numeral adjectives divided in Greek, and what is to be remarked about their declension? Give examples.

VI. What Metres are chiefly used by the Greek Tragædians? Give examples from the Œdipus Tyrannus.

VII. Give some account of the life of Sophocles, and draw a comparison between his style and that of Euripides.

VIII. Explain the argument of the Play, and give the history of Laius and his family. What moral is to be drawn from it?

IX. Distinguish between *νόμος, νομός; φῶς, φώς; ἐγεῖραι, ἔγειραι, ἐγείραι; οὐ μὴ ληφθῶ, οὐ ληφθήσομαι, οὐκ ἂν ληφθείην*; and explain the interrogative formula *οὐ μὴ ποιήσεις ταῦτα.*

WEDNESDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P M

GREEK PROSE.

R C W RABAN, M.A

I Translate into English the following passages—

Ὤρυσσον δὲ ὧδε δασάμενοι τὸν χῶρον οἱ βάρβαροι κατὰ ἔθνεα, κατὰ Σάνην πόλιν σχοινοτενὲς ποιησάμενοι ἐπεὶ δέ ἐγένετο βαθεῖα ἡ διώρυξ, οἱ μὲν, κατώτατα ἑστεῶτες, ὤρυσσον ἕτεροι δὲ παρεδίδοσαν τὸν αἰεὶ ἐξορυσσόμενον χοῦν ἄλλοισι κατύπερθε ἑστεῶσι ἐπὶ βάθρων. οἱ δ' αὖ ἐκδεκόμενοι, ἑτέροισι, ἕως ἀπίκοντο ἐς τοὺς ἀνωτάτω οὗτοι δὲ ἐξεφόρεόν τε καὶ ἐξέβαλλον. τοῖσι μέν νυν ἄλλοισι, πλὴν Φοινίκων καταρρηγνύμενοι οἱ κρημνοὶ τοῦ ὀρύγματος πόνον διπλήσιον παρεῖχον ἅτε γὰρ τοῦ τε ἄνω στόματος καὶ τοῦ κάτω τὰ αὐτὰ μέτρα ποιευμένων, ἔμελλέ σφι τοιοῦτο ἀποβήσεσθαι· οἱ δὲ Φοίνικες σοφίην ἔν τε τοῖσι ἄλλοισι ἔργοισι ἀποδείκνυνται, καὶ δὴ καὶ ἐν ἐκείνῳ· ἀπολαχόντες γὰρ μόριον ὅσον αὐτοῖσι ἐπέβαλλε, ὄρυσσον τὸ μὲν ἄνω στόμα τῆς διώρυχος ποιεῦντες διπλήσιον ἢ ὅσον ἔδει αὐτὴν τὴν διώρυχα γενέσθαι· προβαίνοντος δὲ τοῦ ἔργου συνῆγον αἰεί· κάτω τε δὴ ἐγίνετο, καὶ ἐξισοῦτο τοῖσι ἄλλοισι τὸ ἔργον

Are there any remains of this Canal? Herodotus himself doubts its utility, is his criticism to be relied on? Quote Juvenal's allusion to this passage.

Ὡς δέ σφι διετέτακτο καὶ τὰ σφάγια ἐγίνετο καλὰ, ἐνθαῦτα ὡς ἀπείθησαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, δρόμῳ ἵεντο ἐς τοὺς βαρβάρους. ἦσαν δὲ στάδιοι οὐκ ἐλάσσονες τὸ μεταίχμιον αὐτῶν ἢ ὀκτώ οἱ δὲ Πέρσαι ὁρέωντες δρόμῳ ἐπιόντας παρεσκευάζοντο ὡς δεξόμενοι· μανίην τε τοῖσι Ἀθηναίοισι ἐπέφερον καὶ πάγχυ ὀλεθρίην, ὁρέωντες αὐτοὺς ὀλίγους, καὶ τούτους δρόμῳ ἐπειγομένους, οὔτε ἵππου ὑπαρχούσης σφι οὔτε τοξευμάτων. ταῦτα μεν νυν οἱ βάρβαροι κατείκαζον Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ἐπεί τε ἀθρόοι προσέμιξαν τοῖσι βαρβάροισι, ἐμάχοντο ἀξίως λόγου πρῶτοι μὲν γὰρ Ἑλλήνων πάντων, τῶν ἡμεῖς ἴδμεν, δρόμῳ ἐς πολεμίους ἐχρήσαντο, πρῶτοι δὲ ἀνέσχοντο ἐσθῆτά τε Μηδικὴν ὁρέωντες καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας ταύτην ἐσθημένους. τέως δὲ ἦν τοῖσι Ἕλλησι καὶ τὸ οὔνομα τὸ Μήδων φόβος ἀκοῦσαι

What were the consequences of this Battle? Give Byron's description of it. Explain the absence of the Persian Cavalry. Does this circumstance throw light on the hesitation of Hippias to attack the Greeks.

II. Translate into English—

ὡς δ' ἐπύθετο Ξέρξης, δεινὰ ποιεύμενος, τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον ἐκέλευε τριηκοσίας ἐπικέσθαι μάστιγι πληγάς, καὶ κατεῖναι ἐς τὸ πέλαγος πεδέων ζεῦγος. ἤδη δὲ ἤκουσα ὡς καὶ στιγέας ἅμα τούτοισι ἀπέπεμψε στίξοντας τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον· ἐνετέλλε ο δὲ ὦν ῥαπίζοντας λέγειν βάρβαρά τε καὶ ἀτάσθαλα· "Ὦ πικρὸν ὕδωρ, δεσπότης τοι δίκην ἐπιτιθεῖ τήνδε, ὅτι μιν ἠδίκησας οὐδὲν πρὸς ἐκείνου ἄδικον παθόν· καὶ βασιλεὺς μὲν Ξέρξης διαβήσεταί σε, ἤν τε σύ γε βούλῃ ἤν τε μή· σοὶ δὲ κατὰ δίκην ἄρα οὐδεὶς ἀνθρώπων θύει, ὡς ἐόντι δολερῷ τε καὶ ἁλμυρῷ ποταμῷ." τήν τε δὴ θάλασσαν ἐνετέλλετο τούτοισι ζημιοῦν, καὶ τῶν ἐπεστεώτων τῇ ζεύξι τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου ἀποταμεῖν τὰς κεφαλάς.

Compare Æschylus' account, and criticize the historical accuracy of Herodotus. Parse *ποιεύμενος, πεδέων, ἐνετέλλετο, ἐόντι.*

III. Describe the style of Herodotus and give some account of his life. What is your opinion of his value as an Historian, and what claims has he to the title of "Father of History?" Explain the term *λογογράφος* which Thucydides applies to the early Greek chroniclers.

IV. What is the difference between the Attic and Ionic dialects, and illustrate by supplying the Attic forms for the following words.

τῇσι νηυσί, σέο, μετεξέτεροισι, ξυνός, ἴδμεν, ὁρέωντες, ὑμέας, ἱκνέεται, ὁρμεωμένους, αἰεί, τείχεος, κῶς.

V. Distinguish between *τάδε, τόιαδε—ταῦτα, τοιαῦτα—*

δικαίως, ἀδίκως—καταλαβών, ἀναλαβών, ἐπιλαβών—ἀναδίδωμι, ἐπιδίδωμι—ἄγαλμα, ἀνάθημα—ἅγιος, ὅσιος, ἱερός.

VI. Does Herodotus supply any data from which we can conjecture about what year he wrote his history? What is its general plan? Between what dates does he describe the affairs of Greece?

VII. Explain the phrases—*ἐπί ξυροῦ ἀκμῆς—ὁσίη ἐστί.—πέμπτος αὐτός—εἶχε προθυμίην πᾶσαν ἐπὶ τοῖσι εἰρημένοισι.*

Inflect *οἶδα, ἤδειν*: give the perfect indicative and present infinitive of *ἵστημι, δίδωμι, φαίνομαι, παρέχω, ἐκβάλλω, ἐξορύσσω, συμβαίνω.*

VIII. In what different senses can *ἵνα, ὄφρα, ὅπως, ὡς,* be used, and with what moods? Are they always the same parts of speech?

IX. Distinguish between *αἰδοῦμαι κτανεῖν* and *αἰδοῦμαι μὴ κτανεῖν*: and show how they are consistent with the doctrine that the infinitive is virtually a noun.

Relate what befell Miltiades after the Battle of Marathon, and explain the conduct of the Athenians on his return from Paros.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SANSKRIT POETRY.

A. C. BURNELL, Ph. D.

I. Translate into English:—

कुम्भकर्णः कपीन्द्रेण तुल्यावस्थः स्वसुः कृतः।
रुरोध रामं शृंगीव टंकच्छिन्नमनःशिलः॥

अकाले बोधितो भ्रात्रा प्रियस्वप्नो वृथा भवान्।
रामेषुभिरितीवासौ दीर्घनिद्रां प्रवेशितः॥

इतराण्यपि रक्षांसि पेतुर्वानरकोटिषु।
रजांसि समरोत्थानि तच्छोणितनदीष्विव॥

निर्ययावथ पौलस्त्यः पुनर्युद्धाय मन्दिरात्।
अरावणमरामं वा जगदद्येति निश्चितः॥

रामं पदातिमालोक्य लंकेशं च वरूथिनम्।
हरियुग्यं रथं तस्मै प्रजिघाय पुरंदरः॥

तमाधूतध्वजपटं व्योमगंगोर्मिवायुभिः।
देवसूतभुजालम्बी जैत्रमध्यास्त राघवः॥

मातलिस्तस्य माहेन्द्रमामुमोच तनुच्छदम् ।
यत्रोत्पलदलक्लैव्यमस्त्राण्यापुः सुरद्विषाम् ॥

अन्योन्यदर्शनप्राप्तविक्रमावसरं चिरात् ।
रामरावणयोर्युद्धं चरितार्थमिवाभवत् ॥

II. Paraphrase in Sanskrit, but substituting other words if possible, the following passage:—

अथात्मनः शब्दगुणं गुणज्ञः
पदं विमानेन विगाहमानः ।
रत्नाकरं वीक्ष्य मिथः स जायां
रामाभिधानो हरिरित्युवाच ॥

वैदेहि पश्या मलयाद्विभक्तं
मत्सेतुना फेनिलमंबुराशिम्
छायापथेनेव शरत्प्रसन्नम्
आकाशमाविष्कृतचारुतारम् ॥

गुरोर्यियक्षोः कपिलेन मेध्ये
रसातलं संक्रमिते तुरंगे ।
तदर्थमुर्वीमवदारयद्भिः
पूर्वैः किलायं परिवर्धितो नः ॥

What is the allusion in the first line ?

Explain the story mentioned in the last stanza, in English.

III. Give the rules for Dvandva compounds.

IV. Give the reduplicated perfects in full of भा, नी, and भृ.

V What are the general rules regarding the change of स् into ष् ?

WEDNESDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

SANSKRIT PROSE.

A. C. BURNELL, Ph. D.

I. Translate into English:—

विद्याधरः । अहो खल्वनयोर्विकर्त्तनकुलकुमारयोरकाण्ड कलहप्रचण्डयोरुद्योतितचापलक्ष्मीकाण्डहुतोद्भ्रान्तदेवासुराणि विक्रान्तचरितानि । तथा हि प्रिये पश्यपश्य ।

झणज्झणितकंकणक्वणितकिंकिणीकं धनुर्
ध्वनद्गुरुगुणाटनीकृतकरालकोलाहलम् ।
वितत्य किरतोः शरानविरत स्फुरच्चण्डयोर्
विचित्रमभिवर्द्धते भुवनभीममायोधनम् ॥
विजृंभितं च दिव्यस्य मंगलाय द्वयोरपि ।
स्तनयित्नोरिवामन्द्रं दुन्दुभेर्दुन्दुभायितम् ॥

— — — — —

पाप्मभ्यश्च पुनाति वर्द्धयति च श्रेयांसि येयं कथा
मंगल्या च मनोहरा च जगतो मातेव गंगेव च।
तामेतां परिभावयन्त्वभिनयैर्विन्यस्तरूपा बुधा :
शब्दब्रह्मविदः कवेः परिणतप्रज्ञस्य वाणीमिमाम् ॥

II. Translate into Sanskrit:—

The teacher said: 'While a man was standing in a plain, he heard a voice in a cloud say—"Give water to the garden of such an one." Then the cloud went on one side, and poured its water on stony ground, and lo! the torrent filled all the roads; and the man followed the water to see where it would go, that he might know who and where that such an one was. Then behold! he saw a man standing in his garden, and turning the water into the different channels, and he said to the master of the garden: "What is your name?" He mentioned the name which the other had heard in the cloud, and said: "Why do you ask my name." He said: "I heard a voice in the cloud, of which this is the water, say: "Give water to the garden, of such an one." Therefore, I ask your name, and that I may know what business you do in your garden, that you have got this eminence, that clouds are ordered to go and water your garden." 'He said: "I do not wish myself to disclose the state of the case, but as you have asked, I will tell it to you; verily I make the produce of garden into three parts, one I give to the poor, another I keep for my own subsistence and family, the third I lay out on the repairs and cultivation of this garden."

III. Who wrote the Uttararamacarita, and what is the subject of it?

IV. To what class of dramatic compositions does it belong, and why?

WEDNESDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PERSIAN POETRY.

REV. E. SELL.

I. Translate—

(a) چو چندين برآمد براين روزگار
نديدند جز خوبي از شهريار

جهان سر بسر گشته اورا رهي
شده نسته جهاندار با فرهي

يکا يک به تخت مهي بنگريد
بگيتي جز از خويشتن کس نديد

مني کرد آن شاه يزدان شناس
ز يزدان به پيچيد و شد نا سپاس

گرانمايگان را ز لشکر بخواند
چه مايه سخن پيش ايشان براند

چنين گفت با سالخورده مهان
که جز خويشتن را ندانم جهان

هنر در جهان از من آمد پديد
چو من تاجور تخت شاهي که ديد

جهان را بخوبي من آراستم
ز روی زمين رنج من کاستم

(b) اي صبا معصيت آلودهٔ نافرماني
شرم بادت ز خدا تا کي ازين ناداني

همنشينان تو در کنج لحد خاک شدند
چشم عبرت بکشا خواجه اگر انساني

چند گوي که به پيري رسم و توبه کنم
چه کني گر به جواني ز اجل در ماني

مگر از ذا يقة الموت خبر نيست ترا
که تو افتاده در اين غفلت و سرگرداني

جامیا واقف دم باش عزیزان رفتند
فکر یاران مکن آخر که تو هم مهمانی

(c) صلاح کار کجا و من خراب کجا
ببین تفاوت ره از کجا ست تا بکجا

چه نسبت ست برندی صلاح و تقوي را
سماع وعظ کجا نغمهٔ رباب کجا

دلم ز صومعه بگرفت و خرقهٔ سالوس
کجاست دیر مغان و شراب ناب کجا

بشد ز یاد خوشش یاد روزگار وصال
خود آن کرشمه کجا رفت و آن عتاب کجا

چو کحل بینش ما خاک آستان شماست
کجا رویم بفرما ازین جناب کجا

قرار و خواب ز حافظ طمع مدار ای دوست
قرار چیست صبوري کدام و خواب کجا

(d.) Scan one line in (c), and point out also the مطلع—تخلص
ردیف — قافیه —

(e.) Define غزل — رباعي — دیوان

II. (a.) سیه گشت رخشنده روز سپید
گسستند پیوند از جمشید.

Explain why the م in جمشید has تشدید

(b.) ز روی دوست دل دشمنان چه دریابد
چراغ مرده کجا شمع آفتاب کجا

Explain the صنعت in the above.

(c.) تاج خورشید بلندش خاک نعل مرکبست

Parse the ش which comes after بلند and point out the صنعت in this line.

III. (a.) Distinguish هاى مختفي from هاي ملفوظي

(b.) What changes take place in nouns ending in مختفي هاي before the plural terminations ان — ات — ها respectively?

(c.) Which هاي is found in the words چاه — ده — نامه and شه (king)?

(d.) What class of nouns generally form their plurals in ان and which in ها?

IV. Distinguish accurately the use of the following words—

(a.) شفاعت — سفارش

(b.) گرد — گل — گلاب

(c.) واجب — سنت — فرض — حكم

(d.) مدح — نعت — حمد

V. Give the rules for finding the roots of verbs in which the sign of the infinitive is proceded by either of the following letters—

س — خ — ف — ش — ر

Give at least one exception to each rule.

VI. Translate into Persian—

(a.) The doctor says that my digestion is bad, so he orders me to take a tonic.

(b.) Although the English language is very difficult, yet his pronunciation is exceedingly correct.

(c.) If he had not troubled me, I would not have punished him.

(d.) It is possible, but I very much doubt whether you can do this work in so short a time.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

PERSIAN PROSE.

REV. E. SELL.

I. Translate—

(1) باري ملک بديدن او رغبت نمود عابد را ديد از هيات
نخستين بگرديده و سرخ و سفيد گشته و فربه شده و کسوت
نيکو پوشيده و بر بالش ديبا تکيه زده و غلام پري پيکر
با مروحهٔ طاؤسي بر بالاي سرش ايستاده بر سلامت حالش
شادماني کرد و بنشست از هر دري سخن در پيوست
تا بانجام حکايت گفت من در جهان اين دو طايفه را
دوست ميدارم - علما و زهاد را وزير فيلسوف جهان
ديده حاضر بود گفت اي خداوند شرط دوستي آنست
که با هردو طايفه نيکوئي کني علما را زر دهي تا ديگر
بخوانند و زهاد را چيزي مده تا از زهد باز نمانند *

بيت

نه زاهد را درم بايد نه دينار
چو بستد زاهدي ديگر بدست آر

قطعه

آنرا که سيرت خوش و سريست با خداي
بي نان وقف و لقمهٔ دريوزه زاهدست
انگشت خوبروي و بناگوش دلفريب
بي گوشوار و خاتم فيروزه شاهدست

(2) بيت

کجا روم بکه گويم ز حال زاري خويش
که او فتاده بسي حادثاتها در پيش

حاتم نزدیک شده پرسید که اي عزیز چه حادثه بتو افتاده است که ناله میکني وآه مي زني جوان چون حاتم را دید گفت که ای برادر چگویم که بگفتن راست نیاید واز شنیدن درد بیفزاید حاتم گفت که ای یار باری معلوم شود که چه مشکل بتو افتاده است جوان گفت که من مردی بازرگانم واز اینجا چهار فرسنگ شهر آبي است ودر آن شهر حارث نام بازرگانست واورا دختری صاحب جمال است که بي مثل ومانند است روزي من براي تجارت در آن شهر رسیدم وگذر من در زیر محل حارث با زرگان افتاد دختر ش نشسته ازدریچه تماشا میدید که ناگاه نظرم بروافتاد بمجرد دیدن آن دلبردل از دست رفت وعقل از سربدر شد *

II. Analyse the following sentences into clauses, and state the Persian name of each clause :—

(1) پادشاه اوراگفت اگر مصلحت بیني در شهر در آي تابرای تو مکاني سازم که فراغ عبادت ازین به متّیسر شود *

(2) درویشي بمقامي رسید که صاحب آن بقعه کریم النّفس بود *

(3) ارکان دولت واعیان حضرت وصدّیت ملک را بجا آوردند وتسلیم مغا تیح قلاع وخزائن بدو کردند *

III. Change the construction of the following sentences :—

(1.) بسبب نادیدن اومن اورا پیغام ندادم

(2.) اگرچه من امید داشتم اما کامیاب نشدم

(3.) چنانکه اوگفت من بعمل آوردم

(4.) تا وقتیکه شما حاضر نشدید کار بتعویق افتاد

(5.) من نفهمیدم که چنین نخواهد شد

(6.) این حال دیدني است و آن شنیدني است

IV. Explain the following idiomatic expressions :—

عهد کسي گرفتن — بر برگ شدن — هنگامه باز چیدن
زهره چیزی داشتن — همه تن مصروف بودن — آب
در دهن آمدن — چین در جبین شدن — در پوستین
کسي افتادن — دندان فشردن — آهو گیری کردن

V. Write in a tabular form (*a*) the English meaning of the following words, and (*b*) Arabic words commonly used in Persian which have the same meaning :—

کنداوري — گیهان خدیو — فرکي — کارتوزی — رامشگر
گروگان کردن — منی کردن — خوالي گر — پاسخ
درفش

VI. Translate into Persian—

Timour countermanded no order which had once been issued; and it was a maxim with him never to repent, and never to regret. He was so loved by his soldiers, that they not only underwent the severest privations, and laid down their lives at his bidding, but would, if Timour ordered, abstain from plunder in the hour of victory, and give up the spoils of war without a murmur He was a generous master; but his cruelty to those who ventured to resist him surpasses all the similar horrors of which military history is so full. Timour evidently employed terror as one of his principal instruments of conquest.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A.M TO 1 P.M.

TAMIL POETRY.

NAISHADA.

H BOWER, D.D.

I. Translate—

ஐயநீயாடுதற் கமைந்தசூதுமற்
றெய்துநல்குரவினுக் கியைந்ததூதுவெம்
பொய்யினுக்கருந்துணை புன்மைக்கின்றதாய்
மெய்யினுக்குறுபகை யென்பர்மேலையோர்.

1. Analyze மேலையோர்.
2. Why is poverty called நல்குரவு?
3. Point out the பண்புப்பெயர் in the stanza.
4. What other great men amongst the ancient Hindus were ruined by gambling?

II. Paraphrase—

நேரலார்போரேறே நிடதத்தார்கோமானே
யாரவரைமார்பா வளியேனுயிர்க்குயிரே
காரிருள்வாயான்புலம்பக் கானகத்துவிட்டகன்றும்,
சாரலையாலின்னு மிதுவோநின்றண்ணளியே.

1. Give the derivation and meaning of அளியேன்.
2. What part of speech is இன்னும்?
3. What is the force of ஓ in இதுவோ?
4. Render into English: அளியேனுயிர்க்குயிரே, இது வோநின்றண்ணளியே.

III. Explain ஆகம், எழுபுலி, கவிகை, விடலை, வெங்கலி, தொடுகடலுடுத்தஞாலம், தாட்டுணை, உச்சிமோந்து.

IV. Translate—

1. உயிருலப்பினு மறுக்கிலேனுரைத்தவாய்மை.
2. எற்பிரிந்துறைகுன ரேனுமெங்ஙனம்
நிற்பிரிந்தாற்றுவர்.
3. ———— நிற்பிரிந்து வாழ்வனே
உயிர்பிரிந்தா லுடலுய்யுமோ.

V. Give the Poet's description of the setting sun while Nala and Damayanti were in the forest.

VI. What is the meaning of the names *Nala* and *Damayanti*? To whom was this story first related? and where does it originally occur?

NÁLADIYAR.

VII. Translate—

மற்றறிவாநல்வினை யாமிளையமென்னாது
கைத்துண்டாம்போழ்தே கரவாதறஞ்செய்ம்மின்
முற்றியிருந்தகனி யொழியத்தீவளியால்
நற்காயுதிர்தலு முண்டு.

1. What is the root and meaning of இளமை ?

2. What is the author's definition of அறம், as given in the heading of the 4th chapter ?

3. What parts of speech are செய்ம்மின், என்னுது, உண்டு ?

4. What are the opposites of அறம் and நல்வினை, and what are their equivalents in English ?

VIII. Paraphrase, and give the allusion of (1.) உய்த்திட்டுந் தேனீக்கரி, and the moral of (2) நிலமிசைத்துஞ்சினுரென்றெடுத் தித்துற்றப்பட்டாரல்லால் எஞ்சினுரிவ்வுலகத்தில்.

IX. Give the derivations and meanings of ஆக்கம், யாக்கை, புரை, புலைநெஞ்சே, தூய்த்தன்மை.

X. What is the difference between கூத்தன் and கூற்றன்.

XI. Give examples from the text of what are called ஒலிக்குறிப்பு or அனுகரணவோசை, and இரட்டியமொழிதல் or அடுக்குத்தொடர்.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

TAMIL PROSE.

P. RUNGANADUM MUDALIAR, M A.

I. Paraphrase in simple Tamil :—

செய்யத்தக்க தொழிலின்கூட்டங்களையெல்லாம் சேதநர்களுக்கு கரசரணுதி யவயவங்களைச்சிருஷ்டித்தபோதே அவற்றோடாதியிலேயே யுண்டாக்கினீர். ஒன்றிலும, விருப்பமின்றி அத்தொழில்களையெல்லாம் கர்த்தாவாய் அந்தராத்துமாவாயிருந்து செய்கின்றீர். நினைவால் பிராப்தியாகின்ற மனத்திலுள்ள ஆசைகளையெல்லாம் முடிப்பித்து, அந்த மனத்துக்ககோசரமாகியே யிருக்கின்றீர். நாரதாதிகளாய மஹாரிஷிகளுடனிருந்தே அவர்கள் தியானித்தறியத்தக்கவராகின்றீர். அவ்வாறே உபேந்திராதியாய்த் தேவர்களுடனிருந்தே அவர்களுடைய இடையூறுகளில் புறம்பேயிருக்கிற வஸ்துவைப்போலத் தியானித்தடையும்படி யெழுந்தருளியிருக்கின்றீர்.

(*a.*) Analyse and explain the formation of கரசரணாதியவயவம்-அந்தராத்துமா - அகோசரம் and உபேந்திராதி.

(*b.*) அறியத்தக்கவர். Is this செய்வினை or செயப்பாட்டு வினை?

(*c.*) What is படி in அடையும்படி? Give equivalent forms.

II. Give (*a.*) the meaning of அறிதுயில்-சத்திரபதி-பரிவேடம் - பெரும்புறக்கடல் - அஷ்டகுலாசலங்கள் - அகிலகல்மிஷாந்தகாரபாஸ்கரர் - சகஸ்திரகமலோற்பவான்.

(*b.*) all the meanings of அம்பு - கரி - வண்ணம் and தானம்.

(*c.*) Half a dozen synonyms of each of the following:—பகைவர் - இயமன் - ஒளி - கண் (the eye).

(*d.*) antonyms of உருவம்-இயற்கை-காரணத்துவம் - உதாரத்துவம் - பட்சபாதம்.

III. Translate:—

உண்ணாதேயுயிருண்ணாதொருநஞ்சு
சனகியெனும்பெருநஞ்சுன்னைக்
கண்ணாலேநோக்கவே போக்கியதே
யுயிர்நீயுங்களப்பட்டாயே
எண்ணாதேனெண்ணியசொலின்றினித்தா
னெண்ணுதியோ வெண்ணிலாற்றல்
அண்ணாவோவண்ணாவோ வசுரர்கடம்
பிரளயமேயமரர்கூற்றே.

(*a.*) Distinguish between உண்ணாது in உண்ணாதே and உண்ணாது in உயிருண்ணாது.

(*b.*) சனகி. Give names similarly derived of இராமன் - அநுமன் and இந்திரஜித்து.

(*c.*) போக்கியது. What kind of verb is this? Give its எதிர்மறை.

(*d.*) How is எண்ணுதியோ formed?

(*e.*) In what other forms does கூற்று appear?

(*f.*) Give the force of ஓ - ஏ and உம் in எண்ணுதியோ - அண்ணாவோ - நோக்கவே - உண்ணாதே - நீயும்.

(g.) What is the meaning of களம் here, and what other meaning has it?

IV. Explain the allusions in—

வேலைப்பள்ளக்குண்ட கழிக்கும்விராதற்கும்
காலிற்செல்லுங்காக மணிக்குங்கரனுக்கும்
மூலப்பொத்தல்செற்ற மரத்தேழ்முதலுக்கும்
வாலிக்கும்மேயாயினவோ வென்வலியம்மா.

(a.) வலிஆயினவோ. Can you justify this construction.

(b.) How was கரன் related to இராவணன்?

(c.) சென்ற;—Give the பகுதி, and distinguish between செற்ற and செத்த.

V. (a.) What are (1) the three kinds of fire.
(2.) the four criteria of truth.
(3.) the four benefits to be acquired in life.
(4) the six evil passions to be conquered.

(b.) Can you give the names of—
(1.) the towns of இந்திரன், குபேரன், and இயமன்?
(2.) the charioteers of இந்திரன் and சூரியன்?
(3.) the architects of the தேவர் and அசுரர்?

(c.) What was அகம்பன in a former birth?

VI. Translate (a) into English, and (b) into Tamil.

(a.) (1.) மருந்தேயாயினும் விருந்தோடுண்.
(2.) மனம்போனபோக்கெல்லாம் போகவேண்டாம்.
(3.) அனைத்துலகும், அனைத்துயிரும்,
அமைத்தளித்துத்துடைப்பதும், நீ
நினைத்த விளையாட்டென்றால்,
நின்புகழ்க்கு வரம்பாமோ.
(4.) பரவையாடினும், நதிகளாடினும்,
படியெலாம்நடந்தடிகள்தேயினும்,
குரவராயினும், தழலினின்றதன்
கொதிபொறுக்கினும், கதிகிடைக்குமோ.

(b) Timour countermanded no order which had once been issued; and it was a maxim with him never to repent, and never to regret. He was so loved by his soldiers, that they not only underwent the severest privations, and laid down their lives at his bidding, but would, if Timour ordered, abstain from plunder in the hour of victory, and give up the spoils of war without a murmur. He was a generous master; but his cruelty to those who ventured to resist him surpasses all the similar horrors of which military history is so full. Timour evidently employed terror as one of his principal instruments of conquest.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TELUGU POETRY.

REV. J. CLAY.

I. Santi Parva—Why so called? When did the events narrated in it occur?

II. Who translated this portion of the Bharata? State what you know of him.

III. Translate into English :—

1. కృష్ణుండుమాయాదఁ గృపసేయుటను బ్రాహ్మ
   ణానుగ్రహంబునననిలపుత్ర|
   పార్థులపటుబాహుబలమున మేదిని
   యంతయుసమకూఱు నట్టిదయ్యె|
   నైననునతిఘోరమగునఖిలజ్ఞాతి
   వధమొనరించుటవలననధిక|
   గుణునిసౌభద్రుసఁగులవిభూషణముఁ
   బాంచాలితనూజపంచకముఁగోలు|
   పోకఁజేసియుగెల్పుగెల్పుగమదీయ|
   బుద్ధికైకొనదయ్యెడు సిద్ధముఖ్య|

యదియుఁగాక వేఱొక్కఁడు మదిఁగలంచు|
చున్న యది దాని నేర్పడ విన్నవింతు||

2. కేవలనిష్కర్మతమో| జీవహమగు నేని గిరులు
నవనీజములుకా|
భూవరము క్తింబడయం| గావలదే
యడవినునికి కైవల్యమదే||

3. శోకాగ్నిదనికినసాగియునీతమ్ముల
నుపపన్నవాక్యామృతోపయుక్తిఁ|
దేర్పుముగానలంద్రిమ్మరునాఁడువీ
రాయాసమునుబడుటవధరించి|
సమయకాలముసన్నఁజనిసుయోధనుఁజంపి
భోగంబులనుబహుత్యాగములను|
యాగంబులను సద్విహారముల్సలుపుద
మనియాడింపవేయరిగణంబుఁ|
ద్రుంచిరాజ్యంబుచేకొని తొలఁగిపోఁడుఁ|
గాకయనియిప్పుడుడికింపనీకుఁదగునె|
ధర్మమును సత్యమునుచింతంబునిన్నుఁ|
గడవనెఱిఁగెడువారలుగలరె చెపుము||

4. విడువుమమ్మలికంబువినుమునీచెప్పిన
యందఱుభూముల కాసపడియుఁ|
బెంపునుదేజంబుఁబేరునుగోరియు
నీసునసమరంబుచేసిచచ్చి|
రాపనికిల్బిషంబగునె నీకట్లును
గాకవారలనెట్టికర్మగతులు|

మృతులఁగావించె నూమలి నెఱుంగుదె వాని
నెఱుఁగుఁగాలుఁడు చావ నేరికెద్ది।
తఱియఁ దండ్రిఁ దెగటార్చు దానినీవు।
చేసినాఁడవు గావునఁ జింత బొనిపి।
యుడుకుటొక వెఱ్ఱిదీనికై యొల్లగృహము।
విడుతుగాక సునిది పెద్ద వెఱ్ఱియధిప॥

5. సారథ్యంబు వహింప భీముఁడు. సితచ్ఛత్రంబు గాండీవిహా।
ల్పారం బట్టఁగఁ జామరల్ కవలిడఁగ హరిప్రథంబయ్యెన।
త్తేరం దేవురునగ్ని పంచకము వేదింబాల్చె నల్లాఫిరం।
ఘోరాశిధ్వనిఁ బోలెఁ దూర్యనికరంబుల్ మ్రోసె నెంతున్ మ్రుడిగా॥

(1) అనిలపుత్రపార్థులు, సౌభద్రుని. Who? Why so called?

(2) వేఱొక్కఁడు మదిగలంచుచున్నది. Quote the sutra for the use of the మహాద్రూపము. What is the construction of మది?

(3) పాంచాలితనూజపంచకము. Name them. State what you know of the circumstances attending their death.

(4) Give the strictly etymological meaning of సూతుము and కైవల్యము.

(5) సమయకాలము. Give the several meanings of సమయము and illustrate by examples.

(6) నీచెప్పినయందఱు. Explain this construction. Can it always be used?

(7) ఈసున. What kind of word?

(8) Parse in Telugu. కోలుపోకచేసి, సాగియు, ఎఱుంగుదె, చేసినాఁడవు.

IV. Annotate :—

1. వినుమునరేంద్రవిప్రుఁడలివేళ
జమదగ్నిసుతుండుశాపమి|
చ్చెనసమరభర్తవంచనను
చేసెవరంబనికోరికుంతిమా|
న్యైనలుకభీష్ముఁడర్ధరథుఁ
జేసియలంచెఁగలంచెమద్రరా|
జనుచితమాడెశారివిధి
యయ్యెనరుండనిఁజంపెఁగర్ణునిన్||

2. మఱువవచ్చునెనాకభిమన్యుద్రౌప|
దేయులను గర్ణుమత్స్యభూనాయకుఁడును|
ద్రుపదనృపతియుధృష్టకేతుండుమాన|
సమునఁబాయుదురే యెట్లుశాంతిగలుగు||

3. తొడలపైనర్మిలినిడికొనినన్ను
పలాలించుచుండు బాల్యముననట్టి|
భీష్మునిఁజంపితిబీభత్సుభల్లముల్
తనువుననాఁటనాతఁడుశిఖండిఁ|
జూడకుండుటయునుజూచితినదియుల్ల
ములమటఁబెట్టెడినట్టుగాక|
యాభంగినున్నప్పుడాతఁడాద్రుపదజు
నేయమిదలఁచిన నైరియుమనసు|
పరశురామునినోర్చినబల్లిదుండు|
కాశిరాజకన్యకలకుఁగాంగఁబుడమి|
నరపతులనెల్లగెలిచినబిరుదుకలన|
నాఅడియపడుటూహింపనడలుగదురు||

V. పాపంబులంబోలెనుండియు దూష్యంబులుగానివి. Mention some of them as given in the Santi Parva, and, if there are any you disapprove of, give your reasons.

VI. Give the meaning and etymology of అపవర్గము, ప్రతిహారుడు, క్షతజము, ఆమంత్రితుడు, బృందారకుడు, కృచ్ఛ్రము, చాంద్రాయణము, త్రిదండి.

VII. Explain the allusions in—

1 యౌవనంబునఁ దపమాచరింపఁగఁ
దండ్రిపంపున నరిగినపెంపుకలిమి
సేతువుజలధిఁ బ్రఖ్యాతంబుగాఁ
నొనర్చినదు ర్త్ర్యలోక పావనవిభూతి.

2 పూర్వవంశులఁగాఁవఁబూనివియద్గంగనవని
భాగీరథియనఁగఁబఱపి.

3. బ్రహ్మవిద్వేషంబుఁబరికించికోపించియవిజేయుఁడైన సహ
స్రబాహుఁబరిమార్చి నృపతులఁదరమిడితునుమాడె.

VIII. Can you suggest any reasons for Charvaka being introduced as opposing the installation of Yudhistira.

IX. Give the several uses of the తుమున్నాద్యర్థకము and చేతర్థకము. Illustrate by examples.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P. M.

TELUGU PROSE.

Jaimini Bharata and Mitrabhada.

Y. VENKATARAMAYA GARU.

I. To what class of poetry does Jaimini Bharata belong? What position would you assign to it in Telugu literature?

II. Write out in *good grammatical* Telugu the story of the 6th Canto.

N. B.—The answer to this question should not be in more than 20 lines.

III. Paraphrase in easy Telugu.

(a.) గద కేలంగొని తేరుడిగ్గి యపుడా క్రవ్యాదుఁడవ్యాహతిం
గదియం బాండుతనూభవుండు కినుకం గల్పాగ్నికీలానిభ
ప్రదరంబేసినఁ గూలె నత్తఱిని లింపద్రోహి మస్తంబిలన్
బిదురాఘాతనిపాతమోచకమహీ భృత్తుంగశృంగంబనన్॥

(b.) సంకటవంశదంశకటుఝుంకృతులున్ నిబిరీసఝిల్లికా
ఝంకృతులుం బ్రచండమద సింధురఘీంకృతులున్ మృగద్విష
ద్ఘాంకృతులున్ జనశ్రుతిపదంబులు వ్రక్కలు సేయు వేల్లితా
తంకనివేశదీనలపితంబుల లక్ష్మణితోడనిట్లనున్॥

(c.) కిఱుకులఁ బెట్టి వీరి నడకించితొలంగుదు మన్నవట్టిక
క్కుఱితిఱియ కానిదైవమనుకూలము కాదు లవుండు మొక్కలీఁ
డుఱికినఁ బ్రాణహానియును నొప్పమి వచ్చునటంచుఁ బ్రాణముల్
దొఱఁగిన భావముల్లమునఁ దూఁకొని చేష్టలుదక్కియుండఁగన్॥

1. In what case is కేలన్ ? What should be its proper case? Give the rules relating to transformation of cases in Telugu. How is the use of చేత - తోడ - కు and కొఱకు regulated?

2. Parse కదియన్ in the second line.

3. తేరు - తేఱు ; తఱి - తరి ; తొఱఁగు-తొరఁగు. Note the difference.

IV. Explain the Metaphors contained in—

(a.) దుర్జయరాజమండల విధుంతుదమూర్తి.

(b.) సర్వతోముఖసంభ్రమంబయ్యును ధనంజయప్రతాప దర్పితంబై.

(c.) కువలయమనోజ్ఞయును సత్కవిసేవితయును సుధాప్రకాశయునై రాఘవకీర్తిఁబోలుజాహ్నవి.

V. Translate into English.

(a.) ఆమిషశూన్యమయి వసాగంధిలమయిన శల్యము దొరికిన మాత్రాన వేపిమిక్కిలి సంతోషపడును గాని దానిచే దానియంగద గొంతయయిన నడంగదు. కేసరి యాసన్నమయిన క్రముక్కుడి మృగమును లెక్కింపక నిజఖరనఖరవిదారితహస్తిమస్తమస్తిష్కము కోరును.

(b.) వినాశోన్ముఖకార్యంబు మేలువఱచుటకు భావ్యర్థసంగ్రహంబునకనర్థ ప్రతీకారంబునకు నర్హంబగు మంత్రంబె శ్రేయము.

(c.) అస్మ్మకమ్ముల రొకిమీఁదు సౌమ్యసిల్లి తెప్పనందెప్పిటి ముప్పిరిగొనుకోపంబుదీపింప నాటోపించి లాఘవంబున లంఘించి వజ్రసఖంబులగు నఖంబులూడుకొన మయూరంబు చరచినందొరుగు కీలాలజాలంబునగశృంగనిస్సరజ్ఝరీపూరంబు ననుకరింప గోవల్లభుండు తొలంగక మలంగి శాతశిఖరంబులగు ఖురంబులు కరంబుడిగనురంబు డాఁచిన.

VI. Note the grammatical peculiarities in the following passages.

(a.) మద్భుజాబలమీక్షింపుము నీవు నీనృపులు.

(b.) సమస్తసైనికవ్రాతముతో నీవిందుకుఁదగుయత్నము.

(c.) అనుసాల్వుండపుడక్కుమారు నెదిరించాకర్ణరుక్మాంఖ మండనుఁడై.

VII. Re-write the following passages in simple Telugu—

(a.) విఱిగిపడిన కుఱుగడలును, విటతాటంబులైన ఖేటంబులును, తుండంబులైన కండెంబులును, తుత్తుములైన యత్తళంబులును.

(b.) చింపులైన సామఱువులుఁ జిద్రుపలైన సీసకంబులు నలిసైన చిందములును ద్రుంపులైన చామరములుఁ దునకలైన తొడవులు నుగల్లె.

(c.) చిరంతనాత్మీయ ధర్మసంశయము నిరాకరణచణప్రస్తుత ప్రకరణార్థశ్లాఘమానుండుంబోలెంబరివాహిత మస్తకుండగుచు.

(d.) శాల్యోదనంబును - హైయంగవీనంబును - మధురసూపంబును - సారతరశాకంబులును - రుచ్యంబులగు భక్ష్యంబులును - నానావిధోపదంశంబులును బిచ్చిలదధియును బులకండంబును.

(e.) సముద్యత్ప్రావృడారంభ నిర్భరజీమూతఘటాంతరాళవిచలద్ద్రాఘిష్ఠవిద్యుల్లతా పరిపంథిప్రథమానదీధితినటత్ప్రత్యూషానిలాఘాతజర్జరితోడ్డీనకులక్ష్మాధరదృషద్గుంఫాకళాసంపద.

(f.) కర్ణపరితాపవ్యగ్రలోకాప వాదాలాతగ్రథితాత్మ రుక్మిణునలోలాపాటలాపాంగధారాశ్రు విలిప్తగండఫలకోరస్కుఁడు.

1. Of what are the following the వికృతి ?
తుండము-కండెము-సీసకము and గొడ్డలి.

2. Write out విగ్రహము for the first compound in (c)

3. What orthographical changes are involved in తుత్తుమురుల్గ-కలకుటని and క్రొమ్మిడుఁగుఱులు ?

VIII. Explain the allusions in—

(a.) నీవసిలోనఁదివిరియెవ్వాని ఛేదింపఁగోరెరామహాత్ముఁడు
మత్పితామహుఁడు

(b.) సామామోదవినోదియైచనియె భాస్వంతుండు.

IX. Translate into good idiomatic Telugu—

Timour countermanded no order which had once been issued; and it was a maxim with him never to repent, and never to regret. He was so loved by his soldiers, that they not only underwent the severest privations, and laid down their lives at his bidding, but would, if Timour ordered, abstain from plunder in the hour of victory, and give up the spoils of war without a murmur. He was a generous master; but his cruelty to those who ventured to resist him surpasses all the similar horrors of which military history is so full. Timour evidently employed terror as one of his principal instruments of conquest.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

CANARESE POETRY.

J. STURROCK, ESQ.

To what period of Canarese literature does the Jaimini Bharata belong? What was the name of the author?

2. Write a brief account of the life of Chandrahasa.

3. Translate:—

ಉತ್ಸವದೊಳಧ್ವರಹಯಂ ಮುಂಚೆ ನಡೆಯೆ, ಬೀ
ಭತ್ಸ ಮೊದಲಾದನುಜರೆಡಬಲದೊಳಿರೆ, ಭಕ್ತ
ವತ್ಸಲಂ ಬಲದ ಭಾಗದೊಳಿರೆ, ಪಿಂತೆ ಮುನಿನಿಕರ ಮೈದೆ, ಗೆ
ಮುದದೊಳು.

ಸತ್ಸರಕರಮಯವಿರಾಜಿತವಿಮಲನಿರ್ಜರಸ
ರಿತ್ಸಮೀಪದೊಳಿಸವಯಾಧ್ವರಪಾಳಿಯವ
ನುತ್ಸುಕದೊಳವನೀಶ್ವರಂ ಸಾರ್ದನಂಬುಧಿಯನಂಬೋಧಿಚೆ
ರಸುವಂತೆ.

ಆ ಸಮಯದೊಳ್ಸಾಲ್ವನನುಜನನುಸಾಲ್ವನೀ
ವಾಸುದೇವನ ಪೂರ್ವವೈರಕಲ್ಲಿಗೆಬಂದು
ಮೋಸದೊಳ್ತಾಗಿ ಕತ್ತುರಗಮಂ ಪಿಡಿದೆತ್ತಿಕೊಂಡೊಯ್ದು ಕಟ್ಟಿ
. ಬಳಿಕಾ.

ಆ ಸುತ್ತುವಳಿಯ ದೊಳ್ ಪದ್ದಿನಾರಕೆಮ
ಹಾಸೇನೆಯಂ ನಿಲಿಸಿ ಕೌನದರ ಮುಖದೊಳ್ಸ
ರಾಸನದೊಳಂಬನೇರಿಸಿ ನಿಂದುನುಡಿದಂ ಸುದಾರನೆಂಬಾತ್ತ
ನೊಡನೆ.

ಅಂಗಾನಂ ಕೊಂದೆಂಮ ಸಾಳ್ವನಗರವನಿರಿದ
ಚೆಂಗೆಗಳನ ಕೊಬ್ಬುದರದೊಳ್ಪ್ಪಕ್ಷಕೊಸ
ಸುಂಗ್ರಾಮಂಕ್ರೊಯಿದು ನೀಕೆರದಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಯಾದವರ ಪಾಂ
ಡವರ ಬಿಂಕದಾ.

ಬಂಗಾಮಂಕೆಡಿಸಿ ಕಾಳಗದೊಳುಬ್ಬಸವನುರೆ
ಹಿಂಗಿದಲ್ಲದೆ ಮಾಗೆನಹುದೆಗೇ ; ಪಗೆಯೊನ್ನ
ಕಂಗಾಮುಂದಕೆ ಸುಳಿದು ಜೀವಿಪನೆ ? ಸೇನೆಸನ್ನದ್ಧವಾಗಿರ
  ಲೆಂದನು.

4. Re-write in modern Canarese Prose :—

ಬಳಿಕನಗರದೊಳಾದುದುತ್ಸವಂ ; ಪಾವಣೆಗೆ
ನಿಳಿಯದಸಮಸ್ತವಸ್ತುಗಳ ನೊಲಿದಿತ್ತನೊಂ
ದುಳಿಯದೆ ; ವಿದಿತಜಾತಕರ್ಮಮಂ ಮಾಡಿಫಲ್ಗುಧರುತ್ತ
  ರೋತ್ತರವನು.

ತಿಳಿದುನಿರ್ಮಲಮುಖಾಂಬುಜದಿಂ ಶಶಾಂಕನಂ
ಕಳಕಳಿಸಿನಗುವನದರಿಂ ಚಂದ್ರಹಾಸನೆಂ
ದಿಳೆಯೊಳೀತಂಗೆ ಪೆಸರಾಗಲೆಂದುಚ್ಚರಿಸಿ ನಾಮಕರಣಂಗೆ
  ದರು.

5. Parse :—

ವೃಷಕೇತುಸುಂ

ಮಾನದಿಂದಾಯೌವನಾಶ್ವಭೂಪತಿಗೆಪವ
ಮಾನಸುತನಂ ಕಾಣಿಸುವೆನೆಂಬಲವರದಿಂದಾತನವರೂಥದೊ
  ಳಗೆ.

ಮಾನದಿಂದರ್ಪವಂವೆರಸಿ ನಡೆತರುತಿರೆವಿ
ಮಾನದಿಂ, ನೋಡುವನಿಮಿಷ ನಿಕರಮೀತನಸ
ಮಾನದವರಿಲ್ಲೆಂದು ಕೊಂಡಾಡುತಾಗಸದೊಳಲರ ಸರಿಯಂಕ
  ರೆದರು.

6. What is ಶ್ಲೇಷಾಲಂಕಾರ ? Give a few examples.

7. Explain the metre of the Jaimini Bharata, and scan the first six lines given in the third question.

8 (*a*) Give a list of the words used in the Jaimini Bharata for—

Sun.	Lotus.	Son.
Fire.	Sea.	King.
Water.	Moon.	Brahmin.

(*b*) Enumerate and explain the various names used for—

Bhima.	Krishna.
Arjuna.	Vrishaketu.

WEDNESDAY, 17th DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

CANARESE PROSE.

REV. B. RICE.

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1. Translate into English :—

ಇದನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ, ರಾವಣನು ಕೋಪದಿಂದ ವಿಭೀಷಣನನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ—ಎಲೇ, ತಮ್ಮಾ, ನಿನಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ನಿಷ್ಠುರವು ಯಾಕೆ? ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವೀರಭಟರ ಸಾಹಸ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಪರಾಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಅರಿಯದೆ, ಗರ್ವದಿಂದ ಹೀಗೆ ಹೀಯ್ಯಾಳಿಸಿ, ನುಡಿಯಬಹುದೇ? ನಮ್ಮ ಅಂಜಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು, ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಹುಲ್ಲಿಗಿಂತ ಕಡೆಯಾಗಿ ಎಣಿಸಿ ಹೇಳುವದು ನಿನಗೆ ಗುಣವೇ! ನಿನಗೆ ನಾನು ಹಿರಿಯನಲ್ಲವೇ! ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನನಗೆ ಹಗೆಯಾದ ಹುಲು ಮಾನುಜನಾದ ರಾಮನು ನಿನ್ನನ್ನು ಭೇದಿಸಿ, ನನ್ನ ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ ಹಿಗ್ಗುರಿಗೆದಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ನೀನು ಆ ರಾಮನನ್ನೇ ಸೇರಿಕೋ - ನಿನ್ನನ್ನೂ ರಾಮನನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಸಂಹರಿಸುತ್ತೇನು - ಹೋಗು - ಇನ್ನು ನೀನು ನಿಂತು, ನನ್ನೊಡನೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುಗಳಹಿದರೆ ಬಾಯ ಕೊಯ್ಯುವೆನು - ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲು—ವಿಭೀಷಣನು ನೀನು ನನ್ನನ್ನು ನೂಕಲ್ಯಾಕೆ! ನನ್ನ ನಾನೇ ನೂಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವೆನು ಎಂದು, ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀರಾಮನ ಅಡಿ ದಾವರೆಯನ್ನು ನೆನಸುತ್ತ, ಆವಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಟು, ತಾಯಾದ ಕೈಕಸೆಯ ಅರಮನೆಗೆ ಬಂದು ಆಕೆಯ ಚರಣಕ್ಕೆ ನಮಸ್ಕರಿಸಲು: ಆಕೆಯು ವಿಭೀಷಣನನ್ನು ತಬ್ಬಿಕೊಂಡು, ತೊಡೆಯಮೇಲೆ ಕೂರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು - ಮಗನೇ, ಹಿಮ್ಮನು ನುಡಿದ ದುರುಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದೆನು ಅದು ನಿನಗೆ ಒಳ್ಳೇದಾಯಿತು ನಿನ್ನ

ಮೇಲೆ ತಪ್ಪಿಲ್ಲದಂತೆರಾಘವನಮರೆ ಹೋಗುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಇದೇ ಸಮಯ; ಹೋಗು. ಆ ದಯಾಳುವುನಿನಗೆ ಅಗಲದ ಆಯುಸ್ಸನ್ನೂ ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯವನ್ನೂ ಶೇರಿಸುವನು.

2. Write explanatory notes on :—

(a.) The reason of Ravana's anger.

(b.) The causes and consequences of Vibheshana's desertion to Rama.

(*c.*) The death of Indrajit.

3. Give the meaning, with examples, of the following :—

ಎಲ್ಲಾವಾಕ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಆಖ್ಯೆಯು ಆದಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಆಖ್ಯಾತವು ಅಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಬರಬೇಕು.

ಆಖ್ಯಾತವು ಸಕರ್ಮಕ ಧಾತುವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಆಖ್ಯಾತ ಸಮಾಪಕವು ಆಖ್ಯೆಗೂ ಆಖ್ಯಾತಕ್ಕೂ ಮಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿಬರಬೇಕು.

(4) ಆಗ ಮೂರ್ಛೆತಿಳಿದು ಎದ್ದುಬಂದು ಇದ್ದ ಹನುಮಂತನು— ಈತೇರನ್ನು ನುಚ್ಚುನುರಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವೆನೆಂದು ಮುಷ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿದನು. ಶ್ರೀರಾಮಚಂದ್ರನು ಇವರ ಉದ್ಯೋಗವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ - ಸಾಕು, ಉತ್ಕ್ರಮಿಸಬೇಡಿ, ಕಂಡವರ ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಟ್ಟೇಕಿಚ್ಚುಪಡುವದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಉಚಿತವಲ್ಲ.

Parse the first sentence; and point out the ತತ್ಸಮ words in the second.

5. Paraphrase in Canarese—

ಅಂಗಡಿ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಸಾಲದು, ಮುಂಗಡಬೇಕು
ಅಂಗುಷ್ಟಬಾತರೆ ಪರ್ವತವಾದೀತೆ ?
ಅಂಟುತಪ್ಪಿದರೆ ನೆಂಟುತಪ್ಪೀತೇ ?
ಅಗಸಾಲೆಕಿವಿ ಚುಚ್ಚಿದರೆ ನೋವುಇಲ್ಲ

ಅತಿಲೋಭಿಯಿಂದ ಬಾಧಕ್ಕೊಳೆಯಿತು
ಅತಿಸ್ನೇಹಗತಿ ಕೆಡಿಸೀತು.

6. Fill up the following table :—

ಧಾತು.	ಭೂತರೂಪ ಉತ್ತಮಪುರುಷ ಏಕವಚನ	ಭೂತಕೃದ್ವಾಚಿ.	ಸಂಶಯರೂಪ ಉತ್ತಮಪುರುಷ ಏಕವಚನ.
ಬೇ.			
ಕಾ			
ಕೇಳು.			
ಮಿಗು			
ಸಾ			
ಏಳು.			

7 What is the difference in meaning between ಇಲ್ಲ and ಅಲ್ಲ ; ಮಾಡಿನು and ಮಾಡೇನು ; ಅಂತೆ and ಅಂಥ ; ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ and ಹ್ಯಾಗೂ; ಬೇಡ and ಬಾರದು ; ಆಗದು and ಕೂಡದು ?

8. In the use of Canarese verbs how would you express, (*a*) Continuity of action, (*b*) The reflexive sense, (*c*) Contingency, (*d*) Causality, (*e*) Possibility ? Give an example of each.

9. Translate into Canarese :—

Timour countermanded no order which had once been issued; and it was a maxim with him never to repent and never to regret. He was so loved by his soldiers, that they not only underwent the severest privations, and laid down their lives at his bidding, but would, if Timour ordered, abstain from plunder in the hour of victory, and give up the spoils of war without a murmur. He was a generous master; but his cruelty to those who ventured to resist him surpasses all the similar horrors of which military history is so full. Timour evidently employed terror as one of his principal instruments of conquest.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MALAYALAM RÁMÁYANAM AND GRAMMAR.

V. ACHUTHA PANIKKAR.

I. Render into plain Malayalam, explaining all the technical expressions :—

താമസത്തിങ്കൽനിന്നു സൂക്ഷ്മതന്മാത്രങ്ങളും ഭൂമിപൂൎവ്വ
കസ്ഥൂല പഞ്ചഭൂതവും പിന്നെ
രാജസത്തിങ്കൽനിന്നുണ്ടായിതിന്ദ്രിയങ്ങളും തേജോ
രൂപങ്ങളായ ദൈവതങ്ങളും പിന്നെ
സാത്വികത്തിങ്കൽ നിന്നുമനസ്സുണ്ടായ്വന്നു സൂത്രരൂ
പകംലിംഗമിവററിൽനിന്നുണ്ടായി
സൎവ്വത്രവ്യാപ്തസ്ഥൂല സഞ്ചയത്തിങ്കൽനിന്നു
ദിവ്യനാം വിരാൾപുമാനുണ്ടായിതെന്നുകേൾപ്പൂ.

II. Explain മായ and ദേഹം. What is meant by മായാമയൻ? Who are പ്രാകൃതജനങ്ങൾ? (Answers must be given as far as possible in the language of the text-book.)

III. How is the വിരാൾപുരുഷസ്വരൂപം described?

IV. What is ഭക്തി; what is its equivalent? With whom does it rest; who cannot expect it?

V. What feelings are inseparable from കൈവല്യം? What are ജീവാത്മസ്വരൂപത്തെ യറിവാനുള്ള സാധനങ്ങൾ?

VI. Give the different meanings of കൊണ്ടു, തള്ളൽ and തുള്ളൽ; and the derivations of ഉമ്മരം, ദംഷ്ട്രം and പിയൂഷം.

VII. Explain fully the following :—

പാലം കടക്കുവോളം നാരായണ പാലം കടന്നാൽ പി
ന്നെ കൂരായണ.

In reference to what rules is this proverb quoted in the text-book, and how far does it serve to illustrate the rules?

VIII. By what is the position of the imperative and optative better regulated than by Grammar? Give examples of your own.

IX. In what cases are അനുവാദകങ്ങൾ especially used, and what purpose do they serve? What forms do they generally have?

X. Give half a dozen verbs having the same form of termination in their present, but different forms in their past, tenses.

XI. Distinguish between ചെയ്യല്ലെ and ചെയ്യരുതെ; നടക്കരുത and നടക്കരുതെ, പൊയ്യല്ലെ and പൊയ്യല്ല; and correct the following :—

ഞാൻ ഇന്നലെ അവൻ പൊകാമെന്ന പറകയും അ
ത അവൻ അനുസരിക്കാതെ പോകില്ലെന്നത
ന്നെ ശാഠ്യംപിടിച്ചിരിക്കയാൽ അവന്റെകാര്യം
അവന എന്ന ഞാൻ വിട്ടതാണെന്നും അല്ലാതെ
എന്റെ താൽപര്യക്കുറവിനാൽ വന്നതല്ലെന്ന പ്ര
ത്യേകം അവിടെ ധരിപ്പിച്ചകൊള്ളുകയും പറയുന്ന
വിവരത്തിന്നനാളെതന്നെ മറുവടി വരുമെല്ലൊ.

XII. Translate into English :—

എല്ലുമുറിയപണിതാൽ പല്ലുമുറിയത്തിന്നാം.

തുടുതുടകണ്ണീർ ഒഴുകിയുംകൊണ്ടു നിട്ടനിടശ്വാസം
തെരുതെരെവീർത്തു ചുട്ടുചുടനോക്കി കട്ടുകടചൊ
ന്നാൻ.

ശില്പശാസ്ത്രത്തിന്നവനോർത്തു കാണുന്നനേരം കല്പക
വൃക്ഷംതന്നെ.

പറഞ്ഞാൽ ഇല്ലരണ്ടു - ആനകൊട്ടക്കളും ആശകൊട്ട
കരുത.

കാമവുമാശാഭംഗംകൊണ്ടു കോപവുമതി പ്രേമവുമാല
സ്യവും പൂണ്ടുരാക്ഷസിയപ്പോൾ മായാരൂപവും
വേർപെട്ടഞ്ജനശൈലംപോലെ കായാകാരവും
ഘോരദ്രംഷ്ട്രവും കൈക്കൊണ്ടപ്പോൾ

കമ്പമുൾക്കൊണ്ടു സീതാദേവിയോടടുത്തപ്പോൾ സം
ഭ്രമത്തോടുരാമൻ തടുത്തുനിൎത്തുന്നേരം ബാലക
ൻകണ്ടു ശീഘ്രംകുതിച്ചുചാടിവന്നു വാളുറയൂരിക്കാ
തും മുലയും മൂക്കുമെല്ലാം ഛേദിച്ചനേരമവ ളലറി
മുറയിട്ടനാദത്തെക്കൊണ്ടു ലോകമൊക്കമാറെറാലി
കൊണ്ടു.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P M

MALAYALAM NALACHARITAM AND GRAMMAR.

J R THOMAS, B A.

I. Translate into English :—

നേരുള്ള മാനുഷന്മാരുടെ മുന്നിൽ ഞാൻ
ക്രൂരൻ അല്ലേത്രും ധരിച്ചു കൊൾക ഭവാൻ.
ഘോരൻ കൃതാന്തൻ എന്നോൎത്തു പോകേണ്ടെടൊ.
സാരധൎമ്മിഷ്ഠങ്കൽ എത്രയും കോമളൻ.
പാപങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യും നരന്റെ വിജൃംഭിച്ച
പാപങ്ങൾ തന്നെ ഭയത്തിന്നു കാരണം.
ദുഷ്കൎമ്മം ഒക്കവേ കൂടി ശരീരിണാം
ദുഷ്കരമായി ഭുയപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളും തദാ.

സങ്കടം വന്നാടുകളും പോം കൃതാന്തന്റെ
കിങ്കരന്മാർ എന്നൊത്രുബുദ്ധി മാത്രം ഫലം
തന്നുടെ ദുഷ്ടത തന്റെ ഭയത്തിന്നും
തന്നുടെ ശിഷ്ടത തന്റെ സുഖത്തിന്നും
താൻ ചെയ്യു കർമ്മങ്ങൾ തന്നോടു വേർപെടാ,
ചാഞ്ചല്യം ഇല്ലെന്നു ബോധിക്ക നൈഷധ.

II. Name the പ്രയോഗങ്ങൾ of the പൂർണ്ണക്രിയ with one example opposite each പ്രയോഗം.

III. To what modern districts do the following countries correspond?

Vidharbha, Avanti, Nishada, Anga, Magadha, Vanga, Madra Kalinga.

IV. Give the substance of the contexts of the following lines:—

(a) ഇന്ദുബിംബോദയം ഇദ്ദിക്കിൽ ഇല്ലയോ ?

(b) ദേഹി എന്നുള്ള രണ്ടക്ഷരം ചൊല്ലാതെ
ദേഹനാശം വരുന്നാകിൽ സുഖം നൃണാം.

(c) മുള്ളുള്ള വൃക്ഷങ്ങൾ ഒട്ടകത്തിന്നിഷ്ടം

(d) ഇന്ദിരാവല്ലഭൻ നിദ്രാപരായണൻ.

V. Paraphrase in simple Malayalam prose.—

അഥ നൃപതി കുല മകുട മുദിത പദ രേണുവാം
ഭീമഭൂപാലൻ വധൂവരന്മാരുടെ
പരമസുഖം ഇയലും ഒരു ചിരതരസമീഹിതം
പാണിഗ്രഹോത്സവം ഭാവിച്ചനന്തരം,
വിധികൾ ഉടൻ അധികതരം അതിനുചിതം ഒക്കവെ
വീത്സന്ദേഹം തുടങ്ങി പുരോഹിതൻ.
ലളിതം അഥ നളിനമുഖി പുനർ അനലസമ്മുഖം

ലാജമോക്ഷം ചെയ്തു ജാതമോദാകുലം ;
സരസ മധു ഗുള മിളിത ബഹു രസ മനോഹരം
സാനന്ദം അന്നദാനങ്ങളും ചെയ്കിതു
തില വസന കനക മണി ധരണിമയ ദാനവും.
തീർത്ഥാൻക്കുലം മുദാ ചെയ്തു മന്നവൻ.

VI. Explain the allusions in the following lines :—

(*a.*) വിന്ധ്യനെ താഡിച്ചു താഴ്ത്തി ചമച്ചവൻ.

(*b.*) പണ്ടേ നമുക്കുള്ള സാരവസ്തുക്കളെ
'കൊണ്ടുപോയാർ.

(*c.*) ... ... ' ... രാവണൻ
അന്നങ്ങറിഞ്ഞു പോൽ പേടി എന്നുള്ളതും.

(*d.*) ജീമൂതവാഹനൻതന്റെ ചരിത്രങ്ങളും.

VII. Analyse in the usual tabular form :—

ദ്രവ്യസംപന്നനാം ഭൂപാലബാലനു
യൌവനാരംഭം തുടങ്ങും പോൾ ജ്ഞാനിയാം
പുഷ്പബാണൻ തന്റെ സർവ്വാംഗഭംഗികൾ
നിഷ്പ്രകാശത്വം ഭവിച്ചു പോം എന്നോർത്തു
മുന്നമെ മുഗ്ദ്ധേന്ദു ചൂഡന്റെ നേത്രമാം
വഹ്നിയിൽ ചാടി ശരീരം ദഹിപ്പിച്ചു.

VIII. In the following passage parse the words underlined ; and give a verbal analysis of അംഗീകരിച്ചു and പറഞ്ഞാൽ.

മറെറന്തു ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു ഇജ്ജനം ചൊൽകനീ ;
മുററും വരുത്തുവാൻ കുററം ഇല്ലേതുമേ.
അംഗീകരിച്ചോരു - ഭൂത - ഭാവം ഭവാൻ

ഭംഗം വരുത്തുവാൻ ആയി തുടങ്ങൊല്ലാ.

മൂന്നം പ്രതിജ്ഞയും ചെയ്യുഭവാൻ ഇതു

പിന്നെ പ്രതീപം പറഞ്ഞാൽ ഇരിക്കുമോ ?

IX. Translate into Malayalam:

Timour countermanded no order which had once been issued; and it was a maxim with him never to repent, and never to regret. He was so loved by his soldiers, that they not only underwent the severest privations, and laid down their lives at his bidding, but would, if Timour ordered, abstain from plunder in the hour of victory, and give up the spoils of war without a murmur. He was a generous master; but his cruelty to those who ventured to resist him surpasses all the similar horrors of which military history is so full. Timour evidently employed terror as one of his principal instruments of conquest.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

HINDUSTANI POETRY.

REV. E. SELL.

I. Translate into English:—

پریرو دیرسے اس سوچ مین سارا زمانہ ہی
دہان مار مین ہین دانت یا زلفون مین شانہ ہی

بگڑتی جاتی ہین لاکہون ہزارون بنتی جاتی ہین
جہان مین راتدن جاری خدا کا کارخانہ ہی

تہ دو تشبیہ تیغ ابرو خمدار جانان کو
کہ ماہ نو تو ایک او ترا ہوا اُونا پرا نا ہی

چراغ و شمع کیا لا جام و مینای می گلگون
مرے تربت پہ ساقی ابر رحمت شامیانہ ہی

ہوا سائل جو آ کر جان سے مارا وہین او سکو
مگر بند وق کا پاس اہل د ولت کے خزانہ ہی

ہوا ہون زرد رنج ہجر سے مئین ناتوان ائیسا
کہ شاخ زعفران مئین مرغ جانکا آشیانہ ہی

کہلین ہی فوق بلبل شاخ گل پر دست جانانکو
کہ اس مئین طائر رنگ حنا کا آشیانہ ہی

مہیا بزم مي مئین ساقیا سب ساز عشرت ہئین
کہ د ؤر جام رقص اؤر قلقل مینا ترانہ ہی

تراقمچي د کہا نا اي معلم طفل بد خو کو
بہاري توسن عمر روان کو تازیانہ ہی

پریرؤ رشک کي جا ہی ملیگا جا کے حورو نسے
کوئي د م مئین ترا نا سخ سو جنت روانا ہی

(1.) Point out the حرف وصل روی قافیہ ردیف in the above.

(2.) What custom is referred to in the line commencing—

کہ اس مئین طائر و غیره

(3.) What is the subject to تا زیا نہ ہی. in the eighteenth line?

II. Translate into English :—

قدح بھر کے لا ساقي باتمیز
کوے سے نکلتا ہی یوسف عزیز

گئے د ن خزان کے اؤر آئي بہار
ملئے لا لہ گون سے د کہا لا لہ زار

گلابی جھمکتی دلا دے مجھے
سماں کوئی ایساد کہا دے مجھے

کہ وہ ماہ نخشب کوے سے نکل
منازل کو اپنی پھرے برمحل

کوئی دیوتھا وان سکندر نژاد
کوے میں اترکر بحسب مراد

(1.) Scan one line and state what kind of poetry it is.

(2.) Describe briefly the historical references.

III. Paraphrase the following in Hindustani, avoiding the use of Arabic and Persian words as much as possible :—

عزم ہی بیت الحزن کو زاہد نادان کا
خانۂ اللہ ہی دل حضرت انسان کا

حق سے جب خالی ہو دل تب غالب آوے نفس شوم
بوم ہو جاتا ہی وارث خانۂ ویران کا

حب دنیا بیطرح کا دام ہی چارون طرف
صاف اڑجاتا وہان سے کام ہی اوسان کا

قالب خاکی کا خواہان کوی نہ یکھا بعد مرگ
قرب ہی اس گھرکے اندر اوڑ ہی مہمان کا

غیر حق ہرگز حقیقت دوسری آصف نہ ہوند ہم
کون پہچانے ہی بھید اس گنبد دوران کا

IV. Give the Hindustani renderings and synonymes of the following words, and show in a tabular form the language from which each word you write is derived :—

Father, family, noise, heart, brother, hand, to fail, a blow, to fly, thin.

V. Distinguish accurately between the idiomatic use of the following words :—

(a.) بستہ — گٹھا — بنڈا

(b.) حمد — نعت — مدح

(c.) واجب — سنت — فرض — حکم

(d.) پھٹنا — پھوٹنا — ٹوٹنا

(e) اعتماد — اعتقاد

VI. Give the derivation of the following words, and show how a knowledge of the sources of the Hindustani alphabet helps you in so doing.

مکتب — مدارس — شکرگذار — کرنے والا — لکھاوٹ

لڑکپن — گوشہ نشین — معجزات — تعلیم — ناخدا

ثلاثي — ژالہ

VII. Translate into Hindustani :—

(a.) If you cannot explain your conduct satisfactorily, I will report you to your superior officer.

(b.) State your case as quickly as you can, and in as few words as possible.

(c.) The debtor tried to satisfy his creditors, but failed ; so he had no alternative but to become a bankrupt

(d.) Tell the cook that I have invited some friends to dinner to-morrow evening, and that he must care and see that the meat is well cooked and that the vegetables are fresh.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

HINDUSTANI PROSE.

REV. E. SELL.

I. Translate into English—

(a) غرض دونون نے مجھے خوب خورد خام کیا اور حضرت
یوسف کے بھائیون کا ساکام کیا ہرچند مین نے خدا کے
واسطے دئے اور گھگیایا ہرگز رحم نہ کھایا ایک خلقت
اکھتھی ہوئی سب نے پوچھا اسکا کیا گناہ ہی تب
بھائیون نے کہا یہہ حرام زادہ ہمارے بھائی کا نوکر تھا
سو اسکو دریا مین ڈال دیا اور مال اسباب سب لیلیا
ہم مدت سے تلاش مین تھے آج اِس صورت سے نظر
آیا اور مجھہ سے پوچھتے تھے کہ اَی ظالم یہہ کیا تیرے
دل مین آیا کہ ہمارے بھائی کو مار پھینکا کیا اُس نے
تیری تقصیر کی تھی اُن نے تجھہ سے کیا برا سلوک کیا
تھا کہ اپنا مختار بنایا تھا *

(b) میرا باپ ملک فارس مین سوداگر تھا جب مین
چودہ برس کا ہوا قبلہ گاہ نے رحلت کی جب تجہیز
و تکفین سے فراغت ہوئی اور پھول اُٹھہ چکے ایک روز
ان دونون بھائیون نے مجھہ کہا کہ اب باپ کا مال جو
کچھہ ہی تقسیم کرلین جس کا دل جو چاہے سو کام
کرے مین یے سنکر کہا ای بھائیو یہہ کیا بات ہی *

(c) پنڈت نے کہا یون سنا ہی کہ کسیوقت خشکي اۋر تري جانورو نمین لڑاي ہوی تھي آبي جانورون کا پاد شاہ قاز اۋرخشکي کے پرند ون کا ہدہد تھاباوجودیکہ قاز کا لشکر زیادہ تھا پرہدہد نے اپني دانائي اۋر تدبیر سے اسپر فتح پائي راى زادون نے پوچھا کہ مہاراج وہ کیونکرہي مفصل بیان کیجئے *

(1.) In the extract marked (*b*) what is the construction of اِن‌دونون and تجہیز وتکفین سے? What is the nominative to تقسیم کرلین? What ceremony is alluded to in the words اُٹھ‌چکے پھول?

II. Analyse into clauses, giving the Hindustani term for each clause—

(1) 'پاد شاہ نے کہا ای د وتک اگرچہ اسکي بدذاتي جاسوسون کي زباني کچھ کچھ ہم سن چکے ہئین تاہم جسکو تو عقلمند جانے اسکو وہان جلد بھیجدے کہ قرار واقعي اسکا احوال دریافت کرکے ہمکو خبر دے *

(2) مئین روبقبلہ کھڑا ہو خدا کو کہتاتھا کہ اس وقت مئین تیري ذات کے سوا مبرا کوی نہین جو آڑے آوے اۋر بیگناہ کو بچاوے *

III. Classify the following nouns according to their gender, and state clearly on what principles you so classify them.

تعلیم تعویذ خلقت شربت تذتا . دریا ٹوپي

پاني   جلسہ   مجلس   سبزہ   دعوي   عمل   عمر

IV. (1.) Form adjectives from substantives by means of the following affixes :—

ناک   ی   گين   دار

(2.) Form feminine nouns from masculine nouns by the affixes :—

ن   ني

(3.) By means of the affix چي form a diminutive noun, and also a noun denoting the agent. Explain how it is that the same affix has these two meanings.

(4.) The affix ک is used in two senses. Illustrate this.

V. Re-write the following sentences, avoiding in each case the use of the word سريکا but not altering the meaning :—

(1.) مين اس کتاب کو پڑہا سريکا ہون

(2.) مين امتحان پار ہوا سريکا محنت سے پڑھا

(3.) يہہ گھوڑا سواري کرے سريکا نہين ہي

(4.) مين حکم دئے سريکا کام کرو

(5.) اسکو ديکھہ سريکا مت جاو

VI. Translate into Hindustani—

Timour countermanded no order which had once been issued; and it was a maxim with him never to repent, and never to regret. He was so loved by his soldiers, that they not only underwent the severest privations, and laid down their lives at his bidding, but would, if Timour ordered, abstain from plunder in the hour of victory, and give up the spoils of war without a murmur. He was a generous master; but his cruelty to those who ventured to resist him surpasses all the similar horrors of which military history is so full. Timour evidently employed terror as one of his principal instruments of conquest.

THURSDAY, 18TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ROMAN AND INDIAN HISTORY.

H. H. SHEPHARD, M.A.

I. Who were Cæsar's chief opponents upon the expiration of his year of Consulship, and what measures did he adopt against them before his departure for Gaul?

II. State shortly the circumstances of the battle of Pharsalia and the immediate consequences which resulted from it.

III. What was the condition of Sicily at the outbreak of the first slave war?

IV. Describe the evils against which the agrarian laws of the Gracchi were directed, and the nature of those laws.

V. Cicero called himself the "Saviour of Rome, the father of his country." Show how far he was entitled to those designations.

VI. What were the arrangements made by Lord Wellesley with regard to the Mysore territory and its princes, and how have those arrangements since been modified?

VII. Enumerate the chief measures for which Lord W. Bentinck's tenure of office was celebrated.

VIII. What were the relations in which Buddhism stood to Hinduism at its origin, and under whom did it chiefly flourish?

IX. Mention the chief incidents and circumstances for which the following places are known in history, stating in your answer their geographical position. *Sikri—Jingi—Golconda—Sattara—Mahé.*

X. Under what circumstances and under whose administration was the Income-tax imposed?

XI. What territories were annexed under the administration of Lord Dalhousie?

THURSDAY, 18TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

GEOGRAPHY.

WILLIAM MILLER, M.A.

I. By what rivers or mountain-ranges are *Chili*, *Berkshire*, *Dalmatia*, *Iowa*, and *Wallachia*, partly bounded; and on what side of each are the mountains and rivers that you mention?

II. The area of *Sweden* is about 170,000 square miles; at what should you estimate the area of *Spain, Persia* and *New South Wales* respectively? Also state regarding each of these four countries, the mode in which it is at present governed, the form of religion commonly professed in it, and its population in round numbers.

III. Sketch an outline of the coasts of *Western Europe* (including the British Islands, but omitting Scandinavia), from the mouth of the Vistula to the point in the Mediterranean directly south of it. Mark on your map in their proper places, the names of eight bays, gulfs or straits, of eight capes, of eight mouths of rivers, *and nothing else.*

IV. Name (*a*) the lakes recently discovered in the interior of Africa; (*b*) the straits through which a ship would pass in a coasting voyage from the mouth of *the Irrawaddy* to the mouth of the *Amoor;* (*c*) the capes forming the southern extremities of *Nova Scotia* and *Madagascar;* (*d*) the largest island of *the Phillippine* and *Sandwich Island* groups.

V. State the following particulars concerning each of the rivers *Niger* and *Nerbudda;*—(*a*) the mountains in which it rises, (*b*) the part of the sea into which it falls, (*c*) its approximate length, and (*d*) *one* important town situated upon it.

VI. Describe the situation of (*a*) the following towns, mentioning something that renders each remarkable:—*Batavia, Cuttack, Dunfermline, Nassick, Palermo* and *Strasburg;* (*b*) the following lakes, mentioning the river by which the waters of each fall into the sea;—*Athabascd, Neagh, Wener,* and *Maggiore.*

VII. Mention what you should suppose to be the *three* most important articles of commerce carried west through the Suez Canal, and the *three* most important carried east:—also the countries from and to which the articles you mention are conveyed.

VIII. (*a.*) Define the terms,—*watershed, pass, lagoon* and *steppe.* Give an example of each, and describe the situation of the place thus mentioned.

(*b.*) What is the nature of *guano, jute, nitre* and *petroleum?* For what purpose is each chiefly employed, and in what country is each most largely produced?

IX. Suppose that along the parallels of latitude of *Agra*, (27°N.) and of *the Land's End*, (50°N.), distances representing 2,000 miles each, are marked off all round a terrestrial globe,—the measurement to begin from Agra and the Land's End respectively,—about how many distances will be required to complete the circuit along each parallel, and in what neighbourhood will each distance terminate?

X. Give a brief general account of the geography of *Mexico*, under the heads of situation, physical features, products, the ethnological descent and number of its inhabitants, its political condition, and its important towns.

FRIDAY, 19TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ALGEBRA AND GEOMETRY.

H. FORTEY, M.A.; E. METCALFE, M.A.

PART I.

I. Reduce $\dfrac{48x^4 - 329x^3 + 1}{x^4 - 47x^2 + 1}$ to its lowest terms, and shew that the Equation $x^{\frac{1}{4}} + y^{\frac{1}{4}} + z^{\frac{1}{4}} = 0$ when cleared of radicals becomes

$$(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2yz - 2zx - 2xy)^2 = 128xyz(x + y + z).$$

II. Prove that when n is an odd positive integer $x^n + y^n$ is exactly divisible by $x + y$.

III. If b and c be unequal and $\dfrac{b^2 - ac}{a + c - 2b} = \dfrac{c^2 - bd}{b + d - 2c}$, then each member of this equation will be equal to $\dfrac{bc - ad}{a + d - b - c}$

IV. Solve the equations

$$(x + 2)(x + 4)(x + 6) = (2x + 1)(3x + 2)(4x + 3)$$

$$\sqrt[4]{x + 1} + \sqrt[4]{x - 1} = \sqrt[4]{2}$$

V. Find the number of combinations of n things taken r together without assuming the corresponding Theorem in permutations.

VI. Assuming the truth of the Binomial Theorem when the index is any positive quantity, prove it when the index is negative.

If $\dfrac{1 - 3x + 4x^2}{(1 - x)^3}$ be expanded in ascending powers of x, find the co-efficient of x^n.

PART II

VII. One circle cannot touch another in more than one point whether it touches it on the inside or the outside.

VIII. To inscribe an equilateral triangle in a given circle.

IX. To bisect a given arc.

X. Give Euclid's definition of Proportion.

To describe a rectilineal figure which shall be similar to one, and equal to another given rectilineal figure.

XI. A chord AB of a circle meets any radius produced in P. If a straight-line drawn through P at right angles to the radius meet the tangents at A and B in the points R and Q, show that PQ is equal to PR.

XII. In the figure of Euc: IV. 10, ABD being the triangle and A the vertex, show that if circles be described about the triangles ABD, ACD, BCD, the centre of the first is on the circumference of the third, and the centre of the third on the circumference of the second, and the three centres are the angular points of an isosceles triangle.

FRIDAY, 19TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

ARITHMETIC.

H. FORTEY, M.A.

I. Find the value of

$\cdot 14375$ of a £ — $\cdot 291\dot{6}$ of 1*s.* 6*d.* + $\cdot 5625$ of a shilling.

II. If a man charges 11*s.* 10*d.* for carrying 2 qrs. 15 lbs. a distance of 8 miles, how much should he charge for carrying 1 cwt. 1 qr. 9 lbs. a distance of 17 miles?

III. If 1,000 rupees a month is equivalent to £ 1,112-10 a year, what is the value of a rupee in English money?

IV. In what proportion must tea at 2*s.* 5*d.* per lb. be mixed with tea at 3*s.* 5*d.* per lb. that the mixture may be worth 3*s.* per lb.?

V. If 1 rupee = 1*s.* 10½*d.*, 1 sovereign = 4·84 dollars, and 1 dollar = 5·2 francs, find the value in francs of 10 lacs of rupees.

VI. A man who can walk down a ghaut at the rate of 4½ and up it at the rate of 3½ miles an hour, descends and returns to his starting point after walking for 2 hours and 4 minutes. How far did he walk?

VII. If 25,000 square links = 40 square poles, and a square pole = $30\frac{1}{4}$ square yards, find the length of a link in inches and decimals of an inch.

VIII. An express train owing to a defect in the engine goes at $\frac{4}{5}$ths of its proper speed and arrives at 6-49 P.M. instead of 5-55 P.M. At what hour did it start?

IX. Express the sum of the series

$$\frac{1}{3.5} + \frac{2}{3^2.5^3} + \frac{3}{3^3.5^5} + \frac{4}{3^4.5^7} + \text{\&c. to infinity as a decimal}$$

true to 6 places.

X. Given that gold is worth £3-17-10 per oz. and silver 4*s*. 10*d*. per oz., and that the weights of equal volumes of gold and silver are as 19: 11; find the length (in inches to 3 places of decimals) of an edge of a cube of silver equal in value to a cubic inch of gold.

XI. Shew that the decimal part of the square root of a whole number cannot be a pure or mixed circulating decimal.

SATURDAY, 31ST JAN., 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M

TRIGONOMETRY AND EUCLID.

E. P. METCALFE, M.A.

I. Establish the formula $\frac{D}{90} = \frac{G}{100}$.

Show that there are the same number of grades in the angle of an octagon, as of degrees in that of a dodecagon.

II. Define the Trigonometrical Ratios. Show that they are invariable for the same angle. Obtain them for 30°.

If $\text{Sin } a + \text{Cos } \beta = m$, and $\text{Cos } a + \text{Sin } \beta = n$

then $\frac{m^2 + n^2}{2} = m \text{ Sin } a + n \text{ Cos } a = n \text{ Sin } \beta + m \text{ Cos } \beta$.

III. Find an expression for all angles which have (1) the same sine, (2) the same sine and the same tangent as a given angle.

IV. Express the sine and the cosine of half an angle of a triangle in terms of the sides.

If in any triangle the sines of the angles are in Harmonic Progression, so also are their versed sines.

V. Define a logarithm Given $\log 2 = \cdot 3010300$ obtain the logs. of 102·4 and $\sqrt{\cdot 008}$

$$\text{If } x = \frac{\log(\log c) - \log(\log a)}{\log b}$$

express the relation between a and c by means of indices.

VI. Show that in any triangle $c = b \operatorname{Cos} A \pm \sqrt{a^2 - b^2 \operatorname{Sin}^2 A}$ and when a, b, and A are given, obtain by discussing the equation, the several conditions, that the solutions may be two, one, or none.

VII. If d_1, d_2, are the diagonals of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle, determine their angle of intersection, when $d_1 d_2 = r_1 r_3 + r_2 r_4$; r_1, r_2, &c., being the radii of the circles described in order about the four triangles which have their vertices at the point of intersection.

VIII. Define the inclination of (1) a straight line to a plane, (2) a plane to a plane.

If two planes cut one another their common section is a straight line.

IX. If two straight lines meeting one another be parallel to two others that meet one another, and are not in the same plane with the first two; the first two and the other two shall contain equal angles.

X. ABCD is a rhombus whose plane is intersected at right angles by a plane AOC. The adjacent sides at either extremity of the diagonal AC are equally inclined to any straight line drawn in AOC from either extremity A, C.

B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1874.

MONDAY, 9TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH POETRY.

W. E ORMSBY, LL.D

I From what source did Shakespeare derive the chief incidents of the drama of King John? Sketch very briefly the plot, following the division of the play into Acts.

II. Explain the meaning of the italicized words in the passages given below :—

(a.) Which now the *manage* of two kingdoms must
With fearful bloody issue arbitrate.

(b.) For new-made honours doth forget men's names;
'Tis too *respective*, and too sociable,
For your *conversion*.

(c.) At our *importance* hither is he come.

(d.) And then we shall repent each drop of blood
That hot rash haste so *indirectly* shed.

(e.) Thou hast *underwrought* his lawful king

(f.) whose equality
By our best eyes cannot be *censured*.

(g.) Lest that their hopes *prodigiously* be crossed.

(h.) And rouse from sleep that *fell anatomy*
Which cannot hear a lady's feeble voice,
Which scorns a *modern* invocation.

(i.) To *guard* a title that was rich before.

(j.) I must withdraw and weep
Upon the *spot* of this enforced cause.

(k.) Ah, foul *shrewd* news.

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III. Annotate the following, in every case pointing out the allusions.

(a.) My face so thin
That in mine ear I durst not stick a rose,
Lest men should say, Look where three farthings goes

(b.) A half-faced groat five hundred pounds a year!

(c.) Colbrand the giant that same mighty man?

(d.) Knight, knight, good mother—Basilisco-like
What! I am dubbed.

(e.) One, that will play the devil, Sir, with you
An a' may catch your hide and you alone,
You are the hare of whom the proverb goes.

(f.) It ill-beseems this presence to cry aim!

(g.) Do like the mutines of Jerusalem
Be friends awhile.

IV. What references to popular games or pastimes are to be found in the play of "King John"? In what sense are the words given below used in the play? Mention those which have undergone a change of meaning since Shakespeare's time, and trace that change. *Diffidence; owe; painfully; minion; humourous; gracious; remorse*

V. Write explanatory notes on the following passages, and show the connexion in which they occur:—

(a.) But that two-handed engine at the door
Stands ready to smite once, and smite no more

(b.) When the great Vision of the guarded Mount,
Looks towards Namancos and Bayona's hold;
Look homeward, Angel, now, and melt with ruth;

(c.) Such notes, as warbled to the string,
Drew iron tears down Pluto's cheek,
And made hell grant what love did seek.

(d.) And storied windows richly dight
Casting a dim religious light.

VI. "It has been said, I think very fairly," says Mr. Hallam, "that Lycidas is a good test of a real feeling for what is peculiarly called poetry. Many, or perhaps, we might say most readers do not taste its excellence." Consider shortly the justice of the foregoing.

VII. Quote lines from *L'Allegro* or *Il Penseroso*, illustrating the following:—

(*a.*) The green leaves quiver in the cooling wind
And make a *chequered* shadow on the ground.
Titus Andronicus.

(*b.*) with right aspect
Against the eastern gate of Paradise
Levell'd his evening rays.
Paradise Lost.

(*c.*) A *Cyprus*, not a bosom
Hides my poor heart.
Twelfth Night.

(*d.*) Then thou our fancy of itself bereaving
Dost make us marble with too much conceiving.
Milton. Epitaph on Shakespeare.

VIII. Paraphrase the following:—

But for the main, here found they covert drear,
Scarce images of life, one here, one there,
Lay vast and edgeways; like a dismal cirque
Of druid stones, upon a forlorn moor,
When the chill rain begins at shut of eve,
In dull November, and their chancel vault,
The heaven itself, is blended throughout night.

IX. What estimate have you formed of the poetical genius of Keat's. Illustrate your answer where you can by quotations from, or references to, his "Hyperion."

MONDAY, 9TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

ENGLISH PROSE.

JOHN BRADSHAW, M.A.

BACON'S *Essays*; BURKE'S *Speech at Bristol*; and FOSTER'S *Essay on Decision of Character*.

I. (*a*) Write down succinctly the substance of Bacon's Essay *Of Superstition* (*either* adhering closely to Bacon's style and diction, or rendering it in modern English)

(*b.*) Give as accurately as you can Burke's panegyric on Howard.

(*c.*) Give Foster's estimate of Howard.

For what traits in his character is his example commended? How does Foster defend him from what some have regarded as a fault in his character?

II. Paraphrase so as to render the meaning quite clear:

(*a.*) "It is not only the difficulty and labour which men take in finding out of truth; nor again, that, when it is found, it *imposeth upon* men's thoughts, that doth bring lies into favour."

(*b.*) "It is good that a man's face give his tongue leave to speak."

(*c.*) "Dangers are no more light, if they once seem light."

(*d.*) "Deformed persons are commonly even with nature."

(*e.*) "It is a thing of great patience, but of much use."

(Apart from the contest, (*e*) is capable of two meanings?)

III. (*a.*) Re-write (without paraphrasing) the following passage, using instead of each of the italicised pronouns the word or expression that it stands for:—

"*It* is often seen that bad husbands have very good wives; whether *it* be that *it* raiseth the price of their husbands' kindness when *it* comes; or that the wives take a pride in their patience; but *this* never fails, if the bad husbands were of their own choosing, against their friends' consent, for then they will be sure to make good their own folly."

(*b.*) Write down the modern expression that would be used instead of 'in respect of' in each of the following connexions:—

(1.) "The whole Senate dedicated an altar to friendship, as to a goddess, *in respect of* the great dearness of friendship between them."

(2) "Timing of the suit is the principal [mean of obtaining]; timing, I say, not only *in respect of* the person who should grant it, but in respect of those who are like to cross it."

(3.) "There be whose fortunes are like Homer's verses, that have a slide and easiness more than the verses of other poets; as Plutarch saith of Timoleon's fortune *in respect of* that of Agesilaus or Epaminondas."

(*c.*) Give the meaning of—*supposititious*; *estivation*; *ordnance*; *collation* (3); *feculence.*

IV. (*a.*) "Surely, at this day with us of Europe, the vantage of strength at sea, which is one of the principal dowries of Great Britain, is great; both because.............., and because..............."

Fill up the blanks.

(*b.*) "That that hath given prophecies grace and some credit consisteth in three things."

Name them.

(*c.*) Mention two words used by Bacon in their original form which have since been anglicised.

(*d.*) "Then Satan first knew pain,
And writhed him to and fro convolved, so sore
The griding sword with *discontinuous wound*
Passed through him." *Paradise Lost*, VI.

A passage in one of Bacon's *Essays* shows what Milton means by *discontinuous wound*. Quote it.

(*e.*) In what sense now obsolete does Bacon use—*amuse*; *sovereign* (adj.); *intend*; *collegiate*; *engaged.*

V. (*a.*) What two reflections does Foster make on the character of Satan as conceived by Milton?

(*b.*) Explain the following allusions:—

(1.) "If the *few pounds of flesh* were not necessary to his security, we had not a right to detain the unfortunate debtor."

(2.) "The dogs that licked Lazarus' sores."

(3.) "Mercury rod."

(4.) "Prospero's wand."

(5.) "The helmet of Pluto."

(c.) What use does Bacon make of—

(1.) The myth of Pandora's box.

(2.) The parable of Pythagoras,—'Eat not the heart.'

(3.) Heraclitus' enigma,—'Dry light is ever the best.'

(d.) Write short biographical notes on—Numa; Machiavel; St. Bernard; Ludovico Sforza; and Friar Clement.

TUESDAY, 10TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH—GENERAL PAPER.

CAPTAIN HUGHES HALLETT.

I. Rewrite the following in idiomatic English:—

We are as clouds that veil the midnight moon;
How restlessly they speed, and gleam, and quiver,
Streaking the darkness radiantly!—yet soon
Night closes round, and they are lost for ever.

We rest—A dream has power to poison sleep;
We rise—One wandering thought pollutes the day;
We feel, conceive or reason, laugh or weep;
Embrace fond woe, or cast our cares away:

It is the same! For be it joy or sorrow,
The path of its departure still is free;
Man's yesterday may ne'er be like his morrow;
Nought may endure but Mutability.

II. (a.) The following is a passage from Shakespeare—blank verse—written as prose. Rewrite the lines, arranging them in blank verse.

Hear this ye gods! Oh let not virtue seek remuneration for the thing it was: high birth, vigour of bone, desert in service, love, friendship, charity, are subjects all to envious and calumniating time. One touch of nature makes the whole world kin that all with one consent praise new born gawds, though they are made and moulded of things past, and give to dust that is a little gilt more laud than gilt o'er dusted.

(*b.*) Underline each word that is not of Anglo-Saxon origin, and write over it an equivalent that is.

III. (*a.*) Point out any errors in construction or sense in the following:—

"Tomorrow is one of my sister's birth days."

"Alas," said the exile weeping, "alas my country! when next I see you it will be years hence, and ere that day may be I shall be dead and buried in a foreign land."

"The English army is of all others most scattered through the face of the globe."

"Though Scylla and Charybdis were on each side of him, the nerves of Ulysses remained unshaken."

(*b.*) Parse the *thats* in the following sentence, numbering them in order to prevent mistake.

"I saw that that that that that man emphasized referred to the watch on the table."

Give in as few words as possible the sense of the passage without using *that*.

(*c.*) Parse *man* and *men* in—man-servants, men-servants.

(*d.*) What is meant by strong and weak preterites? Give two instances in which the strong has given way to the weak, and two in which it still obtains.

IV (*a.*) Name four diminutive endings of Anglo-Saxon origin, and two of Latin. Illustrate each by an example.

(*b.*) Write short notes on *four only* of the following—abandon, habordasher, William, gossip, prevaricate, bombast, potwalloper, incontinent—giving the etymology, history, and any changes or modifications of meaning through which they have passed.

V. (*a.*) Mention four technical expressions which have come into every day use with a general application—giving the originial and secondary meanings. (*Example* "To take the wind out of his sails." Originally a nautical phrase, meaning that in an engagement one sailing ship would get to windward of another, and

thus, by depriving it of its motive power, would prevent it from manœuvring and render it helpless. Now applied to any contrivance by which one man renders the action of another futile.)

(*b.*) Explain the following :—

"The plan is likely enough, but who will bell the cat?"
"You have an Augean stable to clean out."
"He had better chew the cud on it first."
"Benedicts often discover when too late that one mutton chop is not enough for two."

(*c.*) Give the whereabouts of *four only* of the following quotations :—

"I had rather be a kitten and cry mew
Than one of these same metre ballad-mongers."
"The world knows nothing of its greatest men."
"Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay."
"Where ignorance is bliss,
'Tis folly to be wise."
"Throw physic to the dogs; I'll none of it."
"With an ass I can commune for ever."
"When Greeks joined Greeks then was the tug of war."
"If to her share some female errors fall
Look in her face and you'll forget them all."

VI. Remark *briefly* upon the tone of fashionable literature during the latter part of the 17th century, and the causes which tended to produce it.

VII. (*a.*) Give a short life (not more than one page of ordinary writing) of *one only* of the following—Swift, Goldsmith, Addison, Ben Jonson.

(*b.*) Give a short critical account (not more than three pages) of *one only* of the following, analysing in some detail any *one* of the characters in the work you select—Antony and Cleopatra; Tristram Shandy; School for Scandal; Tom Jones; My Novel; Much ado about nothing; Don Juan; Mill on the Floss; Tennyson's Princess; Clarissa; Kenilworth.

TUESDAY, 10TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

J. BRADSHAW; W. E. ORMSBY; W. H. HALLETT.

I. Write an Essay on one only of the following three propositions—

(*a.*) Every man is the architect of his own fortune.

(*b.*) The Railway is a great civilizer.

(*c.*) A weak sovereign is more mischievous to his country than one who is wholly wicked.

II. Narrate the manner in which you and your family received the news that you had passed the First Arts examination.

N. B.—Twenty-five marks will be allotted to the essay and fifteen to the narrative.

Quality is the first consideration—quantity the second.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LATIN POETRY.

R. C. W. RABAN, M.A.

I. Translate the following :—

(*a.*) Aggredere o magnos-aderit jam tempus-honores,
Cara deûm suboles, magnum Jovis incrêmentum!
Aspice, convexo nutantem pondere mundum,
Terresque tractusque maris cœlumque profundum;
Aspice, venturo lætantur ut omnia sæclo!
O mihi tam longæ maneat pars ultima vitæ,
Spiritus et, quantum sat erit tua dicere facta:
Non me carminibus vincet nec Thracius Orpheus,
Nec Linus, huic mater quamvis atque huic pater adsit,
Orphei Calliopea, Lino formosus Apollo.
Pan etiam, Arcadiâ meçum si judice certet,
Pan etiam Arcadiâ dicat se judice victum.

Parse *aggredere, certet, aderit.* Give the date of this Eclogue and mention from what source it is supposed to be taken.

(*β.*) Quæ nemora aut qui vos saltus habuere, puellæ
Naïdes, indigno quum Gallus amore peribat?

Nam neque Parnassi vobis juga, nam neque Pindi
Ulla moram fecere, neque Aonie Aganippe.
Illum etiam lauri, etiam flevere myricæ;
Pinifer illum etiam solâ sub rupe jacentem
Mænalus, et gelidi fleverunt saxa Lycæi.
Stent et oves circum-nostri nec pœnitet illas,
Nec te pœniteat pecoris, divine poëta:
Et formosus oves ad flumina pavit Adonis—
Venit et upilio, tardi venere bubulci;
Uvidus hibernâ venit de glande Menalcas.

Parse *peribat, pœniteat, pavit,* and give derivations of *pinifer, formosus, indigno, upilio, bubulci.*

(γ.) Daphni, tuum Pœnos etiam ingemuisse leones
Interitum, montesque feri silvæque loquuntur.
Daphnis et Armenias curru subjungere tigres
Instituit, Daphnis thiasos inducere Bacchi,
Et foliis lentas intexere mollibus hastas.

Explain the epithets *pœnos, feri.* What were the *thiasi* here spoken of? Can you give any parallel passage in illustration?

II. Translate—

Ac veluti lentis Cyclopes fulmina massis
Quum properant, alii taurinis follibus auras
Accipiunt redduntque, alii stridentia tinguunt
Aera lacu, gemit impositis incudibus Aetna;
Illi inter sese magnâ vi bracchia tollunt
In numerum, versantque tenaci forcipe ferrum:
Non aliter, si parva licet componere magnis,
Cecropias innatus apes amor urget habendi,
Munere quamque suo. Grandævis oppida curæ,
Et munire favos, et dædala fingere tecta.

Who were the *Cyclopes?* Why are the bees called *Cecropiæ?*
Parse *forcipe, habendi, munere, versant.*

III. Translate and explain.

Chorus æqualis, Tænanas fauces, Medus Hydaspes, viam affectat Olympo, biferi rosaria Pæti, furtum, Promethee, lapides Pyrrhæ jactos, nescia humanis precibus mansuescere corda, flet noctem, dædala tecta. Luce sub ipsa.

IV. Examine Virgil's claim to be a learned poet—give some account of his life and mention his English Imitators.

V. Scan the following lines, explaining any peculiarities of scansion.

Namque erit ille mihi semper deus illius aram
Implerunt montes flerunt Rhodopeïæ arces
Nequiquam in tectes certatum tenuia cerâ
Stellio et lucifugis congesta cubilia blattis.

VI. Examine the following criticism upon Virgil's style and illustrate your remarks by examples from your reading.

"Virgilio dederunt facetum et molle Camænæ."

VII. What are the meanings and governments of *fallo, credo, æstimo, experior.* Distinguish between *vis, vires; cruor, sanguis; mālа, mālа; spectare, videre, contemplari,* and give the etymology of *exiguus, lucifugis, refluens, insidias, amomum, culmen, examina.*

VIII. Give the force of the prepositions in the following—*depasta, congestum, asperge, præsiscere, excire, circumdata referatis, traducere,* and distinguish between *sub amnem,* and *sub mænibus.*

IX. What Greek authors has Virgil followed in his Eclogues and Georgics. Explain the origin of the latter work.

X. Correct the following sentence—

Reges pulsit Brutus, et vetati sunt ne postea redeant, and translate into Latin "I know not who it is." "I hope this will happen." "I hope you will come." "I should not like it to be done."

WEDNESDAY, 11TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

LATIN PROSE.

R. C. W. RABAN, M.A.

I. Translate :—

Sunt enim qui discessum animi a corpore putent esse mortem: sunt qui nullum censeant fieri discessum, sed una animum et corpus occidere animumque in corpore extingui. Qui discedere animum censent, alii statim dissipari, alii diu permanere, alii semper. Quid sit porro ipse animus aut ubi aut unde magna dissensio est. Alii-

cor ipsum animus videtur, ex quo *excordes, vecordes concordes*, que dicuntur et Nasica ille prudens bis consul *Corculum* et.

Egregie cordatus homo, catus Aelius Sextus.

Explain *catus*, and *cordatus*. From what author does Cicero take the last line? Who were *Nasica* and *Aelius Sextus?* Distinguish accurately between *vecors, excors, concors.*

II Translate—

Est profecto animi medicina, philosophia, cuius auxilium non ut in corporis morbis petendum est foris, omnibusque opibus viribus, ut nosmet ipsi nobis mederi possimus, elaborandum est. Quamquam de universa philosophia, quanto opere et expetenda esset et colenda, satis, ut arbitror, dictum est in Hortensio. De maximis autem rebus nihil fere intermisimus postea nec disputare nec scribere. His autem libris exposita sunt ea, quæ a nobis cum familiaribus nostris in Tusculano erant disputata.

Parse *petendum, mederi, disputata, dictum est, efficiet*

Distinguish between *omnis, universus, familiaris amicus.*

III. Translate the following :—

(α). Dolorem existimo maximum malorum omnium.

M. Etiamne maius quam dedecus?

A. Non audeo id dicere quidem et me pudet tam cito de sententia esse deiectum.

M. Magis esset pudendum, si in sententia permaneres. Quid enim minus est dignum quam tibi peius quidquam videri dedecore, flagitio, turpitudine, quæ ut effugias, quis est non modo non recusandus, sed non ultro appetendus, subeundus, excipiendus dolor?

A. Ita prorsus existimo. Qua re ne sit sane summum malem dolor, malum certe est.

M. Videsne igitur quantum breviter admonitus de doloris terrore deieceris?

Distinguish between *ratio, sententia, dedecus, flagitium, pudor,* and parse *pudet, appetendus, prorsus, desidero.*

(β.) Verum multitudinis indicium de bonis si quando est, magis laudandum est quam illi ob eam rem beati. Non possum autem dicere, quoquo modo hoc accipietur, Lycurgum, Solonem legum et

publicæ disciplinæ carere gloria: Themistoclem, Epaminondam bellicæ virtutis. Ante enim Salamina ipsam Neptunus obruet quam Salamini tropæi memoriam, priusque Bœotia Leuctra tollentur quam pugnæ Leuctricæ gloria.

Explain the historical allusions.

IV. Give some account of Cicero's political career, and mention the probable date of this Treatise. Name the subject of the books you have prepared, and write a brief sketch of the line of argument.

V. Explain the following:—

Stoici, magna Græcia, cerebrum, homunculus, macte virtute, adoptationes filiorum, testamentorum, diligentia ἀξίωμα, Λευκοθέα, *Pythagorea omnia, capite damnari.*

VI. Distinguish between *ferus, immanis*; *pravus, vitiosus*; *mœreo, doleo*; *miseria, ægritudo*, and give the etymology of *philosophia libido, solitudo, versicolores, interpres, explicatio, præclarus, vituperabilis.*

VII. Translate explaining the grammatical constructions.

(α) quem quanti facias scio, et quem ex ore tuo admiror.

(β) ne longe abeam.

(γ) miserum hominem!

(δ) quasi ego id curem, quid ille aiat aut neget.

VIII. Give the philosophical tenets of Epicurus, Zeno and the Academicians, and define what they severally meant by "*summum bonum.*"

IX. Give examples of reduplicated perfects in all the four conjugations. What are the meanings and governments of *libet, licet, decet, pudet*? Illustrate your reply by instances of their use in composition.

X. Translate into Latin Prose—

When he was preparing himself for the block, bishop Juxon, who had been allowed to attend him, called to him,

There is, sir, but one stage more, which though turbulent and troublesome, is yet a very short one. Consider, it will soon carry you a great way; it will carry you from earth to heaven; and there shall you find, to your great joy, the prize to which you hasten, a crown of glory. I go, replied the king, from a corruptible to an incorruptible crown, where no disturbance can have place.—*Hume.*

WEDNESDAY, 11TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GREEK POETRY.

R. C. W. RABAN, M.A.

I. Translate the following passages—

(a) ΧΟ. μέλει, φόβῳ δ' οὐχ ὑπνώσσει κέαρ·
γείτονες δὲ καρδίας
μέριμναι ζωπυροῦσι τάρβος,
τὸν ἀμφιτειχῆ λεών,
δράκοντας ὥς τις τέκνων
ὑπερδέδοικεν λεχαίων δυσευνάτορας
πάντροφος πελειάς.
τοὶ μὲν γὰρ ποτὶ πύργους
πανδημεὶ πανομιλεὶ
στείχουσιν· τί γένωμαι;
τοὶ δ' ἐπ' ἀμφιβόλοισιν
ἰάπτουσι πολίταις
χερμάδ' ὀκριόεσσαν.
παντὶ τρόπῳ, Διογενεῖς
θεοί, πόλιν καὶ στρατὸν
Καδμογενῆ ῥύεσθε.
ποῖον δ' ἀμείψεσθε γαίας πέδον
τᾶσδ' ἄρειον, ἐχθροῖς
ἀφέντες τὰν βαθύχθον' αἶαν,
ὕδωρ τε Διρκαῖον εὐ-
τραφέστατον πωμάτων
ὅσων ἵησιν Ποσειδὰν ὁ γαιάοχος
Τηθύος τε παῖδες.

Derive δυσευνάτορας, Διογενεῖς, ὀκριόεσσαν

(b) ΧΟ. φεῦ φεῦ.
ὦ μεγάλαυχοι καὶ φθερσιγενεῖς
Κῆρες Ἐρινύες, αἵτ' Οἰδιπόδα
γένος ὠλέσατε πρυμνόθεν οὕτως.
τί πάθω; τί δὲ μήσωμαι;
πῶς τολμήσω μήτε σὲ κλαίειν
μήτε προπέμπειν ἐπὶ τύμβῳ;

ἀλλὰ φοβοῦμαι κἀποτρέπομαι
δεῖμα πολιτῶν.
σύ γε μὴν πολλῶν πενθητήρων
τεύξει· κεῖνος δ' ὁ τάλας ἄγοος
μονόκλαυτον ἔχων θρῆνον ἀδελφῆς
εἶσι. τίς ἂν ταῦτα πίθοιτο;

Parse πάθω, τολμήσω, πίθοιτο. τεύξει, and give derivations of μηνόκλαυτον, φθερσιγενεῖς.

II. Translate—

ΕΤ. κόσμον μὲν ἀνδρὸς οὔτιν' ἂν τρέσαιμ' ἐγώ,
οὐδ' ἑλκοποιὰ γίγνεται τὰ σήματα·
λόφοι δὲ κώδων τ' οὐ δάκνουσ' ἄνευ δορός.
καὶ νύκτα ταύτην ἣν λέγεις ἐπ' ἀσπίδος
ἄστροισι μαρμαίρουσαν οὐρανοῦ κυρεῖν,
τάχ' ἂν γένοιτο μάντις ἡ 'ννοία τινί.
εἰ γὰρ θανόντι νὺξ ἐπ' ὀφθαλμοῖς πέσοι,
τῷ τοι φέροντι σῆμ' ὑπέρκομπον τόδε
γένοιτ' ἂν ὀρθῶς ἐνδίκως τ' ἐπώνυμον,
καὐτὸς καθ' αὑτοῦ τὴν ὕβριν μαντεύσεται.
ἐγὼ δὲ Τυδεῖ κεδνὸν Ἀστακοῦ τόκον
τόνδ' ἀντιτάξω προστάτην πυλωμάτων,
μάλ' εὐγενῆ τε καὶ τὸν Αἰσχύνης θρόνον
τιμῶντα καὶ στυγοῦνθ' ὑπέρφρονας λόγους.
αἰσχρῶν γὰρ ἀργὸς, μὴ κακὸς δ' εἶναι φιλεῖ.

Parse μαρμαίρουσαν, φέροντι, μαντεύσεται, τρέσαιμι.

III. Translate—adding grammatical notes where necessary.

ΑΓ. θαρσεῖτε, παῖδες μητέρων τεθραμμέναι.
πόλις πέφευγεν ἥδε δούλειον ζυγόν·
πέπτωκεν ἀνδρῶν ὀβρίμων κομπάσματα·
πόλις δ' ἐν εὐδίᾳ τε καὶ κλυδωνίου
πολλαῖσι πληγαῖς ἄντλον οὐκ ἐδέξατο.
στέγει δὲ πύργος, καὶ πύλας φερεγγύοις
ἐφραξάμεσθα μονομάχοισι προστάταις·
καλῶς ἔχει τὰ πλεῖστ' ἐν ἓξ πυλώμασι·
τὰς δ' ἑβδόμας ὁ σεμνὸς ἑβδομαγέτας
ἄναξ Ἀπόλλων εἵλετ', Οἰδίπου γένει
κραίνων παλαιὰς Λαΐου δυσβουλίας.

Explain the allusions to Apollo and the house of Œdipus in the passage.

IV. Explain—Πολυνείκους βίαν, κατ' ἐπωνυμίαν, χαλκήλατοι μῶδωνες, πολισσοῦχοι δαίμονες, δόμων ἐφέστιοι προστατεῖν φερέγγυος.

V. Give some account of Æschylus and mention what improvements he made in the Drama.

VI. Shew in what respects Greek is a fuller and more accurate language than English, and illustrate your answer by examples.

VII. Annotate and translate the following—

(a) οὐ δοκεῖν ἄριστος, ἀλλ' εἶναι θέλει

(b) δεινὸς ὃς θεοὺρ σέβει

(c) φόβος γὰρ ἤδη πρὸς πύλαις κομπάζεται

(d) τοῦτ' ἀντ' ἐκείνων τὄυπος ἀιροῦμαι σέθεν.

VIII. Translate into Greek—"Thus they did every day"; "God forbid"; "He was archon with six others"; "He said that not he but the other was general"; "Thrasybulus and his party"; "Do not steal"; "Take care not to steal my goods."

IX. State the principal uses of the subjunctive and optative moods in Greek, and distinguish accurately between οὐ, μή, ὀυμή, μὴ οὐ.

X. Give the cardinal, ordinal and distributive numerals in Greek from one to ten.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

GREEK PROSE.

R. C. W. RABAN, M.A.

I. Translate:—

Θαυμάζω δ' ἔγωγε ὑμῶν, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ ζητῶ πρὸς τί ἂν ἀποβλέποντερ ἀποψηφίσαισθε τὴν γραφήν. πότερον ὡς τὸ ψήφισμά ἐστιν ἔννομον; ἀλλ' οὐδεμία πώποτε γνώμη παρανομωτέρα γεγένηται. ἀλλ' ὡς ὁ ψήφισμα γράψας οὐκ ἐπιτήδειός ἐστι δίκην δοῦναι; οὐκ ἄρ' εἰσὶ παρ' ὑμῖν εὐθῦναι βίου, εἰ τοῦτον ἀφήσετε. ἐκεῖνο δ' οὐ λυπηρόν, εἰ πρότερον μὲν ἐνεπίμπλατο ὀρχήστρα χρυσῶν στεφάνων οἷς ὁ δῆμος ἐστεφανοῦτο ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων, διὰ τὸ ξενικοῖς στεφάνοις ταύτην ἀποδεδόσθαι τὴν ἡμέραν ἐκ δὲ τῶν Δημοσθένους πολιτευμάτων ὑμεῖς μὲν ἀστεφάνωτοι καὶ ἀκήρυκτοι γίνεσθε, οὗτος δὲ κηρυχθήσεται;

Explain the calculation of time by Olympiads.

II. Translate the following passages :—adding explanatory notes where necessary.

sa.s Οὗτος τὸινυν, ὦ 'Αθηναῖοι, ὁ τηλικοῦτος τὸ μέγεθος κόλαξ πρῶτος διὰ τῶν κατασκόπων τῶν παρὰ Χαριδήμου πυθόμενος τὴν Φιλίππου τελευτὴν τῶν μὲν θεῶν συμπλάσας ἑαυνῷ ἐνύπνιον κατεψεύσατο, ὡς οὐ παρὰ Χαριδήμου τὸ πρᾶγμα πεπυσμένος ἀλλὰ παρὰ τοῦ Διὸς καὶ τῆς 'Αθηνᾶς, οὓς μεθ' ἡμέραν ἐπιορκῶν νύκτωρ φησὶν ἑαυτῷ διαλέγεσθαι καὶ τὰ μέλλοντα ἔσεσθαι προλέγειν, ἑβδόμην δ' ἡμέραν τῆς θυγατρὸς αὐτῷ τετελευτηκυίας, πρὶν πενθῆσαι καὶ τὰ νομιζόμενα ποιῆσαι, στεφανωσάμενος καὶ λευκὴν ἐσθῆτα λαβὼν ἐβουθύτει καὶ παρενόμει, τὴν μόνην ὁ δείλαιος καὶ πρώτην αὐτὸν πατέρα προσειποῦσαν ἀπολέσας.

(b.) Καίτοι πυνθάνομαί γ' αὐτὸν μέλλειν λέγειν ὡς οὐ δίκαια ποιῶ παραάλλων αὐτῷ τὰ τῶν προγόνων ἔργα. οὐδὲ γὰρ Φιλάμμωνά φησι τὸν πύκτην 'Ολυμπίασι στεφανωθῆναι νικήσαντα Γλαῦκον τὸν παλαιὸν ἐκεῖνον πύκτην, ἀλλὰ τοὺς καθ' ἑαυτὸ ἀγωνιστάς, ὥσπερ ὑμᾶς ἀγνοοῦντας ὅτι τοῖς μὲν πύκταις ἐστὶν ὁ ἀγὼν πρὸς ἀλλήλους, τοῖς δ' ἀξιοῦσι στεφανοῦσθαι πρὸς αὐτὴν τὴν ἀρετὴν ἧς καὶ ἕνεκα στεφανοῦνται. δεῖ γὰρ τὸν κήρυκα ἀψευδεῖν, ὅταντὴν ἀνάρρητιν ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ ποιῆται πρὸς τοὺς Ἕλληνας.

III. Give the tenses in use (1st person only) of πίπτω and τυγχάνω.

IV. Annotate and explain εὐθύναι, ψήφισμα, ἐκκλησία, πρυτάνεις, συνέδριον Εὐβοϊκόν, εὐαγγελίων θυσία, ἰδιώτης, ἀεργία, χῆφος ἀφανής, φιλιππίζειν, Διονύσια τὰ ἐν ἄστει.

V When was this speech delivered? Give a short outline of the argument, and relate briefly the events of Grecian History from the Battle of Cheronea to the Death of Darius, King of Persia.

VI. Give the derivations of ἐγκωμιάζειν, ἀείμνηστον, ὑπερυλή, ἀλαζονεία, ὑπόθεσις, παραλογίζομαι, ὀλιγαρχικός, and distinguish ἀγαθός, χρηστός, θεωρεῖν, σκοπεῖν, αὐτός, ἐκεῖνος.

VII. Give the force of the prepositions παρά, ἐπί, and διά in composition, and illustrate by examples.

VIII. Explain παρανόμων γραφήν, νομοθέτας ἐπιγράφειν, αὐτοκράτορες πρεσβεῖς. Trace the use of the word δεσπότης from the time of Herodotus to that of Æschines. Decline πολὺρ χρόνος in combination throughout. With what words and tenses is ἵνα constructed?

IX. Give a brief account of the constitution of the Athenian Democracy, and point out its defects. Justify Ctesiphon's conduct against Æschines.

X. Translate into Greek Prose :—

When he was preparing himself for the block, bishop Juxon, who had been allowed to attend him, called to him.

There is, sir, but one stage more, which though turbulent and troublesome, is yet a very short one. Consider, it will soon carry you a great way; it will carry you from earth to heaven; and there shall you find, to your great joy, the prize to which you hasted, a crown of glory. I go, replied the King, from a corruptible to an incorruptible crown, where no disturbance can have place.

Prize [βραβεῖον], a great way [ἐπὶ μακρότατον], disturbance [ταραχή], stage [στάδιον], there is but [λείπεται].

WEDNESDAY, 11TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SANSKRIT POETRY.

A. C. BURNELL, Ph. D.

I. Translate into English:

राजा। स्वगतम्। राज्यं हि नाम राजधर्मानुवृत्ति-परतन्त्रस्य भूपतेर्महदप्रीतिस्थानम्। यतः।

परार्थानुष्ठाने जडयति नृपं स्वार्थपरता
परित्यक्तस्वार्थो नियतमयथार्थः क्षितिपतिः।
परार्थश्चेत्स्वार्थादभिमततरो हन्त परवान्
परायत्तः प्रीतेः कथमिव रसं वेत्तु पुरुषः॥

अपिच। दुराराध्या हि राजलक्ष्मीरात्मवद्भिरपि राजभिः। कुतः।

तीक्ष्णादुद्विजते मृदौ परिभवत्रासान्न संतिष्ठते
मूर्खान् द्वेष्टि न गच्छति प्रणयितामत्यन्तविद्वत्स्वपि ।
शूरेभ्योऽप्यधिकं बिभेत्युपहसत्येकान्तभीरूनहो
श्रीर्लब्धप्रसरेव वेशवनिता दुःखोपचर्या भृशम् ॥

Is there any historical foundation for the 'Mudrārākshasa?'

II. Translate into Sanskrit:

"Language contains many names avowedly relative, as parent, child; ruler, subject; up, down; north, south; light, dark; virtue, vice. It is obvious that either name in those couples implies the other; there can be no ruler without a subject. But, in reality, the principle of Relativity applies to everything that we are capable of knowing. Whatever we can conceive implies some other thing or things also conceivable, the contrast, to relative, or negative of that. Red means the exclusion of all the other colours. If we had never been affected by any colour except red, colour would never have been recognized by us. When we speak of a fixed star, we mean to exclude certain other things—the sun, planets, comets, &c. When we make an affirmation, 'the stars shine by their own light,' we also by implication make a denial, 'the stars do not borrow their light!'

III. Illustrate any of the alaṅkāras by quotations from the Mudrārākshasa or Çiçupālabadha, which may occur to you.

IV. What do you understand by उत्प्रेक्षा ; व्यतिरेकः and व्याघातः ? give illustrations.

V Give the original definitions of: उपमा and अनन्वयः

VI. What is the difference between शब्दालंकारः and अर्थालंकारः ? can they occur together?

WEDNESDAY, 11TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

SANSKRIT PROSE.

A. C. BURNELL, Ph. D.

I. Translate into English:

एषां दोषा यथायोगं संभवन्तोऽपि केचन ।
उक्तेष्वन्तर्भवन्तीति न पृथक् प्रतिपादिताः

तथा हि अनुप्रासस्य प्रसिद्ध्यभावो वैफल्यं वृत्तिविरोधः इति ये त्रयो दोषाः ते प्रसिद्धिविरुद्धताम् अपुष्टार्थत्वं प्रतिकूलवर्णतां च यथाक्रमं न व्यतिक्रामन्ति तत्स्वभावत्वात्। क्रमेणोदाहरणम् ॥

चक्री चक्रारपंक्तिं हरिरपि च हरीन्धूर्जटिर्धूर्ध्वजान्तान्।
अक्षं नक्षत्रनाथोऽरुणमपि वरुणः कूबराग्रं कुबेरः ॥
रंहःसंघःसुराणां जगदुपकृतये नित्ययुक्तस्य यस्य ।
स्तौति प्रीतिप्रसन्नोऽन्वहमहिमरुचेः सोऽवतात्स्यन्दनो वः ॥

अत्र कर्तृकर्मप्रतिनियमेन स्तुतिः अनुप्रासानुरोधेनैव कृता न पुराणेतिहासादिषु तथा प्रतीतेति प्रसिद्धिविरोधः ॥

II. Turn into çlokas (in Sanskrit):

"The prince of men a league away,
Saw where the hermit's dwelling lay.

Then with his lords his path pursued,
And left his warrior multitude.
On foot, as duty taught his mind,
He left his warlike gear behind:
Two robes of linen cloth he wore,
And bade Vasishtha walk before."

III. In what parts of the verb is **इ** inserted? Give as general a rule as you can. When is **ई** inserted for **इ**?

IV. When is **ष** put for **स** and **ण** for **न**?

V. Decline ग्रामणीः in full. Would परमनीः follow the same form of declension?

WEDNESDAY, 11TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M

TAMIL POETRY.

H. BOWER, D.D.

I. குற்றம் வீய்ந்த குணத்தின் எம் கோமகன்
மற்ற வாளரக்கன் புரிமாயையால்
இற்றுவீய்ந்தனன் என்னவும் என்னயல்
நிற்றியோ இளையோய் ஒருநீ என்றாள்.

(a.) Explain வீய்ந்த and வீய்ந்தனன்.

(b.) What is the construction of ஒருநீ?

(c.) By what names does Sita call Rama and Lakshmana?

II. Translate:

விண்ணவர் ஏவல் செய்ய வென்ற என்
வீரம்பாராய்
மண்ணிடைப் புழுவில் வாழும்
மானிடர் வலியர் என்றாய்
பெண்ணெனப் பிழைத்தாய் அன்றேல்
உன்னையான் பிசைந்து தின்ன

எண்ணுவன் எண்ணிற் பின்னை
என்னுயிர் இழப்பன் என்றான்.

(*a.*) Explain புழுவில்.

(*b.*) What are the opposite dispositions displayed in this verse?

(*c.*) How would you reconcile the high civilization and cannibalism of Ràvana?

III. Paraphrase:

ஆண்டாயிடை தீயவன் ஆயிழையைத்
தீண்டாதெனும் மேலுரை சிந்தைசெயத்
தூண்டான் எனலாம் உயர் தோள் வலியாற்
கீண்டான் நிலம் யோசனை கீழொடுமேல்.

(*a.*) Is this in accordance with the Sanskrit original?

(*b.*) Is the Tamil Poet justified in the license he has adopted; Is it natural?

IV. Translate:

1. "திறத்தினாதனை செய் தவத்தோர் உற
ஒறுத்து ஞாலத்துயிர்தனை உண்டுழல்
மறத்தினார்கள் வலிந்தனர் வாழ்வரேல்
அறத்தினால் இனி ஆவதென் என்னுமால்."

2. வெல்வதும் பாவமோ வேதம் பொய்க்குமோ
இல்லையோ அறம் என இரங்கி ஏங்கினாள்.

(*a.*) Who are the authors to whom such sentiments are ascribed; what do they show?

(*b.*) What are the Sanskrit and English equivalents of அறம் and மறம்; how many acts of அறம் are enumerated; and what are the various meanings of மறம்?

V. "மதிவலியால் விதிவெல்ல வல்லமோ."

Give the five instances adduced by the Poet in illustration of the inexorable decree of fate.

VI. Analyze and explain அயோமுகி, ஆருயிர், ஜாநகி, காரிகையார், இற்பிறப்பு, வீடு (heaven), ஈண்டொணா, மானதோய், வாயமுது.

VII. What parts of speech are பேதையேன், கற்பினேனை, இளைவலே, ஈகுதி, வருகுவேன் ?

VIII. To what are the allusions in பெயரினைத்தெரிகுதிர்,— கேட்டனன் கண்டிலன்,—நீ மனுமுதல் மரபினோய்,—கண் டுயில் அன்றியும் கனவுண்டாகுமோ.

IX. What are the instances of self-immolation by fire in the Ramayna?

X. "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them:" Put this in *Cural*, or any other Tamil, metre.

XI. Translate:

" எப்பொருளெச்சொலி னெவ்வாறுயர்ந்தோர்
செப்பினரப்படி செப்புதன் மரபே."

WEDNESDAY, 11TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

TAMIL PROSE.

P. RUNGANADA MUDALIAR, M.A.

I. Paraphrase, fully explaining every difficulty—

(1.) ஒளியார்முன் னொள்ளியராதல் வெளியார்முன்
வான்சுதை வண்ணங்கொளல்.

(2.) உறுபொருளு முல்கு பொருளுந்தன் னொன்னார்த்
தெறுபொருளும் வேந்தன்பொருள்.

(3.) அருளென்னு மன்பீன் குழவிபொருளென்னுஞ்
செல்வச்செவிலியா லுண்டு.

(4.) ஒலித்தக்காலென்னா முவரியெலிப்பகை
நாகமுயிர்ப்பக்கெடும்.

(5.) அழிவினவைநீக்கி யாறுய்த்தழிவின்க
ணல்லலுழப்பதாநட்பு.

(6.) கேட்டினுமுண்டோ ருறுதிகிளைஞரை
நீட்டியளப்பதோர்கோல்.

What rhetorical figures are exemplified by (1), (3), (4), and 6.

II. Translate:

(1.) புரந்தார்கண்ணீர்மல்கச்சாகிற்பிற்சாக்கா
டிரந்துகோட்டக்கதுடைத்து.

(2.) நகுதற்பொருட்டன்று நட்டன் மிகுதிக்கண்
மேற்சென்றிடித்தற்பொருட்டு.

(3.) கனவினுமின்னாது மன்னோ வினைவேறு
சொல்வேறுபட்டார்தொடர்பு.

(4.) அறிவின்மையின்மையு ளின்மைபிறிதின்மை
யின்மையாவையா துலகு.

III Give the meaning of—

நெஞ்சங்கடுத்தது-பொச்சாப்பு - விழுப்புண்-கொட்பு-நாரி
ன்மை and அற்றம்.

Fully explain the construction of the following :—

களித்தற்று-நணித்து-வேண்டற்பாற்றன்று and கோட்டக்
கதுடைத்து.

IV. Annotate.—

(a.) போற்றினரியவைபோற்றல்.

(b.) குறிப்பிற் குறிப்புணர்வாரை.

(c.) அருங்கேட்டாலாற்றவினைவது.

Explain the terms நெடுமொழிவஞ்சி, தழிஞ்சி, and நூழி
லாட்டு.

V. Complete the verses (a), (b), (c).

(a.) உணர்வதுடையார் முற்சொல்ல

(b.) இடுக்கண்களைவதா நட்பு

(c.) சொல்வணக்க மொன்னார்கட்கொள்ளற்க.

Give in Tamil the substance of the Chapter on நட்பாராய்தல்.

VI. What are the different kinds of சுவை?

What constitutes வைதருப்பநெறி? Specially explain காந்தம் and சமாதி.

VII. Define and illustrate கோமூத்திரிகை and திரிபங்கி.

What value do you attach to சொல்லணி?

VIII. Distinguish between.

(1.) உவமையணி and உருவகவணி.

(2) இலேசவணி, புகழாப்புகழ்ச்சியணி, and மாறுபடு புகழ்நிலையணி.

Give appropriate examples.

IX Give the meaning of the following stanzas, and name the rhetorical figures employed in them.

(a.) உண்ணிலவுநீர்மைத்தா யோவாப்பயன்சுரந்து
தண்ணளிதாங்குமலர்முகத்துக் - கண்ணெகிழ்ந்து
நீங்கவரியநிழலுடைத்தாய் நின்றெமக்கே
ஓங்கியதோர் சோலையுளது.

(b.) குற்றங்குணமிரண்டுங்கொண்டு நஞ்சுந்திங்களும்
பெற்றமதூர்வானைபோற்பின்னதைச் - சென்னியில்
வைத்துமற்றொன்றைக் களத்திடைவைக்குமே
வித்தகமுள்ளான் விதந்து.

(c.) பூதலத்துளெல்லாப் பொருளும்வறியராய்க்
காதலித்தார்தாமே கவர்தலால் - நீதி
அடுத்துயர்ந்தசீர்த்தி யனபாயனார்க்குங்
கொடுத்தியெனக் கொள்கின்றிலேம்.

X. Translate :—

(a.) வில்லாலடிக்கச் செருப்பாலுதைக்க வெகுண்டொருவன்
கல்லாலெறியப் பிரம்பாலடிக்க விக்காசினியில்
அல்லார்பொழிற்றில்லையம்பலவாணர்க்கோரன்னைபிதா
இல்லாததாழ்வல்லவோ விங்ஙனேயெளிதானதுவே.

(b.) நாரங்கொண்டார் நாடுகவர்ந்தார் நடையல்லா
வாரங்கொண்டார் மற்றொருவர்க்காய்மனைவாழுந்
தாரங்கொண்டாரென்றிவர்தம்மைத் தருமந்தான்
ஈருங்கண்டாய் கண்டகருய்ந்தா ரெவரையா.

XI. Define தற்குறிப்பேற்றவணி, and explain and illustrate its several forms.

XII. Translate :—

"I told Johnson that our friend Goldsmith had said to me, that he had come too late into the world, for that Pope and other poets had

taken up the places in the Temple of Fame; so that as but a few at any period can possess poetical reputation, a man of genius can now hardly acquire it. To which Johnson replied: That is one of the most sensible things I have ever heard of Goldsmith. It is difficult to get literary fame, and it is every day growing more difficult. Ah, Sir, that should make a man think of securing happiness in another world, which all who try sincerely for it may attain. In comparison of that how little are all other things. The belief of immortality is impressed upon all men, and all men act under an impression of it, however they may talk, and though, perhaps, they may be scarcely sensible of it."

WEDNESDAY, 11TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TELUGU POETRY.

REV. JOHN CLAY.

Translate into English:—

1. ప్రళయార్కోగ్రకు తారకోణమున్న పత్రైవిధ్యవల్లీరికా
ఖ్యలఁద్రిస్థానములేదుమాల్లు వరుసన్నుట్టించుదోశ్న త్రిఁగీ
తిగాలసద్వల్లకిమో్రియరక్తయయి యొంతేవశ్యయాభూసతీ
తిలకంబున్దుదఁదోవఁగశ్యవునకాత్రింబిడ్డకైపోవదే.

2. క్షీటాకారప్రవదప్రసైపెదవి గంపింపన్మొరల్గిటిప్రా
వృటౌకలాంబుదగర్జ గెల్వఁగవలచ్ఛిఖండశాఖానిత
త్విటక్కంభీనసరేఖఁగేల నితతాదృద్భాహువేష్టింపను
నాత్రిటక్కంఠీరవసైయొనర్చె వడిసోణాలంట ఘోణాభిదన్.

3 తలిరుంగై దువుజోదునానతివధూ ధైర్యంవుఁబెన్గోటగం
దళితాహర్మ్యఖయంత్రకారుఁడలు కన్నానాఁటికింద్రిల్లఁగో
షలఖాత్రండమరీచిదీపకళి కోష్మంజూడియేయుందళ
ద్దళవాఘోరుహలోహనాళకు హరోద్యచ్ఛంచరీకాన్త్యముల్.

4 పద్మాస్యప్రతిదినప్రత్యూషమునఁ దూన
నియతిమేల్కనిసఖీచయముమోఁగిల|
హేమపాత్రికహరిద్రామలక్యాదిక
స్నానీయవస్త్రవ్రజంబుఁగొనుచు|
ధౌతాంశుకంబులుతడిఱొత్తులునుదేర
నంతఃపథంబుననరిగినిజగృ|
హారామదీర్ఘికననుసంహితద్రావి
డామ్నాయస్రుస్నానమాచరించి|
పర్జనీలేశపూర్ణసౌభాగ్యదాంగ
ధూళిచకచకలీరెండతోడమాఱు|
మలయనిడువెండ్రుకలగుంపుమలఁచివైచి
వేగవెడవెడఁదడిఱొత్తి విధియుతముగ॥

(1.) త్రైవిధ్యవత్పీఠిక, త్రిస్థానములు. Enumerate them.

(2.) ఆర్థిణ్, ఉష్మిణ్ What case and why? Quote the sutra

(3.) పోవదే. Parse.

(4.) What is the usual form of బాహు in Telugu? Give the rule.

(5.) అనిలతా. What సమాసము? How many are there of this kind? Explain them.

(6.) Explain the formation of the సమాసము—తలిరుంగై దమ్మి జోడునానతి.

(7.) కందలితాహర్ముఖ యంత్రకారుడు. Give the etymology of each word.

(8.) లోహనాళి What does this strictly mean?

(9.) అంతః పథంబునన్ From what root and how is పథంబు formed?

(10.) ద్రావిడామ్నాయము. What is it?

II. Render into simple Telugu :—

1. మలయకటకోటజస్థిత। కలశీసుతసేవనిట్లు గనెనుతిదాశా
నిలుఁడనఁగనలసవృత్తిన। మెలఁగుచునాపోశనించెమిహి
కాజలధిన్.

2. త్మ్యవశారక్తరాంకవమరణ్యానిమ
ధూదితారుణిమవల్లుగర్యరసని।
కోద్గతితరుగరుత్మద్గరుద్గణయుద్భి
దాహార్యజీమూతరోహితంబు।
నవమిళిందప్రాహుణికనిమంత్రణశోభ
నాక్షతప్రతతివాయసవిభక్త।
పరభృతౌఘప్రాప్త పత్రికమాలతీ
త్రాసామయూవహార్ద్రిక్షతజము।
ప్రముదవనవనదేవతా సముదయాంగ
రాగమినజహరిజ్జగ త్ప్రాణశాణ।
కషణదళితదశాంతసంక్రాంతకాంతి
ఘనమణిశలాకచిగురాకుగలయమొలిచె॥

3. నైపుణిఁజందనాద్రి గహనద్రుమసౌరభవీచిఁదామ్రప
ర్ణీపరిలబ్ధమౌక్తిక మణిప్రకరంబులుదోఁచిదక్షిణా
శాపవనుండుసల్లువెదఁ జల్లజనించెనకాకవీనికే
లాపొడమంగనప్పొలప మప్పుడునావనిఁ దోఁచెఁగ్రొన్ననల్

(1.) Explain the allusion in the first of the above stanzas

(2.) Explain the Sandhi in వల్ల్యురగ.

(3.) తోఁచి Give the intransitive form.

(4.) Parse జనించెనకాక and trace the formation of each part

What other form might equally well have been used?

III Annotate—

1. మేకొనితాచినంత్యగుఱుపెచ్చినదానికి మత్స్యభార్యయా
శ్రీకినివాసస్సైచెలిమి చేయుటనిట్టి ప్రశాంతిగల్గెనా
కాకననాళిదన్నినవికాసముసొంది వనస్థలస్థితా
శోకముసేసెమెచ్చునఁ బ్రసూనరజఃకనకాభిషేకముల్

2. సాంద్రమకరందవృష్టిరసాతలంబు,
దొరుగుపుష్పలభువియుఁబరాధూళినభము,
నీక్రమత్రయిమూధవుఁడాక్రమించె,
సురువిరోచనజనితమహాష్మమడఁగ.

What is the metre of the 2nd Stanza? Scan it.

IV State briefly what you know of the Author of the Amukta Malyada and of his other works in Telugu.

V Name some of his contemporary poets and their principal works in Telugu.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

TELUGU PROSE.

V. VENKATARAMIAH GARU.

I State what you know of భట్టుమూర్తి and కూచిమంచితిమ్మన.

Name the chief works they wrote, and note what you consider to be the peculiarities of each author.

II. Of what work is Narasabhoopauleum an imitation if not a translation? Explain generally the subject of this work and also how it is divided and treated.

III. Distinguish between ఉపమ-ఉత్ప్రేక్ష-అనన్వయము - ప్రతీపము - and రూపకము. Explain and illustrate each.

IV. Give an exposition in English of the following passage, explaining fully the figure of speech contained in it.

వేసవిప్రతాపాగ్ని దెసలఁబర్వకయున్న
పొఁగయుశాత్రవరాజ పురవరంబు।
అలపురంబులధూమ మగ్గలింపకయున్న
ప్రబలువైరికళత్ర బాష్పతతులు।
అలజలంబులుధాత్రి నవఘళింపకయున్న
క్రేళ్లుబ్బువారియ కీర్తిపంక।
మాపంకసంకరంబంకురింపకయున్న
పొడమున సత్కీర్తిపుండరీక।
మధురకవిబుధశుకపికనివహానిరత
ఫలితసురుచిరసురతరు పటిమఘటన।
కలితకరతలకుసుమితకరజనికర
గరిమమనుపోచి రాజోబఘునున్నృసింహా॥

V. "సంస్కృతాదిశబ్దములు వికారమునుబొంది తెనుఁగునఁగల యుచో వర్ణలోపాగమా దేశవ్యత్యయ భిన్నత్వాదులు పొందుగ నిం దుకొనుచున్నవి." Explain and illustrate this.

(a.) What are the corresponding తత్సమములు for the following పచ్చవారుపువజీరుఁడు - కల్వలయనుంగు - గీమువెల్పు - జోగివేల్పు టొడయఁడు - వలపుమోపరి - పుడమికాన్పు - జింకపొక్కిలి - నేల ప్రోవరి - ప్రాఁతమగవాఁడు - జేజేరాజా.

(b.) Trace the meanings of the following:—

జమిలిచౌవంచ - నలువబాబా - జగడంపుటోరంపు జడదారి. మిత్తి చేటకాని తత్తడియూరు - చలియుక్కడిండి - కప్పపొడపుల్గు - మఱుని గుఱ్ఱము - అరసూయిజోటివాఁడు - చదలుకానువు - వేల్పులబువ్వ

VI. Explain the allusions contained in the following passages.

(a.) పగలింటికడనాఁడు తిగగంటిమొకిమూని
గడితంపునిడువాలు జడలనంగ।

(b) విసుద్రిమ్మరులు కటివేల్పుహజ్జను
బూజసలిపినక్రొత్త చెంగలువలనఁగ।

(c) కన్నుదలమానికము బండికల్లుజగిలెగాఁడునై
యుప్పిమిక్కిలికంటి వేల్పునలరఁజేయు।

(d) అడితప్పకకొమరుని నాలినమ్మిమూలనికి
లెంకనైకొల్చిమాట నిల్పుకొన్న॥

VII. Point out and correct any errors you may detect in the following extracts stating briefly, in each case, the reason for your correction.

(a.) పిటికితనంబును గుటిదప్పిచనుటయు వెటపునుమటుపును
గొటకొటయును।

(b.) సతనాల్కలజేజేయపుడతనికిఁబాడకట్టి
పసిఁడిహరివాణముతోడుతఁదెచ్చి।

(c.) తగిలినెగడెడుప్రేలిమి పొగలుమొగుల తెగలనియమిన్నుకటు
లిపులులివిరి పొఅయనుటుములనియు।

(d.) చలిరులుదొగలుచెంగలువలు గూర్చియందముగనించిన తోర
ణములవలన।

VIII. Paraphrase in simple Telugu using as far as possible తత్సమ words.

గ్రుడ్డుకానుపుటేఁడు గ్రుడ్డుకానుపుటేఁడు
గుజ్జంబుపాన్పునై కొమరుమిగుల।

జింకతాలుపరియు జింకతాలుపరియు
మఱందియుననుగున్నై యొఱపుఁజూపఁ
నీరుపుట్టువయును నీరుపుట్టువయును
బూరయుఁదోడవునై పొలుపునెఱపఁ
బచ్చవార్వపుజోదు పచ్చవార్వపుజోదు
వలకన్నుఁగొడుకునై వలపుగులుకఁ
జుట్టువాలునునెవ్వ పోఁగొట్టునాలు
బిట్టుగ్రాలుపనిండి క్రొంబట్టుసాలు
పొట్టజాలుమొగిలు పసపొట్టఁజాలు
నట్టిడాలునుగల జగజట్టిఁదలఁతు॥

IX Explain and illustrate సమాసవృత్తి, ఏకశేషవృత్తి, తద్ధితవృత్తి and కృద్వృత్తి, Name the four subdivisions of సమాసవృత్తి and explain the difference.

X. Note the chief points of difference between the writings of the early Telugu authors and those of the more recent.

XI What do you understand by a ద్వికర్మకక్రియ.

Give two examples of them in Telugu in active and passive forms.

XII. Translate into good idiomatic Telugu—

" I told Johnson that our friend Goldsmith had said to me, that he had come too late into the world, for that Pope and other poets had taken up the places in the Temple of Fame; so that as but a few at any period can possess poetical reputation, a man of genius can now hardly acquire it. To which Johnson replied: That is one of the most sensible things I have ever heard of Goldsmith. It is difficult to get literary fame, and it is every day growing more difficult. Ah, Sir, that should make a man think of securing happiness in another world, which all who try sincerely for it may attain. In comparison of that how little are all other things. The belief of immortality is impressed upon all men, and all men act under an impression of it however they may talk, and though, perhaps, they may be scarcely sensible of it."

WEDNESDAY, 11TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

CANARESE POETRY.

JAIMINI BHARATA.

REV. B. RICE.

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1. Viewed historically, how would you characterize the different periods of ancient Canarese Literature? And to which of them does the Jaimini Bharata belong?

2. What was necessary to the proper celebration of an Aswamedha? And what do you consider to have been its chief object?

3. Translate:—

ನಾಗನಗರಿಯನಗಧರಂಪೊಕ್ಕುಬರುತಿರ್ದ
ನಾಗನಗರಿಪುಮುಖ್ಯರ್ಕೈದಿ ಸಾಸಿರ ಓಡೆಯ
ನಾಗನಗರೀಯಾಂಗ ಕಲ್ಪದವನಿವನೆಂದು ಗಗನದೂಳ್ ಕೈವಾರಿಸೀ
ಬಾಗಿಲಂಸಾರ್ದಱಮಱಮಗೆಕಾಮಿನಿಯರಿಂ
ಬಾಗಿಲಂ ಬಿಸುವಲಮುರ್ಡಿಗಳ ಶಿರಂಗಳಿಂ
ಬಾಗಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಪತಿಗೆ ವಂದಿಸಿದರೊಲವಿಂದರಾಜ ಮಾರ್ಗಾಂತರದೊಳೂ

ರಾಜಮಾರ್ಗದ ಕೆಲ ಬಲದ ಗೋಪುರದೊಳಿರ್ದ
ರಾಜವದನೆಯರಗರು ಚಂದನಸುಧೂಪನೀ
ರಾಜನ ಫಲಾಳಿ ತಾಂಬೂಲ ಬಹುವಿಧ ಕುಸುಮಲಾಜೆ ದೂರ್ವಾಕ್ಷತೆಗಳಾ
ರಾಜಿಗಳನಳವಿ ಸೆಮಣಿ ತೋರಣಾಪ್ರಭಾವಿ
ರಾಜಿಸುವಧರ್ಮ ಸುತನರಮನೆಯ ಬಾಗಿಲ್ಗೆ
ರಾಜಿವಲೋಚನಂಬರೆ ಕೇಳ್ದು ಭೂವರನಿದಿರ್ಗೊಂಡನುತ್ಸವದೊಳೂ

ಧರ್ಮಸುತನಂಕಂಡು ನಗುತ ಮುರರಿಪುಸೋಮ
ನಿರ್ಮಿತವರೂಥದಿಂದಿಳಿದು ನೃಪವರನಡಿಗೆ

ನಿರ್ಮಲಕಿರೀಟಮಂ ಚಾಚಿ ಕಿರಿಕೊಲಗಿ ಹರಿಯಂಘ್ರಿಗರಸಂನಮಿ
ಪಲು
ಧರ್ಮಜಂ ತೆಗೆದು ಬಿಗಿಯಪ್ಪಲವನೀಶ್ವರಂ
ನಿರ್ಮಾಯನಂ ಮಗುಳೆತಕ್ಕೈಸಲಾಗಲಮ
ರರ್ಮಹೀಪಾಲಕನ ಪೂರ್ವಕೃತಪುಣ್ಯಮಂಬಣ್ಣಿಸಿದರಂಬರ
ದೊಳು

4. Paraphrase :—

ತದನಂತರದೊಳಾಮುರಾಂತಕಂ ಧೃತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ
ವಿದುರಕೃಪಗಾಂಧಾರಿ ಕುಂತಿಯರ್ಗಭಿನಮಿಸಿ
ಮುದದಿಂದನರನಕುಲಸಹದೇವವೃಷಕೇತು ಯೌವನಾಶ್ವಾದಿಗ
ಳನು
ಪದಕಮಲಕೆರಗಿದೊಡೆತೆಗೆದು ತಕ್ಕೈಸಿದ್ರೌ
ಪದಿಸುಭದ್ರೆಯರನೊಲವಿಂದಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು
ಪದುಳಮಂಕೇಳ್ದುಸುಖಗೋಷ್ಠಿಯಿಂ ಕುಳ್ಳಿರ್ದ ಬಳಿಕನ್ನೃಪನಿಂತೆಂ
ದನು
ದೇವದೇವಕಿ ದೇವಮೊದಲಾದವರ್ಗೆವಸು
ದೇವಹಲಧರ ಮನ್ಮಥಾದಿಗಳ್ಗೆ ಕುಶರಾ
ಗೋವಾಸಕ್ಕೈದಿಪದುಳಮೆ ಭೀಮಸೇನನೇಗೈದನಾರುಂಬಾರನೇ
ನೀವೆ ಚಿತ್ತೈಸಿದಿರಿದೇನೆನೆ ಸಮಸ್ತಪ್ರ
ಭಾವಿಳವದಿಂದಮಾರುತಿ ಸಹಿತ ಬಂದುಗಂ
ಗಾವರಿಯಕಿರದೊಳ್ಬಿಟ್ಟು ದಿಂಮಯಕಟಕಮಂ ನೋಳ್ಪದೇಕೆಂ
ದನು
ಯೆಂದು ಹರಿನುಡಿಯಲರ್ಜುನನಮೊಗನೋಡಿನಾ
ವಿಂದುಧನ್ಯರ್ಕ್ತಿರಿಡಿ ನೀದಯಾರ್ಣವಂ
ಬಂದುದ್ಧರಿಯಲಾಬಾಂಧವರದರುಶನಂನಮಗೆಕೌತುಕಮಪ್ಪುದೋ

ಮುಂದಿಯಂಕರಸು ನಡೆನಗರಗುಡಿ ಕೋರ್ಣಗ
ಳಿಂದ ಮಿರಿಯಲಿ ಬರಲಿಸಿಂಗರದ ಬಾಲಕಿಯ
ರಂದಣಗಳಿಂಪಿಡಿಯಲರಸಿಯ ಪ್ರೋರ್ರಮಡಲಿಜನಮಿಂದುನೃಪನಿದ್ಧನು

5 Who were Dritarashtra, Vidura, Kripa, Gandhari, Kunti Subhadri and Devaki, mentioned in the last extract?

6 Explain the composition of,

ಸಾಸಿರ ಕೊಡೆಯ ನಾಗನಗರೀಯಾಂಗ ಕಲ್ಪದವನಿಪನು,
ಪದಕಮಲಕರಗಿ,
ಸುಖಗೋಷ್ಠಿಯಿಂ ಕುಳ್ಳಿರ್ದಬಳಿಕ ನೃಪನಿಂತೆಂದನು,
ಇಂದು ಧನ್ಯತ್ವಕ ಕರೆಡಿಗೀದಯಾಗಾರ್ವಂ ಬಂದು.

7. Translate:—

"The ancient traditions of the royal house of Bharata might have been expected to throw some light upon the early history of the Aryan conquest of India. Unfortunately, however, the attention of the Kshatriya bards was directed not so much to the Aryan conquest of the aborigines of the country, as to a desperate fratricidal struggle which took place between two rival branches of the family."

8. Give the meaning of ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಭಾವ, ಆದೇಶ, ಆಖ್ಯಾತ, ಅವ್ಯಯ, ಕೃನ್ನಾಮ, ದ್ವಂದ್ವಸಮಾಸ, ಅಕರ್ಮ, ಕ್ರಿಯಾವಿಶೇಷಣ, ಪ್ರತ್ಯಯ, ಆಖ್ಯೆ, ಕೃದ್ವಾಚಿ.

9 Classifying Canarese verbal roots according to their endings, how many classes are there? And what effect has the difference of ending upon the mode of conjugation? Give examples of the ವರ್ತಮಾನ, ಭೂತ, and ಭವಿಷ್ಯತ್ತು tenses.

10. Illustrate the following:—

ಆಖ್ಯಾತವನ್ನು ವಿಶೇಷಿಸುವ ಕ್ರಿಯಾವಿಶೇಷಣಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಆಖ್ಯಾತಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಬೇಕು.

ವಾಕ್ಯದ ವಿಶೇಷಣವು ವಾಕ್ಯಗೆ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ವಾಕ್ಯಕ ಸಮಾಪಕದ ವಿಶೇಷಣವು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಇರಬೇಕು.

ವಾಕ್ಯಕವನ್ನು ವಿಶೇಷಿಸುವ ಕ್ರಿಯಾವಿಶೇಷಣಗಳು ಎರಡು ಮೂರು ಸೇರಿ ಬಂದಾಗ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಲಕ್ರಿಯಾ ವಿಶೇಷಣವೂ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ರಿಯಾ ವಿಶೇಷಣವೂ ಬರುವವು.

11. What are the ಧಾತುಗಳು of ಕಿತ್ತಿತು, ಸೋಕಿತು, ನಿಂಕಿತು, ಬೆಂದು, ಸಂದ, ಕಿತ್ತ, ಅಟ್ಟೇನು, ಉಟ್ಟೇನು, ಒದ್ದೇನು?

Are they Regular or Irregular Verbs ?

WEDNESDAY, 11TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

CANARESE PROSE.

J. STURROCK, ESQ.

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1. Describe *briefly* the origin and nature of the Bhagavát Gita.

2. Translate :—

ನನ್ನ ಮೇಲಣ ಅನುಗ್ರಹಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಅಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮವೆಂಬ ಈ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠವಾದ ರಹಸ್ಯವನ್ನು ನೀನು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿ ಈ ನಿನ್ನ ವಚನದಿಂದ ನನ್ನ ಮೋಹವು ಹೋಯಿತು.

ಎಲೈ ಕಮಲಾಕ್ಷನೇ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ನಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ; ನಾಶವಿಲ್ಲದ ಮಹಿಮೆಯನ್ನುಸಹ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

(*a.*) Explain ಅಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮ, ಮೋಹವು and ಮಹಿಮೆ as used in the above extracts.

3. Translate and explain :—

ರುದ್ರರೊಳಗೆ ಶಂಕರನಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ, ಯಕ್ಷರಾಕ್ಷಸರೊಳಗೆ ಕುಬೇರನೂ ವಸುಗಳೊಳ ಪಾವಕನೂ, ಪರ್ವತಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಮೇರುಪರ್ವತವೂ ನಾನೆ

4. Give the construction of the words underlined in the following extract, stating also in the case of a pronoun the noun to which it refers.

ಯಾರು ಇಂದ್ರಿಯಂಗಳ ಸಮೂಹವನ್ನು ಬಿಗಿಹಿಡಿದು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಡೆಗೂ ಒಂದೇ ಬುದ್ಧಿಯುಳ್ಳ ಇರುವವರಾಗಿ ಪೂಜಿಸುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅವರು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳ ಹಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂತೋಷ ಪಟ್ಟವರಾಗಿ ನನ್ನನ್ನೇ ಹೊಂದುತ್ತಾರೆ.

5. Explain fully the following terms used in the fourteenth Chapter of the Bhagavat Gita :—

ಸಿದ್ಧಿ, ಪ್ರಳಯ, ಮೋಹ, ಸತ್ವಗುಣವು, ರಾಜಸಗುಣವು, ತಾಮಸಗುಣವು, ಕರ್ಮಸಂಬಂಧ, ಕ್ರಿಯೆ, ಲೋಭ, ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ.

6. Translate :—

ನನ್ನದು ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವು ಜೀವಲೋಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಜೀವಿಸುವಂಥದ್ದಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪಂಚೇಂದ್ರಿಯಗಳನ್ನು ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೂಡಿ ಆರನೇದಾಗಿರುವ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಎಳೆಯುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈಶ್ವರನು ಯಾವಶರೀರವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದುತ್ತಾನೋ ಯಾವದರಿಂದ ಹೊರಡುತ್ತಾನೋ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಘಾಳಿಯು ಪರಿಮಳಗಳನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಿಂದ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡುಹೋಗುವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಆ ಆರನ್ನು ಹಿಡುಕೊಂಡು ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ.

(a.) Give the construction of the words underlined in the above extract

(b.) Enumerate the "ಪಂಚೇಂದ್ರಿಯಗಳು"

(c.) Distinguish the Sanscrit and Canarese nouns and verbs; and if any of the Sanscrit words have "tadbhava" forms in common use, specify them.

7. Who were :—

ಮರೀಚಿ, ಇಂದ್ರ, ಬೃಹಸ್ಪತಿ, ಸ್ಕಂದನು, ಭೃಗು, ನಾರದನು, ಚಿತ್ರರಥನು, ಕಪಿಲ, ವಾಸುಕಿ, and ಅನಂತನು and why are they mentioned in the tenth Chapter of the Bhagavat Gita.

8. Translate into Canarese : —

" I told Johnson that our friend Goldsmith had said to me, that he had come too late into the world, for that Pope and other poets had taken up the places in the Temple of Fame ; so that as but a few at any period can possess poetical reputation, a man of genius can now hardly acquire it. To which Johnson replied :—That is one of the most sensible things I have ever heard of Goldsmith. It is difficult to get literary fame, and it is every day growing more difficult. Ah, Sir, that should make a man think of securing happiness in another world, which all who try sincerely for it may attain. In comparison of that how little are all other things. The belief of immortality is impressed upon all men, and all men act under an impression of it, however they may talk, and though, perhaps, they may be scarcely sensible of it."

WEDNESDAY, 11TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MALAYALAM RÁMÁYANAM.

V. ACHUTA PANIKKAR.

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1. Paraphrase all the words and expressions in the following extract, and accurately render the whole into simple Malayalam :—

സുന്ദരംരാമചന്ദ്രം പരമാനന്ദമന്ദിര മിന്ദ്രാദി വൃന്ദാ
 രക വൃന്ദവന്ദിത
മിന്ദിരാമന്ദിരോരസ്ഥല മിന്ദ്രാവരജമിന്ദീവരലോ
 ചനം
ദൂർവ്വാദളനിഭശ്യാമളം കോമളം പൂർവ്വജം നീലനളിന ദ
 ളേക്ഷണം
രാമം ജടാമകുടം വല്ക്കലാംബരം സോമബിംബാഭപ്ര
 സന്നവക്ത്രാംബുജം
ഉദ്ധൃതതൂണൊതൂണൊയുതശോഭിതം വിദ്ധ്യുത്സമാംഗി
 യാം ജാനകീ |യായൊരു

വിദ്ര്യുമായ്വിനോദിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നോരു വിദ്യോതമാന മാ
ത്മാന മവ്യാകുലം

വക്ഷസി ശ്രീവത്സലക്ഷണമവ്യയം ലക്ഷ്മീനിവാ
സം ജഗന്മയമച്യുതം

ലക്ഷ്മണസേവിതം പക്ഷീന്ദ്രവാഹനം രക്ഷോവി
നാശനം രക്ഷാവിചക്ഷണം

ചക്ഷുഃശ്രവണപ്രവരപര്യങ്കഗം കുക്ഷിസ്ഥിതാനേക
പത്മജാണ്ഡംപരം.

II. Explain the allusions an acquaintance with which is necessary for the full comprehension of any of the expressions in the above extract.

III. What rules of Grammar can be especially illustrated from the style adopted in the above extract?

IV. What are the attributes of പ്രകൃതി; and what are the വിഷ്ണുചിഹ്നങ്ങൾ? What is ശ്രീവത്സം stated to indicate?

V. What other expression is found equivalent to സേവ്യസേവകഭാവം? Give the meaning of വികാരം.

VI. How can the theory that വിഷ്ണു is ജന്മരഹിതൻ be reconciled with the exhibited fact to the contrary?

VII. Correct and re-write the following:—

കന്ദർപ്പസുന്ദരംമിന്ദീവരെക്ഷണം മിത്രാദി പ്ര
ന്ദാരകൈരപിവന്ദിതം ഭാണത്തൂണീരം തന്ദ്ധരം
ബിഷ്ടാപംത്രാണാന്ബൃണം ജെഡാം മഹ്ലഡൊ
ജ്ജ്വലം.

VIII. (*a*)—In the following extract, begin the first line with the word പാലിപ്പതിന്ന and change the order of the words. and

state what change the second line will then have to undergo, or suggest a suitable vocative term to replace the first word in that line.

ഞാനുപാലിപ്പതിന്നാശു പോകുന്നു

മാനസഖേദമിളച്ചുവാണീടുക

(b.) Recast the following lines in the best way you can :—

മാതാവിനാശു വരവും കൊടുത്തിട്ടു

താതനതുകൊണ്ടു ഞാനിന്നു പോകുന്നു.

IX. Fully explain the following :—

(a) മാനഹീനന്മാരാം ദിവ്യന്മാരാലനദ്ധ്യേയം
മാനാൎത്ഥംമ്പുന്നീലക മാക്രാന്തം ജഗത്ത്രയം.

(b.) ശുദ്ധനദ്വയൻ സമൻനിത്യൻ നിൎമ്മലനേകൻ
ബുദ്ധനവ്യക്തൻ ശാന്തനസംഗൻ നിരാകരൻ
സത്വാദിഗ്ഗുണത്രയ യുക്തയാം ശക്തിയുക്തൻ·
സത്വങ്ങളുള്ളിൽവാഴും ജീവാത്മാവായനാഥൻ,

(c.) തത്വാധാരാത്മദേവൻ.

(d.) സത്യജ്ഞാനാനന്താനന്ദാമൃതാത്മകൻ പരൻ.
സത്താമാത്രാത്മാ പരമാത്മാ (സൎവ്വാത്മാവിട്ടു.)

X. Distinguish between യുക്തനാം and യുക്താനാം ; മാനസഖേദം and മാനസേഖേദം.

XI. In how many different ways can each of the following expressions be interpreted?

1. ചെന്നിട്ടേകണ്ടതു.
2. വന്നിട്ടേ ഉള്ളു.
3. അവൻ പോയപ്രകാരം പറഞ്ഞു.

XII. Translate into English :—

സന്തോഷാശ്രുക്കളൊഴുകീടും നേത്രങ്ങളൊടും

സന്താപംതീൎന്ന് ദണ്ഡനമസ്കാരവുംചെയ്യാം
ചിത്തകാമ്പിങ്കലേററം വൎദ്ധിച്ച ഭക്തിയോടു മുത്ഥാനം
ചെയ്തു
മുഹു രഞ്ജലീ ബന്ധത്തോടും
വ്യക്തമായൊരു പുളകാഞ്ചിത ദേഹത്തോടും
വ്യക്തമല്ലാതെവന്ന ഗൽഗദാവൎണ്ണത്തോടും
അദ്വയനായോരനാദ്യസ്വരൂപനെക്കണ്ടു
സദ്യോജാതാനന്ദാബ്ധിമഗ്നയായിസ്തുതിചെയ്യാം
വാച്യവാചകോഭയ ഭേദേന ജഗന്മയൻ
വാച്യനായ്വരേണമെവാക്കിനുസദാമമ
യത്രകുത്രാപിവസിച്ചീടിലുമെല്ലാനാളും
പൊൽതളിരടികളിലിളക്കം വരാതൊരു
ഭക്തിയുണ്ടാകവേണ മെന്നൊഴിഞ്ഞപരംഞാ
നൎത്ഥിച്ചീടുന്നേനല്ലനമസ്തേനമോനമഃ.

അജ്ഞാനോത്ഭവങ്ങളാം ജന്മാദി ഷൾഭാവങ്ങൾ
സ്വജ്ഞാനസ്വരൂപനാം നിങ്കലില്ലല്ലൊപോററി
നിൎവ്വികാരാത്മാ പരിപൂൎണ്ണനായിരിപ്പോരു
നിൎവ്വാണപ്രദനെല്ലൊനിന്തിരുവടിപാൎത്താൽ
വഹ്നിയിൽ ധൂമംപോലെ വാരിയിൽ നുരപോലെ
നിന്നുടെ മഹാമായ വൈഭവം ചിത്രംചിത്രം
യാവൽപൎയ്യന്തം മായാസംവൃതം ലോകമോൎത്താൽ
താവൽ പൎയ്യന്തമറി യാവല്ലഭവത്തത്വം.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

MALAYALAM BHÁRATAM.

J. R. THOMAS, B.A.

I. Translate into English :—

ശാൎങ്ഗവരായുധൻ തന്റെ ചരിത്രങ്ങൾ
ഗാംഗേയൻ ഇങ്ങിനെ ചൊന്നോരനന്തരം,
ദുൎന്നിമിത്തങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായതു കണ്ടഥ
മന്നവൻ നാരദൻ തന്നോടു ചോദിച്ചു;
എന്തിതിൻ കാരണം? എന്നതു കേട്ടാശു
ചിന്തിച്ചു നാരദൻ താനും അരുൾ ചെയ്തു.
ചേദീശനായ ശിശുപാലനെ യിന്നു
മാധവൻ കൊല്ലും, അതിനുള്ള കാരണം
കാണായതെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കെ തന്നെ
കാണായി തേരിൽ മധുവൈരി തന്നെയും
അസ്ത്രപ്രയോഗങ്ങൾ തമ്മിൽ ഉണ്ടായതു
വിസ്തരിച്ചേററ പറഞ്ഞാൽ ഒടുങ്ങുമൊ?
രാഘവ രാവണന്മാർ പൊരും പോലെ യ-
മ്മേഘനിറം ഉള്ള കൃഷ്ണചേദീശന്മാർ
അസ്ത്രം എടുത്തു തൊടുത്തു വലിച്ചയ-
ച്ചെത്രയും ഘോരമായി വന്നിതു യുദ്ധവും.

II. Translate into English :—

പോയിതു പാണ്ഡവന്മാർ നായാട്ടിന്നെല്ലാവരും,
ആയതമിഴി തന്നെ യാശ്രമത്തിങ്കൽ ഉള്ളു.
മായത്താൽ അവൻ എടുത്തപ്പോഴെ തേരിൽ ഏററി
പായുന്നനേരം, അവൾ മുറയിട്ടതുകേട്ടു

കടുക്കെന്നോടി വന്നു പാണ്ഡവവീരന്മാരും
പിടിച്ചു കെട്ടി ജയദ്രഥനെ ഭീമസേനൻ
അടിച്ചു തന്നെ കൊൽവാൻ തുടങ്ങുന്നതു കണ്ടു
മുടക്കി ധർമ്മപുത്രർ, അയക്കയിന്നി യെന്നാൻ ;
നമ്മുടെ ഭഗിനിക്കു വൈധവ്യം അകപ്പെട്ടും,
ദുർമ്മദം അടക്കി യങ്ങയക്കെന്നതു നേരം
ചിരച്ചു ശിഖയോടു മീശയും കളഞ്ഞിട്ടു
ചിരിച്ചു പോയാലും എന്നയച്ചു ഭീമസേനൻ.

III. Namo the modern towns that assert their identity with the Viratapuram of the Maha Bháratam, and state the grounds of their claims.

What reason is assigned for Arjunan's disguise in this town ?

IV. Compare and contrast the incidents of the gambling match between the Pandavas and the Kauravas with those of that between Nala and Pushkara.

For what purpose is the story of Nala introduced into the Maha Bháratam ?

V. Explain the allusions contained in the following lines :—

(a.) നാഗമാതാവാം സരസാമുഖദ്വാരത്തൂടെ
വേഗേന നാഭി പുക്കു കൃശനായ്പുറപ്പെട്ടാൻ.

(b.) പൂതനതന്നുടെ ജീവനം ഉണ്ടവൻ.

(c.) ബലവാൻ മാരുതിയെ ചുററിനാൻ ശാപംതി
ർപ്പാൻ

(d.) നിങ്ങുവാൻ അരുമേതതും ഗദയാൽ നീക്കിക്കള.

(e.) ഞങ്ങളും അപേക്ഷിച്ചതു തരാം എന്നതും

ഇങ്ങോട്ടൊരസത്യം ചെയ്തു തരുന്നാകിൽ
ഞങ്ങളും സത്യം പറയുന്നതും ഉണ്ടു.

VI. Give the substance of the contexts of the following passages:—

(a.) യാഗാദികൎമ്മങ്ങൾ ചെയ്കതല്ലായ്കിലൊ
പോക വിരവോടു ഭിക്ഷയേററിടുവാൻ.

(b.) ധൎമ്മനിഷ്ഠകൾക്കു നീ മുമ്പൻ എന്നതു നൂനം.

(c.) ശാഖീമൃഗരട്ടു നനച്ചാൽ മതിയെല്ലൊ ?
ശാഖകൾ തോറും നനക്കമാറില്ലല്ലൊ ?

(d) ഹൃഷ്ടനായുള്ളവനോടും കിതവനാം
ദുഷ്ടനോടും കൂടി നന്നല്ല ദേവനം.

VII. State and exemplify the circumstances under which പൊരുത്തക്കേടു is admissible.

VIII. Give lists of Malayalam and Sanskrit-derived substitutes for പോലെ with one example opposite each substitute.

IX. Translate into Malayalam:—

"I told Johnson that our friend Goldsmith had said to me, that he had come too late into the world, for that Pope and other poets had taken up the places in the Temple of Fame; so that as but a few at any period can possess poetical reputation, a man of genius can now hardly acquire it. To which Johnson replied:—That is one of the most sensible things I have ever heard of Goldsmith. It is difficult to get literary fame, and it is every day growing more difficult. Ah, Sir, that should make a man think of securing happiness in another world, which all who try sincerely for it may attain. In comparison of that how little are all other things. The belief of immortality is impressed upon all men, and all men act under an impression of it, however they may talk, and though, perhaps, they may be scarcely sensible of it."

WEDNESDAY, 17TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

HINDUSTANI POETRY.

REV. E. SELL.

I. Translate into English :—

(1.)

مرے منھ سے ساقي ملا دے شراب
کہ ملتے ہیں باہم مہ و آفتاب

یہہ سن سن کے باتیں وہ پردہ نشین
چلي آئي وہان نازسے نازنین

حیاسے پھر آ کر جو بیٹھي وہ پاس
پھر آئے گئے اسکے ہوش و حواس

نظرسے نظر جو ملي ایک بار
کئے چشم سے لعل و گوہر نثار

ادہر اشک خونیں ادہر چشم نم
اسے اسکا غم اور اسے اسکا غم

نہ وہ رنگ اسکا نہ وہ اسکا حال
تن زرد زرد اور رخ لال لال

بہم دو خزان دیدہ گلزار سے
ملے جیسے بیمار بیمار سے

عجب صحبت آپس میں اس دم ہوئي
(2.) کہ ایسي بھي صحبت بہت کم ہوئي

ہمدم نپوچھ حال سنایا نہ جایگا
یہہ ضعف ہی کہ لب بھي ہلایا نہ جایگا

بولا یہہ میرے زخم کو جراح دیکھکر
مجھسے تو مرہم اسپہ لگایا نہ جایگا

سب ہو سکیگا مجھہ سے جو کچھہ تو کہیگا یار
پر ایک تیرے کوچے سے جایا نجایگا

دریای عشق مین یہہ دل گم شدہ مرا
اس رنگ مل گیا ہی کہ پایا نجایگا

ناصح کتاب پند کو کر بند ہمسے آہ
یہہ حرف عشق دلسے مٹایا نجایگا

تو ہی تک اس مریض محبت سے بیخبر
جرات سے تیرے در تک اب آیا نجایگا

(3).—State to what class of poetry each of the above extracts belongs.

(4).—The poetry in the extract marked (2) can be scanned according to two different metres. Show this.

II. Re-write the following in Hindustani prose order.

بڑی خواہشون سے جب آیا وہ روز
چڑہا بیاہنے وہ مہ شب فروز

محل سے نکل جب ہوا وہ سوار
ہجے شاد یانے بہم ایک بار

کرون اس تجمل کا کیونکر بیان
کہ باہر ہی تقریر سے وہ سمان

جو کثرت مین دیکھا کہ گاڑی نہین
کوئی مانگے تانگے پہ بیٹھا کہین

سپر اور قبضے کھڑکنے لگے
سوارون کے گھوڑے بھڑکنے لگے

III. State carefully the rules to be observed in scanning, and enumerate a few of the chief poetical licenses. Give the Hindustani terms for metre, scanning, poetical license, ode. Define قصیدہ and قطعہ

IV. Explain, using Hindustani grammatical terms, the صنعت in each of the following extracts. Translate (3) and (5) into English

(1.) سرسبز ہو جو ترا پائمال ہو
ٹھہرے تو جس شجر کے تلے وہ نہال ہو

(2) یار نے مجھکو لڑا یا ہر جوان و پیر سے
ہوں تن تنہا مقابل سو کمان و تیر سے

(3) ہے نکوکاری عبث اے بانی بنیاد ظلم

(4.) فاید ہ حجاج کو کیا کعبہ کی تعمیر سے
شمع سان شرح تپ غم سے ہے سوزان مکتوب.
کیوں نہ پروانہ کی مانند کبوتر جل جاے

(5.) شجر طور کی مانند عصای موسی
دیکھکر کاکل دلدار کا اثر در جل جاي

V. The following words are used in the Dewan-i-Atish in a metaphorical sense. Give in a tabular form (a) and (b) both the literal and metaphorical meanings.

پروانہ — صنم — صنوبر — کبوتر — گل — بلبل — سنبل
نرگس — سرو — شمشاد — زلف — ماہ *

VI. (1).—What do the following contractions and symbols represent?

ق — ۱۲ — ص — رض — صلعم — الخ — رح — ش *

(2).—What meaning has each of the following when used in composition with another word?

غبر — هم — عدم — لا — ان — او — نه — اُن *

VII. Give the English equivalents of three of the following proverbs:—

(1.) اپنے گلي میں کتا شیر هي

(2.) الخاموشي نیم رضامندی

(3.) آئیگا کنا تو پائیگا تکا

(4) بیل پرے گرے بهاڑ وتي سے رہے

(5.) جتني چادر اتنا پاؤن پسارنا

(6.) دو ملامین مرغي حرام

VIII. Translate the following sentences into idiomatic Hindustani.

(1)—Although he has been in the country only a year he speaks Hindustani well for a foreigner.

(2.)—The roof of my house overlooks my neighbour's garden.

(3)—It is high water at 2 P.M; the fishermen will then leave their nets on the beach and return home.

(4.)—The enemy having carried by storm the fort which commanded the city, the city itself was captured after a short siege.

(5.)—I suffer a good deal from indigestion, had the doctor advised me to take a sea-voyage I would have done so

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WEDNESDAY, 11TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

HINDUSTANI PROSE.

REV. E SELL.

I Translate the following into English:—

(1)

ایک بارگي ایک کهڑکي نمود هوئي كه زنجیر اور قفل
اس میں لگا هي وه مجهه بلایا میں اپنے دل میں مقرر یهه
سمجهاکه میرے ذبح کرنے اور گاڑ دینے کو یهه گڑها اس نے

پهونچا هي موت آنکهون کے آگے پهرگئي لاچار چپکے چپکے کلمه پڑهتا هوا نزديک گيا ديکهتا هون تو اس دريچے کے اندر عمارت هي اور چار مکان هين هر ايک دالان مين دس دس خمين سونے کي زنجيرون مين جکڑي هوئي لٹکتي هين اور هر ايک گولي کے منهه پر ايک سونے کي اينٹ اور ايک بندر جڑاؤکا بنا هوا بيٹها هي اتنا لدبس گوليان چارون مکان مين گنين اور ايک خم کو ديکها که مونها مونهه اشرفيان بهري هين اس پر نه ميمون هي نه خشت هي *

(2)

تونے نے کها سنا هي که کمينه بداصل کهين راه مين جاتا تها اتفاقاً ايک صوفي سے ملاقات هوئي اسنے پوچها که اي يار تو کهان جاتا هي اسنے جواب ديا که گجرات اور وهان سے اجين جاؤنگا کها کهو تو مين بهي تمهارے ساتهه چلون مجهه بهي وهان جانا هي يهه بولا که ميرے سر آنکهون پر انشاء الله تعالے بخير خوبي تجهه منزل مقصود کو پهنچاوونگا صوفي کچهه راه خرچ ليکر اسکے ساتهه هوگيا جب آفتاب کا گرده مغرب کے تنور مين لگا اور شب نے اپنے چهرے پر تاريکي کي چادر تاني وے دونو ايک گانو مين جاکر کسي کي دوکان مين اتر پڑے اتنے مين کوئي اهيرني هنڈي سر پر لئے هوے آنکلي اور ان دونون سے کهنے لگي که ميرا گهر يهان سے پلے پر هي اگر تمهاري مرضي هو تو مين بهي راتکي رات يهان ره جاؤن *

(3.)—Write a short explanatory note in English or Hindustani on the words کلمه and صوفي

(4)—In (1) change two of the attributive phrases into their corresponding clauses; and in (2) express the metaphors by other metaphors having the same meaning. (Note.—This question must be answered in Hindustani.)

II Explain briefly the use of جو — حتي and each کہ in the following. Give the grammatical name of the last کہ.

(1.) اسکا خطرہ میرے جي سے نکال جو میری خاطر جمع ہو

(2) مجھے باتون مین پھسلایا حتي کہ نسبت ناتا کرنے مین راضي کیا

(3) مین دوڑی کہ دیکھون تو میرے شوہر نے کہا تھا سو جھوٹھ کہ سچ

III.

(1) مین اسکي امانت سکے حوالے کردونگا خاطر جمع رکھے اور پڑھے لکھے

Explain the construction of رکھے and لکھے

(2) اس لیاقت سے گفتگو کي کہ مین اسکي صورت اور سیرت پر محو ہو گیا

Explain why the first verb is feminine, and why the pronoun مین has not the particle نے after it?

(3.) وہ حکم کیا کہ ان بدبختون سے کوئي مزاحم نہ ہو کچھ کہو نہ سنو

Parse ہو and کہو

(4) میرا لڑکا دوڑا تھا اور بڑي بڑي ٹھوکر کھائي

With what does کھائي agree, and why?

IV. Give the English meaning of the following phrases :—

ناز و نعمت — جانکندنی کے وقت — جان بحق تسلیم
فرمانا — ابوجہل — اوپری دل سے پوچھنا — معاذ اللہ
چھوٹا منھہ بڑی بات — عین سعادت *

V. Give at least three examples to illustrate the difference of idiom between the Urdu and the Dakhani.

VI. Analyse accurately each of the following words. (Note.—The primitive root of each word must be shown, and the meaning of each separate part given.)

وغیرہ — پیاس — باورچی — اُنتالیس — ملنساری
ایجان — خانہزاد موروثی — اولجھن — اوکالی — ستمگاری *

VII Construct the following kinds of sentences:—

(1.)

جملۂ شرطیہ — جملۂ معللہ — جملۂ معترضہ — جملۂ
استدراکیہ *

(2)—Change the construction of the following idiomatic sentences:—

(a.) میں اسکو کتاب عنایت کیا یہہ نا ہو کر دوسری
بھی دیا

(b.) میں آیا تو بہی میری ملاقات نہین کیا

(c) وہ مالدار تو تھا لیکن بخیل

(d.) میں تھا اور کتاب نہی

VIII Translate into Hindustani :—

"I told Johnson that our friend Goldsmith had said to me, that he had come too late into the world, for that Pope and other poets had taken up the places in the Temple of Fame; so that as but a few at any period can possess poetical reputation, a man of genius can now hardly acquire it. To which Johnson replied :—That is one of the most sensible things I have ever heard of Goldsmith. It is difficult

to get literary fame, and it is every day growing more difficult. Ah, Sir, that should make a man think of securing happiness in another world, which all who try sincerely for it may attain. In comparison of that how little are all other things. The belief of immortality is impressed upon all men, and all men act under an impression of it, however they may talk, and though, perhaps, they may be scarcely sensible of it."

THURSDAY, 12TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY.

E. P. METCALFE, M.A.

I. Investigate the relations between the roots and co-efficients of a cubic equation.

Ex.—If the roots of the equation

$$ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = 0$$

be in continued proportion, show that

$$a : d :: b^3 : c^3.$$

II. If $\frac{mn}{l}(a-k) = \frac{nl}{m}(b-k) = \frac{lm}{n}(c-k)$

$= la' = mb' = nc'$

then $\frac{a'}{aa' - b'c'} = \frac{b'}{bb' - c'a'} = \frac{c'}{cc' - a'b'}$

III. Find the sum of n quantities in Geometrical Progression.

Ex.—If S_n represent the sum of n terms of a geometrical series, and S'_n the sum of the series $S_1 + S_2 + S_3 + \ldots\ldots\ldots + S_n$, obtain the sum of the series $S'_1 + S'_2 + S'_3 + \ldots\ldots\ldots + S'_n$.

IV. Find the whole number of permutations of n things, when each may occur once, twice, thrice, etc., up to r times.

Ex.—If m mosquitoes fly into a room occupied by $m + r$ persons, find the number of ways in which the party may be attacked (1) in any manner whatever, (2) so that each mosquito may attack a different person.

V. Show how to find the numerically greatest term in the expansion of $(a + x)_p$. Obtain the greatest term of $(3 + \frac{2}{3}x)^{-20}$

VI. Assuming $\log_e a = (a-1) - \frac{1}{2}(a-1)^2 + \frac{1}{3}(a-1)^3 - ..$ obtain a series for $\log_{10}\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)$.

M be the modulus of a system whose base is 9, show that

$$\frac{1}{M} = \frac{40}{41} + \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{40}{41}\right)^3 + \frac{1}{5}\left(\frac{40}{41}\right)^5 + ..$$

VII. Explain and establish relations between the several methods of measuring angles.

If (x, x_1), (a, a_1), (b, b_1), be numerical values of any three the same angles in two different systems of measurement, show that

$$\frac{x-a}{b-a} = \frac{x_1-a_1}{b_1-a_1}$$

VIII. Trace the changes in sign and magnitude of the expression $a \cos\theta + b \operatorname{Sin}\theta$ as the angle varies from 0 to 2π.

Determine its maximum and minimum values and the corresponding values of θ.

IX. Prove geometrically that

$$\tan\frac{A}{2} = \operatorname{Cosec} A - \operatorname{Cot} A.$$

If $1 + \operatorname{Cos}\phi \operatorname{Cos}\psi = \operatorname{Sin}\phi \operatorname{Sin}\psi \operatorname{Cosec}\theta$,

Show that for one value of $\tan\frac{\theta}{2}$

$$\tan\frac{\theta}{2}\tan\frac{\phi}{2}\tan\frac{\psi}{2} = 1$$

X. A quadrilateral is inscribed in a circle—find the area in terms of the sides.

XI. If p_1, p_2, etc. be the perpendiculars from the centre of the circle upon the sides a, b, c, d—prove that

$$4\,\Sigma\,(p_1 p_2) = \Sigma\,(ab).$$

XII If the base BC of any triangle be divided into n equal parts the sum of the squares on the straight lines drawn from the vertex to the points of section

$$= \frac{n-1}{6n}\left\{3n\,(b^2+c^2) - (n+1)\,a^2\right\}$$

THURSDAY, 12TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

GEOMETRY.

H. FORTEY, M.A.

I. Divide a straight line into two parts so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts may be equal to the square on the other part.

Divide a line AB in C so that the rectangle contained by AC, CB may be *twice* the square on AC.

II. Prove that the opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.

Also state and prove the *converse* of this proposition.

III. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle.

IV. Shew that the sides about the equal angles of triangles which are equi-angular to one another are proportionals.

If from any point in an arc perpendiculars be let fall on the chord of the arc and the tangents at its extremities, the former is a mean proportional between the two latter.

V. Name and define the five regular solids, and give the number of edges and solid angles of each.

VI. Every solid angle is contained by plane angles which are together less than four right angles.

VII. Shew how to cut a cone by a plane that the section may be a parabola. Prove that the diameter of the circular section through the vertex of the parabola is a mean proportional between the latus rectum of the parabola and the distance from its vertex to that of the cone.

VIII. If two chords of a parabola intersect one another, the rectangles contained by their segments are in the ratio of the parameters of the diameters which bisect the chords. Modify the enunciation to suit the case when the chords *produced* intersect, and prove that case only.

IX. Given the point of contact of one of two fixed tangents to a parabola, find the locus of the focus.

X. If from a point O a pair of tangents OP, OP′, be drawn to an ellipse, then OP and OP′, will subtend equal angles at either focus.

If H, S, be the foci shew that

$$\angle HPS + \angle HP'S = 2 \angle HOS.$$

XI. If PU be the diameter of the circle of curvature at the point P of an ellipse and PF be drawn at right angles to CD, then PU PF = 2 CD^2.

Show that PU varies as CD^3.

XII. If from any point P of an hyperbola PH and PK be drawn parallel to the asymptotes, meeting them in H and K respectively; then 4 PH. PK = CS^2.

FRIDAY, 13TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LOGIC.

J. THOMSON, M.A.

I. Criticise the definition of Logic as 'the science of the Laws of Thought,' and give Mill's and your own view of its province.

II How is an abstract distinguished from a general name? What use do abstract names serve and to what abuse are they liable?

State and define each of the five predicables. Verbal predication being taken as definition, which of them belong to real predication?

III. What are modal propositions? Why are they not considered under Formal Logic?

Discuss the import of judgments or propositions in their final analysis.

IV. Enumerate and exemplify the various modes of immediate inference.

Enunciate carefully the general principle or canon of the syllogism you adopt, and contrast with others that may be known to you? What bases are assigned to it?

V. Classify the fallacies.

VI. Discuss the character of deductive inference and the utility of the syllogism.

VII. What are the essentials of an Induction and the evidence for it? State precisely how it differs from a Definition.

VIII. State the law of Conservation of Force. When Cause is so viewed what further than energy has to be considered part of the cause? Show the importance of this further element.

IX. Give the canon of the Joint Method and show the working of the methods in the research into the cause of Dew.

X. What are the criteria of an Empirical Law? An Empirical Law is established by Agreement and so is the Law of Causation: what distinction of Agreement has been made?

XI. What are the functions of Hypotheses? In the assumption of an entirely new cause what is to be desiderated beyond explanation of the phenomena to the establishment of the truth of the hypothesis?

XII. What is a perfect Definition? Contrast with the scholastic. Give the canons of the two methods, and the positive and negative definition of *matter*.

FRIDAY, 13TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MECHANICS.

H. FORTEY, M.A.

I. Prove the parallelogram of forces when the forces are commensurable.

Two weights of 4 lbs. each are attached to the extremities of a string which passes over two smooth pegs in the same horizontal line. To any two points in that portion of the string between the pegs, weights of 2 lbs. and 3 lbs. are attached. Find the tension of the string between the last mentioned weights when the system is in equilibrium.

II. Find the magnitude and direction of the resultant of two unlike parallel forces acting on a rigid body.

Define a couple and indicate the steps of the proof that a single force and a couple in one plane are equivalent to the same single force acting in a direction parallel to its original direction.

III. Describe the Common Balance. State the requisites of a good balance and find how they may be satisfied.

IV. Define the centre of gravity of a body, and give illustrations of stable and unstable equilibrium.

The height of a cylindrically shaped tumbler is h; d, d_1, its external and internal diameters respectively, b the thickness of the bottom; find the centre of gravity. Shew that the other dimensions remaining fixed and b being supposed to vary, the centre of gravity will be the lowest possible, when

$$b = \frac{h\sqrt{d^2 - d_1^2}}{d + \sqrt{d^2 - d_1^2}}$$

V. State the laws of Statical Friction, and shew how the coefficient of friction may be practically determined.

A weight W resting on a plane inclined to the horizon at an angle of 15° is on the point of slipping; shew that if the inclination be increased to 30° a pressure of W $(2 - \sqrt{3})$ up the plane will be just sufficient to prevent motion.

VI. State the three laws of motion and give experimental illustrations of the truth of each.

VII. Define uniformly accelerating force.

If s be the space described from rest in time t under the action of a uniformly accelerating force f, then will

$$s = \tfrac{1}{2} f t^2.$$

Two bodies projected vertically upwards from the same spot, with the same velocity, and at an interval of 2 seconds, strike one another at a height of 84 feet. Find the velocity of projection.

VIII. A body impinges directly on another in motion; determine the velocities after impact, the elasticity being imperfect.

Shew that vis viva is lost by the collision. What becomes of it?

IX. Shew that the path of a projectile is a parabola and determine the focus and directrix.

A ball of elasticity e is projected from the foot of one of two parallel vertical smooth walls (at a distance a) in a vertical plane perpendicular to the walls, and after $2n - 1$ impacts against them returns to the point of projection. If v, α, be the velocity and angle of projection

Shew that $$\frac{v^2 \operatorname{Sin} 2\alpha}{g} = \frac{a}{e^{2n-1}} \cdot \frac{1 - e^{2n}}{1 - e}.$$

X. One end of a fine string is fixed; to the other end a particle is fastened which is projected so as to describe a horizontal circle with uniform velocity. If this velocity is that due to falling from rest through half the length of the string, shew that the inclination of the string to the vertical is

$$\cos^{-1} (2 \cos 72^\circ).$$

XI. If the length of a seconds pendulum be 39·1386 inches, find the accelerating force of gravity.

How many beats will a seconds pendulum lose in 24 hours if taken to the top of a mountain 4,000 feet high?

FRIDAY, 13TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

HYDROSTATICS, OPTICS AND ASTRONOMY.

F. P. METCALFE, M.A.

I. How is fluid pressure at a point estimated (1) when uniform, (2) when variable?

Establish the formula $p = g\rho z$, $p = \sigma z$. And find the units of time and space that both may give the pressure in units of 125 oz.: water being the standard substance.

II. Find the whole pressure of a fluid upon any immersed surface.

A sphere is just immersed in water in which floats a regular tetrahedron of equal surface having one face just free of the fluid; compare the pressures upon the sphere and the three immersed faces of the tetrahedron.

"N. B.—The surface of a sphere of radius r is $4\pi r^2$."

III. Describe an experiment to prove that the pressure of air at a given temperature varies inversely as the space it occupies.

If the piston of a Smeaton's air pump stop short at fixed distances from the top and bottom of the cylinder, find the density of the air in the receiver after n strokes.

IV. Exemplify the use of the Hydrostatic Balance.

An empty closed vessel, when immersed in fluids A and B weighs w_1, w_2, respectively, but when filled with A, and weighed in B; and

when filled with B and weighed in A, its weights are W_1, W_2. Show that the specific gravities of the fluids are connected by the equation

$$\sigma_1 (W_2 - w_1) - \sigma_2 (W_1 - w_2) = 0.$$

V. Explain the formation of images by reflection.

If a luminous point be placed between a pair of plane mirrors inclined to each other at a certain angle, trace the course of the rays by which an eye would see the image formed by three successive reflections.

VI. What is a lens? Define its focal length and obtain the equation

$$\frac{1}{f} = (\mu - 1)\left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{s}\right)$$

VII. Describe the eye as an optical instrument. Explain the defects of long and short sight and show how they are remedied.

VIII. A small disk is placed at the bottom of a hemispherical bowl, and is just invisible to an eye looking over the edge. Show that the height (h) to which a transparent fluid must be poured upon the disk to render it completely visible is given by the equation

$$\left\{\rho + r(1 - 2\mu^2)\right\} \left\{h \sqrt{r + \rho} - 2\rho\sqrt{r - \rho}\right\}^2$$
$$+ h^2 (r^2 - \rho^2) = 0.$$

where ρ, r are the radii of the disk and the bowl, and μ the refractive index.

IX. Describe the Mural circle, and show clearly how any errors of adjustment, to which the instrument is liable, may be practically remedied.

X. Explain the nature of refraction and of aberration, and their several effects upon the apparent position of a heavenly body. When are these greatest?

XI. Account for a planet's apparent retrograde motion and stationary points. Define its Synodic Period.

If the Synodic Period of Mars be found to be 780 days, find his Periodic time and use Kepler's third Law to obtain his mean distance from the Sun in terms of the Earth's mean distance.

XII. Show how to compare the mass of any planet attended by a Satellite with that of the sun.

If P, p be the periods of the Earth and Moon and R, r the radii of their orbits supposed circular, Earth's mass : Sun's mass :: $\frac{P^2}{p^2} : \frac{R^3}{r^3}$.

FRIDAY, 13TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

J. THOMSON, M.A.

I. What classification of feelings is the final classification of motives? Discuss the conflict of motives.

II. Give, naming their distinctive expounders, the leading modern answers as to what is the Ethical Standard.

III. In what different ways has the opinion that Benevolent Actions are ultimately modes of self-love been entertained? What is Bain's opinion?

IV. By what sort of Evidence can the Ethical Standard be established? What is the Evidence in favour of Utility?

V. State the Evidence confirmatory of the opinion that the peculiarity of Conscience is Education under Government.

VI. What is the scope of Butler's Dissertation on the Nature of Virtue? Point out its relations of antagonism to theories of the time. What considerations does he adduce to shew that 'Benevolence and the want of it, singly considered, are in no sort the whole of virtue and vice'?

VII. What does Butler say is the strict sense of the word *conscience?* On what ground does he declare its existence? Show his argument to establish the supremacy of this faculty over the other parts of our emotional and active nature.

VIII. Man being considered to be by his nature 'a law unto himself,' what obligations is he under to obey the law? Answer the objection that the regards to others are restraints to our own good.

IX. Name the leading British Moralists of the eighteenth century with the works in which their views are declared, stating briefly

their doctrine as to the Ethical Standard and, when distinguished from that, the Moral Faculty.

X. What origin does De Mandeville ascribe to the Moral Virtues? Give his views on the origin of Society.

XI. Give as full an account as you can of the Ethical doctrines of Price *or* of Mackintosh.

FRIDAY, 13TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

PHYSIOLOGY.

G. BIDIE, M.B., F.L.S.

I. In what respect does the chemical composition of animal tissues differ from that of vegetable; and what difference is there between animal respiration and the function by which the leaves of plants inhale and give off certain gases?

II. Describe briefly the unisexual modes of reproduction as manifested in some of the lower classes of animals, and define *parthenogenesis*.

III. Describe the special organisation by which breathing is carried on in fish and turtles.

IV. Give the chemical composition of *saliva* and *bile*, and explain the uses of these secretions in the animal economy.

V. If I place a cricket ball in your hand while your eyes are shut, and you say that it is a round and smooth body, explain by what nervous and mental processes you arrive at this conclusion.

FRIDAY, 13TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

G. BIDIE, M.B., F.L.S.

I. Explain fully why the temperature of Ootacamund is so much lower than that of Madras, and give the approximate rate at which the temperature of the air diminishes, according to elevation above the sea level.

II. A ship sails from Aden for Point De Galle in the month of June; state what distance she will have to traverse in geographical miles if making a straight course, and what winds and currents she will probably meet with on the voyage.

III. Mention the principal tablelands and mountain ranges of British India, giving the direction and extent of each mountain range and the name and height of its loftiest peak.

IV. Define a Delta and mention all the deltas, of which you know, now in course of formation.

V. What groups of animals and plants are characteristic of Southern India?

FRIDAY, 13TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

PHYCICS.

W. MACRAE, M B., M.C., M.A.

I. How do we find the weight of air? What is meant by its elastic force, and how is this affected by change of temperature?

II. Distinguish between the momentum of a moving body and its energy (power of doing work). What is the difference between actual and potential energy?

III. Why is there dew on a calm clear night and not on a cloudy one? Why is the thermometer on grass at night ordinarily at a lower temperature than one a few feet above the ground?

IV. Why is a ray of sun light converted into a coloured band after passing through a glass prism? How is the existence of invisible rays beyond the red and violet ends of a spectrum ascertained?

V. What is the physical cause of a musical sound? On what do its pitch and loudness depend?

VI. In a galvanic battery in action on what does the quantity of electricity in motion depend?

FRIDAY, 13TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

CHEMISTRY.

W. MACRAE, M.B., M C., M.A.

I. How do you know that air is a mixture of elementary gases, and not a chemical compound? How is its composition ascertained?

II. What are meant by reducing agents and oxidising agents? Illustrate by means of the Blowpipe flame.

III. What sulphates, chlorides and carbonates are insoluble in water.

IV. For what metals is SH_2 used as a special test? State the conditions necessary to its successful application in each case.

V. Write out the equations showing the changes produced on adding :—

a. Sulphuric acid to nitre.

b. Water to quick-lime.

c. Solution of chloride of sodium to solution of nitrate of silver.

d. Solution of chromate of Potash to solution of nitrate of Lead.

SATURDAY, 14TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

BAIN'S MENTAL SCIENCE.

J. THOMSON, M.A.

I. Give the definition and divisions of mind, showing what is included under each division. What are the reasons for the order of exposition of the Text book?

II. What is the distinctive character of the Muscular Feelings compared with the Sensations of Sense? State the proofs of Spontaneous Activity.

III. Give an account of the Sensations of Touch.

IV. Define an Appetite and an Instinct. Specify the Appetites' Show carefully the sources and the primary phase of the acquirement of voluntary power.

V. State the Law of Contiguity. How is Similarity implied under Contiguity? Shew the operation of the Law in the case of Acquisitions in language, noting the conditions necessary and favourable.

VI. What are the special circumstances contributing to revival in idea by likeness in diversity? How are these modified or extended for scientific induction?

VII. Account for the fact of Contrast being a cause of revival of past mental phenomena.

VIII. What are the principal elements in the constructions of the Fine Arts? How far may Truth be considered the aim of the Artist?

SATURDAY, 14TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

BAIN'S MENTAL SCIENCE.—MASSON'S RECENT BRITISH PHILOSOPHY.

J. THOMSON, M.A.

I. Give the plan of description of the Feelings. What is meant by a Neutral Feeling?

II. Specify the mixed properties given as characters of Feeling.

Give the signs of Feeling in others, and show what precautions must be observed in their interpretation.

III. What is Bain's doctrine regarding the seat of Ideas? Adduce the proofs.

IV. State concisely what Masson means by 'The Psychological Difference' among philosophers, and trace the variation of opinion in this regard among the leading European philosophers, from Locke to Coleridge.

V. What opinions did (1) Kant, (2) Schelling, entertain regarding the existence and nature of an absolute? What was Mansel's opinion and how is its bearing on religion characterised by Mill?

VI. What defence of Hamilton does Masson make to the assertion that the former's doctrine of the Relativity of knowledge is incompatible with his system of Natural Realism? What recent speculations does Masson consider to have caused disturbance among cosmological opinions? In what directions have they been altered?

VII. Give the heads of Masson's criticism of Mill's Cosmological Theory as a Cosmological Theory.

VIII. Spencer says the basis of his philosophy is not negative. In what respect is it positive? 'Kant,' he says, 'tells us that "Space is the form of all external intuition,"' which, he says, is not true. Give Kant's definition of 'form.' On what grounds does Spencer, or do you, say Kant's statement regarding space is not true?

MONDAY, 16TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

CAPTAIN HUGHES HALLETT.

N.B.—*Dates, approximate if not exact, must be given in all cases.*

I. Name all the English sovereigns in whose veins the blood of Cerdic the Saxon has not run.

II. (*a.*) Relate the circumstances under which Henry VIII married Catherine of Aragon, and the causes that led to his divorce from her. In what manner and to what extent was that divorce connected with the Reformation?

(*b.*) What were the Six Articles?

(*c.*) Define the terms "heir apparent" and "heir presumptive," and give two royal examples of each from the first quarter of the 16th century.

III. Give in detail, *but avoiding lengthy description*, a history of the English possessions in that part of North America now occupied by the United States, from the first settlement to the end of the War of Independence.

IV. Write *brief* notes on the Unions with Scotland and Ireland.

V. (*a.*) Mention the three principal sources of revenue in England, and the three principal channels of expenditure.

(*b.*) Write a *concise* history of the corn laws, investigating the theory on which they were founded.

VI. Write a *short* life of one only of the following—St. John, Robert Walpole, Marlborough.

VII. Give *in tabular form* the approximate dates of the following:—

Introduction of tobacco into England, and of tea: abolition of capital punishment for forgery: Catholic Emancipation: taking of Badajos: Cato Street Conspiracy: Spanish Armada: Application of Electric Telegraph to the transmission of messages: broad Bottom adminis-

tration: battle of Navarino: discovery of circulation of the blood, and of laws of gravitation—and assign events to the following years—

1085, 1314, 1513, 1556, 1587, 1605, 1662, 1697, 1736, 1799, 1820, 1833.

VIII. Show on the accompanying map:*—

(*a.*) The walls of Hadrian and of Antoninus, with the dates of their erection.

(*b.*) The Roman towns, Deva, Eboracum, Verulamium, Durovernum, subscribing the modern names.

(*c.*) The divisions of Britain during the Saxon period (the early part of the 8th century may be taken).

(*d.*) The sites of the Battles of the Roses—lettering them A, B, C, &c to show the order in which they were fought, giving the names and dates, and affixing Y or L according as white or red were victorious.

(*e.*) Any three great manufacturing towns, subscribing the articles for which they are famous.

(*f.*) Mount St. Michael, Sedgemoor, Pevensey, The Wash, subscribing the events with which they are connected.

MONDAY, 16TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

HISTORY OF FERDINAND AND ISABELLA.

WILLIAM MILLER, M.A.

I. Give a brief outline of the events that led to the accession of Ferdinand, though a younger son, to the throne of Aragon.

II. State the objects and describe the organization of the new Hermandad. In what respects did it differ from the old?

III. What were the three great military orders of Castile? When and for what purposes was each founded? What was the leading feature of the policy of Ferdinand and Isabella with regard to them?

* An outline map of England and Scotland was furnished to each candidates.

IV. Describe minutely the situation of Axarquia, Loja, Perpignan and Toro; and simply mention one event (with its date), that renders each remarkable in this period of history.

V. Write very short notes on (*a*) Thomas de Torquemada, (*b*) Fernando del Pulgar, (*c*) Pedro Gonzalez de Mendoza, (*d*) Francisco Ramirez, (*e*) Hamet Zeli, and (*f*) the Sultana Zoraya.

VI. Mention as many points as occur to you in which the Moors and Spaniards were strikingly contrasted as regards their national character and customs, and their respective modes of warfare.

VII. Show by a sketch the positions of Almeria, Cuzar, Guadix, Granada and Jaen in relation to Baza. How was each of these important in the campaign of which the Siege of Baza was the chief event? In what year did that campaign take place?

VIII. Narrate fully any *one* event illustrative of the sagacious policy of Ferdinand, and any *one* illustrative of the intrepidity of Isabella.

IX. Explain:—

(*a.*) The terms *auto da fe*, *cavalgada*, *el ultimo Sospiro del Moro*, *ricos hombres*.

(*b.*) How the extraordinary power at one time enjoyed by the Commons in the Cortes of Castile should have ultimately proved unfavourable to popular freedom.

(*c.*) How the Inquisition was so easily established among a people so fond of freedom as the Spaniards of the 15th century.

(*d.*) How the fate of Malaga may be said to have decided that of Granada.

M. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1874.

MONDAY, 9TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.
MILL'S LOGIC—I.
W. E. ORMSBY, LL.D.

I. Enumerate the categories as given by Aristotle. It has been said that his classification is both redundant and defective ?

II. What, according to Mr. Mill, is the principal cause why the theory of Logic has made such inconsiderable progress during the last two centuries ?

III. What was Hobbes' Theory of Predication ? A theory virtually identical with that of Hobbes has subsequently been very generally received ?

IV. Mr. Mill thinks that his view of the functions of the syllogism is confirmed by the consideration of precisely those cases which might be expected to be least favourable to it. To what cases does he refer ?

V. What, according to Mr. Mill, is the ground of our belief in axioms ? Give the arguments usually relied upon by the advocates of the *à priori* theory, and the substance of Mr. Mill's replies.

VI. The following has been quoted in favour of the proposition that the reverse of the most familiar principles of Arithmetic might have been made conceivable—

> "There is a world in which, whenever two pairs of things are either placed in proximity or are contemplated together, a fifth thing is immediately created and brought within the contemplation of the mind engaged in putting two and two together. This is surely neither inconceivable, for we can readily conceive the result by thinking of common puzzle tricks, nor can it be said to be beyond the power of Omnipotence. Yet in such a world surely

two and two would make five. That is, the result to the mind of contemplating two twos would be to count five."

Discuss fully the relevancy of this supposition to the theory it is adduced to support.

VII. How does Mr. Herbert Spencer support the doctrine that a belief which is proved by the inconceivableness of its negation to invariably exist is true?

VIII. Mr. Mill differs from Dr. Whewell as to the application of the term Induction? What does Mr. Mill say of the form of induction ordinarily laid down in books of Logic?

IX. Distinguish between induction and colligation of facts.

X. "Different descriptions, therefore, may be all true: but not, surely, different explanations." Upon what grounds does Dr. Whewell contest the validity of this distinction?

XI. "There is, then, a spontaneous tendency of the intellect to account to itself for all cases of causation by assimilating them to the intentional acts of voluntary agents like itself." How does Mr. Mill characterize this tendency? By what examples does he show that it is not the result of an inherent mental law?

XII. Enunciate the canon of the method of Concomitant Variations. Does that method assume any new axiom?

MONDAY, 9TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

MILL'S LOGIC—II.

W. E. ORMSBY, LL.D.

I. What is an hypothesis? What is necessary in order to render legitimate (*a*) the hypothesis of a law, (*b*) the hypothesis of a cause? Can the vortices of Descartes be regarded as a legitimate hypothesis?

II. From what signs may we infer that a law of causation, though hitherto unresolved, is a derivative law?

III. Give Laplace's theory of chances. In throwing a die the chance of an ace is $\frac{1}{6}$. How do we get this? What is Mr. Mill's answer to the question?

IV. Examine the following :—

> " Were we to suppose (what it is perfectly possible to imagine) that the present order of the universe were brought to an end, and that a chaos succeeded in which there was no fixed succession of events, and the past gave no assurance of the future ; if a human being were miraculously kept alive to witness this change, he surely would soon cease to believe in any uniformity, the uniformity itself no longer existing. If this be admitted, the belief in uniformity either is not an instinct, or it is an instinct conquerable, like all instincts, by acquired knowledge."

V. What considerations are mentioned by Mr. Mill as giving, at the present day, to the proof of the law of uniformity of succession as true of all phenomena, a character of completeness and conclusiveness ?

VI. But for two circumstances, according to Mr. Mill, geometry would at all times have been recognised as a physical science ? Upon what premises does he consider that the science of geometry rests ?

VII. Can the process by which the ellipticity of the planetary orbits was ascertained be regarded as properly an induction ?

VIII. What, according to Dr. Whewell, are the requisites of conceptions in order that they may be subservient to induction ? Give an abstract of Mr. Mill's remarks upon the subject.

IX. How does Mr. Mill classify Fallacies ? Compare his classification with that of Dr. Whately.

X. Examine the following ; to what heads would you refer such of them as you consider fallacies ?

(*a*.) Things which we cannot think of together cannot co-exist.

(*b*.) Bookish men, taken from speculative pursuits and set to work on something they know nothing about, have generally been found or thought to do it ill ; therefore philosophers are unfit for business.

(*c*.) The mind thinks always, because the essence of the mind is to think.

(*d.*) The abolition of purchase in the army cannot be a good thing, because under the old system the honour of the country was uniformly maintained.

(*e.*) The speculations of Bishop Berkeley as to the non-existence of matter are absurd; for if any one be in doubt on the subject let him strike his head against a wall and his doubts will be speedily dispelled.

(*f.*) He who is content with what he has, is truly rich: a covetous man is not content with what he has; no covetous man, therefore, is truly rich.

TUESDAY, 10TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ARISTOTLE.

W. E. ORMSBY, LL.D.

I. What ancient speculations on the subject of happiness are referred to in the Nicomachean Ethics? How far may external goods be said to be necessary to happiness?

II. "A person may be in difficulty," says Aristotle, "as to what we mean when we say that it is necessary for men to become just by performing just actions, and temperate by performing temperate ones: for if they do just and temperate actions, they are already just and temperate." State accurately the substance of Aristotle's reply to this objection.

III. "Virtue must be apt to hit the mean." Why so? Does every action admit of the "mean state"? What mean states in the passions are specially mentioned in the Nicomachean Ethics?

IV. How does the practice of legislators confirm Aristotle's view that vice is voluntary?

V. Compare Aristotle's theory of moral virtue with that of any modern writer with which you are acquainted.

VI. How do Prudence and the science of social life differ from Wisdom and from each other? "Prudence therefore is opposed to Intuition" (ἀντίκειται μὲν δὴ τῷ νῷ) Explain this.

VII. What faculty does Aristotle term "cleverness" (δεινότης). What is its relation to Prudence ? Explain the following ; " virtue admits of relation of the same kind as prudence bears to cleverness."

VIII. What, according to Aristotle, are the conditions under which alone perfect friendship can exist ?

IX. How does Aristotle account for the fact that self-love has sometimes been regarded as in itself blameworthy ? Upon what grounds does he conclude that the good man ought to possess self-love ? How does he illustrate his view ?

X. Discuss shortly the theory that pleasure is only the removal of pain. Aristotle quotes an example of pleasure inconsistent with that theory ?

XI. Whence, according to Aristotle, arises the necessity of a system of education regulated by law ?

XII. Write a note on the Aristotelian conception of pleasure, and show how it would account for the pleasure derived from novelty.

TUESDAY, 10TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

ROMAN HISTORY.

W. E. ORMSBY, LL.D.

I. What political institutions at Rome have been attributed to Romulus ? When, and under what circumstances, did the comitia curiata lose legislative power ?

II. To what period of Roman history would you assign the removal of the political and social inequality of the Plebeian Order at Rome ? Mention what measures you consider to have been chiefly instrumental in bringing about that result.

III. Write a summary of the chief events of the campaigns of Pyrrhus in Italy, adding the dates of his principal battles.

IV. Write a note on the constitution of the Roman senate about the period of the Punic wars. What were its powers, (*a*) with regard to legislation ; (*b*) in respect of foreign affairs ; (*c*) in the administration of affairs at home ?

How did the Calpurnian law (B. C. 149) affect that body ?

V. Trace the origin and growth of the Roman comic drama.

VI. What events brought about the war which terminated in the final destruction of Carthage? Sketch in outline the last campaign of Rome against her great rival.

VII. Where were the following places and how were they connected with the history of Rome? Cyzicus; Saguntum; Cirta; Oricum; Capua; Lilybœum.

VIII. Give some account of the campaign which resulted in the defeat and death of P. Licinius Crassus (Dives). Contrast the Roman and Parthian system of military tactics, and show how the latter was instrumental in bringing about the defeat of the Roman legions at Carrhæ. Discuss the effect of this catastrophe on the two rival parties seeking for power at Rome

IX. How often was C. Julius Cæsar appointed Dictator? Write a short essay on the chief events of his second dictatorship.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH FEB., 10 A M TO 1 P M.

HISTORY OF GREECE.

D. DUNCAN, M.A.

I. Describe Homeric society with reference to the following points:—

1. The ranks into which society was divided.
2. The persons by whom, and the modes in which, legislative, judicial, and executive functions were exercised.
3. Industrial occupations, the division of labour, and the distribution of wealth.

II. What was the general character and probable political constitution of the primitive town communities of ancient Greece?

Point out, and account for, the different forms of political union presented in historical times by the towns of Attica, Bœotia, and Laconia respectively.

III. Sketch the origin, growth, culmination, and decadence of the Athenian democracy; connecting each of the successive stages with the name of the person who was mainly instrumental in bringing it about

IV. How do you account for the absence of any early attempt to form a sort of Federal Government? How did the idea of such Federal union at first arise?

What efforts in this direction were made in later times, and with what success?

What general circumstances prevented all attempts at Federation from embracing the whole Greek race?

V. Point out the relation of the military to the civil authority in legendary Greece and during the early historical period. Trace the progressive differentiation of the military from the civil profession at Athens, till their almost complete separation about the time of the Macedonian conquest.

Enumerate some of the moral, political, and economic effects of the change.

Under what circumstances did the Athenian maritime ascendancy grow up, and about what time did it reach its culminating point?

VI. Compare the moral condition [with special reference to (*a*) the standard of right and wrong, (*b*) the moral sanction, (*c*) the recognized ethical code] of the Greeks during the following periods:—

1. The Homeric period.
2. The age of Solon.
3. The age of Pericles.
4. The age of Demosthenes the Orator.

Connect the successive changes with changes in their intellectual views on nature, man, politics, or religion.

VII. In what relation did Grecian colonies stand to the mother country? Compare with modern colonies.

VIII. What was the condition (*a*) of slaves during the Homeric age, (*b*) of the Spartan Helots, and (*c*) of Athenian slaves from the time of Solon?

Compare with the condition of serfs and slaves in modern times.

Show by historical references whether the Helots were a source of strength or of weakness to Sparta.

IX. Sketch the career of Alexander the Great.

Mr. Grote says that "instead of hellenizing Asia, he was tending to a iatize Macedonia and Hellas."

In remarking on this verdict, point out

1. In what character Alexander set out on his Asiatic expedition, and how far his conduct, then and afterwards, harmonized with it.
2. What character he ultimately assumed, and the influence which the change had upon his future career.

Mention the leading results of his conquests to Greece and to the world at large.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

MODERN HISTORY.

D. DUNCAN, M.A.

The Age of Louis XI.

I. The age of Louis XI is regarded as one of the most important in history. What are the circumstances that severally contribute to give it this character?

II. To what is mainly due the historical importance of the Dukes of Burgundy generally, and particularly of Charles the Bold?

III. Trace the circumstances, geographical, ethnological, political, and personal in Charles the Bold, that contributed to the downfall of the House of Burgundy.

Contrast the characters of Louis XI and Charles the Bold, with a view to show in what respects, and to what extent, their respective policies, domestic and foreign, were influenced by their characters.

IV. Trace the origin, and sketch the course, of the war of the "Public Good." Contrast the real with the ostensible aim of the members of the league. What gives the struggle its importance in the history of European civilization?

V. Describe the constitution of the civic community of Liege, How did it stand related to the French Sovereignty, on the one hand, and to the duchy of Burgundy, on the other? How did it become embroiled in a struggle with Charles the Bold? And what was the issue of the conflict?

VI. What different views have been held as to the origin of the war between Charles the Bold and the Swiss? Which of these views, if any, are you inclined to adopt, and why? Describe the progress of the struggle. What effect had the defeat of Charles on the subsequent course of European politics? What would have been the probable effect had he been successful?

VII. When and under what circumstances did standing armies originate in France? Trace some of the more important consequences (military, political, economic, and moral) to Europe of their institution.

VIII. What was the relation subsisting between the Gallican Church and the Papal See, at the beginning of the reign of Louis XI? How far was the relation modified by Louis? Was the King's ecclesiastial policy beneficial or injurious to the Church?

IX. Compare the position of France geographically and politically at the beginning and at the close of the reign of Louis XI. How far were the changes due to the exertions of Louis, and how far to circumstances independent of him?

X. Compare the decline of Feudalism in France with the same event in England.

XI. Give an outline of the intellectual, moral, religious, and economic condition of Europe at the period with which we are dealing.

THURSDAY, 12TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ADAM SMITH'S WEALTH OF NATIONS.

D. DUNCAN, M.A.

I. State and criticize A. Smith's views with respect to

(*a.*) The origin of the division of labour.

(*b.*) The modes in which division of labour operates to promote efficiency of labour.

What modifications has the treatment of division of labour in economic science undergone since the *Wealth of Nations* was written?

II. Compare the following passages with one another, and explain and criticize them:—

"Labour is the real measure of the exchangeable value of all commodities."

"In that early and rude state of society which precedes both the accumulation of stock and the appropriation of land, the proportion between the quantities of labour necessary for acquiring different objects seems to be the only circumstance which can afford any rule for exchanging them for one another."

"In a civilized country there are but few commodities of which the exchangeable value arises from labour only, rent and profit contributing largely to that of the far greater part of them."

III. Distinguish between

(*a.*) The natural and the market price of commodities.

(*b.*) The real and the nominal price of commodities.

By what is each kind of price determined?

Explain:—"The labourer is rich or poor, is well or ill rewarded, in proportion to the real, not to the nominal, price of his labour."

IV. What are the circumstances that, in A. Smith's opinion, determine the rate of wages?

Since Smith's day this problem has undergone great change. In what direction, and by whom?

V. State fully and criticize A. Smith's analysis of the circumstances that give rise to the differences of wages in different employments.

VI. Point out the main defects of A. Smith's views as to the origin, nature, and causes of Rent.

Explain, and sketch the history of, the theory of Rent generally accepted at the present time.

Criticize:—"The most fertile coal mine regulates the price of coals at all the other mines in its neighbourhood."

VII. Trace the leading features of the Mercantile Theory. Was A. Smith as successful in placing foreign trade on a scientific basis, as he was in demolishing the Mercantile Theory? Give reasons for your answer.

VIII. Enumerate and explain the fundamental principles of Taxation. Give instances of taxes that seem to you to violate any or all of these principles.

What is the precise meaning of the phrase "equality of taxation?"

What, in A. Smith's view, is the effect of a tax on

(*a.*) The wages of labour,

(*b.*) Luxuries,

(*c.*) The necessaries of life?

IX. In view of the present failure of the crops in Bengal, some journals have urged upon the Government of India the necessity of prohibiting the export of food from that Presidency. The apprehension of famine, it is argued, instead of increasing the imports, as theorists said it would, has produced a panic demand elsewhere, which has increased the drain of food from the country.

(*a.*) Assuming the statement in the latter sentence to be a fact, is the Government justified, on the principles of Political Economy, in its policy of non-interference?

(*b.*) Or do you regard the present crisis in Bengal as a case in which purely economic considerations are inapplicable?

(*c.*) What evils are particularly to be guarded against in the adoption of any measure of State relief?

(*d.*) What do you think of the policy of undertaking public works (roads, canals, &c.), for the purpose of giving employment to the population?

THURSDAY, 12TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

MACKINTOSH.

W. E. ORMSBY, LL.D.

I. "If moral approbation involve no perception of beneficial tendency, whence arises the coincidence between that principle and the moral sentiments?" This coincidence, according to Mackintosh, is not accidental?

II. What was Plato's conception of virtue? An example of the "practical morals" of that philosopher is noticed by Mackintosh?

III. Plato and Aristotle, according to Mackintosh, may be considered as the original representatives of the two antagonist tenden-

cies of philosophy? "In Ethics alone their systems differed more in words than in things."

Explain this.

IV. What do you know of the moral doctrines of Epicurus? What is Mackintosh's criticism upon the Epicurean notion of friendship?

V. "Though the schoolmen had thus anticipated many modern controversies of a properly metaphysical sort, they left untouched most of the questions of Ethical theory which were unknown to or neglected by the ancients." To what controversies and questions does Mackintosh in this passage more particularly refer?

VI. What may be considered as the fundamental principle of the Ethics of Dr. Cumberland? What confusion does Mackintosh point out as pervading the entire reasoning of that writer?

VII. What do you know regarding the author of the *Inquiry concerning virtue?* What suggestions or intimations of an important nature on the theory of Ethics are noticed by Mackintosh as contained in that work?

VIII. Write out the substance of Mackintosh's remarks on the ethical doctrines of Leibnitz.

IX. What defects in the moral system of Bishop Butler are mentioned in the Dissertation?

X. The sentiments with which we approve of any character or action are derived from four sources according to Adam Smith? To whom does Mackintosh consider Adam Smith chiefly indebted for his ethical speculations?

XI. What is Paley's conception of virtue, and how is that conception criticised by Mackintosh?

XII. Explain the following—"All objections to the selfish philosophy turn upon the actual nature, not upon the original source, of our principles of action: and it is by a confusion of these very distinct questions alone that the confutation of Hobbes can be made apparently to involve Hartley."

XIII. What erroneous notion regarding the nature of the law of association is noticed by Mackintosh as having caused a very general confusion in speculations on ethical theory?

XIV. How does Mackintosh distinguish between conscience and a taste for moral beauty?

FRIDAY, 13TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MILL'S POLITICAL ECONOMY.

D. DUNCAN, M.A.

I. State precisely the kind of phenomena with which Political Economy deals. Describe the logical method of the Science, and the nature of the conclusions arrived at.

II. Enumerate the principal kinds of labour that are indirectly instrumental to production.

(a.) Is the labour of the speculative thinker to be included among the above; and if so, with what qualification?

(b) Whence is derived the remuneration of the labour employed in producing subsistence for subsequent labour?

III. Are the funds required by Government for extraordinary unproductive expenditure best raised by loans, or by taxes at once laid on to the whole amount?

State and criticize the various replies that have been given to this question.

IV. "The doctrine," says a recent writer in the *Contemporary Review*, "that 'a demand for commodities is not a demand for labour,' is, when badly stated, extremely misleading, in some of its possible, and indeed most straightforward interpretations, absolutely wrong. The proposition might with advantage be modified thus:—'Any demand for commodities which has the effect of directing industry away from the production of necessaries towards that of luxuries, diminishes the labour-supporting power of the community; but any demand which has the opposite effect increases such labour-supporting power.' And this should be supplemented by the following: 'A person does good to the labouring classes not by what he consumes himself, but only by his absence from consumption.'"

Discuss the doctrine in question so as to bring out

(a) The validity or invalidity of the criticism contained in the first sentence of the above.

(b) What advantage, if any, the new mode of stating the doctrine has over the old.

(*c*) Whether Mr. Mill would or would not have accepted these two propositions as equivalent to the original one.

V. Define Capital. Distinguish between Circulating and Fixed Capital. How does increase of Fixed Capital affect the interests of the labourers?

VI. Specify minutely the causes on which the degree of productiveness of productive agents depends.

Compare the degree of productive prosperity enjoyed by India at the present day with that of any period you may select during the last century. Trace the difference for better or for worse to its apparent causes.

With a view to the further development of the productiveness of this country, what appear to you to be at present the most pressing requirements; and how may they best be secured?

VII. What is the present state of the case as between the *grande* and the *petite culture.*

(*a.*) As a question of Production?

(*b.*) As a question of Distribution?

How do you account for the fact that Mill, though an advocate of production on a large scale when dealing with the general question, is nevertheless strongly in favour of the *petite culture.*

Where would Mill place the limit beyond which sub-division of the land should not be carried? Would he, or would he not, recommend Government interference here?

VIII. State and discuss the controversy between Mill and Carey regarding the law of relation between the amount of the produce of land and the amount of the labour employed. Support by any arguments of your own the view that seems to you most in harmony with the facts.

IX. How did the institution of Property arise? Analyse the notion.

Examine the following:—"Although the right of bequest forms part of the idea of private property, the right of inheritance does not."

What appear to you to be the chief objections to Communism?

X. To what extent is it true that there cannot be two prices in the same market?

FRIDAY, 13TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

MILL'S POLITICAL ECONOMY.

D. DUNCAN, M.A.

I. Examine the following:—

The whole pecuniary value of all the land in any country, in England for instance, does not amount to anything approaching to the sum which has been laid out, on which it would even now be necessary to lay out, in order to bring the country to its present condition from a state of primæval forest.

II. Define profit. On what does it depend? What is the minimum rate of profit that can permanently exist?

How do you account for the facts that gross profit varies greatly between different individuals, but tends to a state of equilibrium as between different employments?

How may the gross profit be divided? One of the parts of it is strictly the same at the same time and place, whatever be the employment. Mention the part, and give the reason.

III. With respect to difficulty of attainment, into what classes are commodities divided? State and explain how the value of each class is determined.

IV. What is Credit? State precisely the effect of Credit on prices.

Compare the influence of money and that of credit, on prices.

Explain:—Bank notes are a more powerful instrument for raising prices than bills, and bills than book credits.

V. Does an increase of the currency promote industry? Give reasons for your answer.

VI. What is the direct economic advantage of foreign commerce? According to the Mercantile Theory, does the benefit consist in the imports or in the exports?

State and illustrate the principle called the *Equation of International Demand.*

VII. State and criticise A. Smith's and Wakefield's explanations of the fall of profits.

How do you account for the variations in the minimum rate of profit in different ages and different countries?

Mention several circumstances that tend to counteract the downward tendency of profits.

VIII. On what grounds does Mill attach so much importance to the question of Laws of Partnership?

Mention the two kinds of *associations with limited liability* discussed by Mill. How does he meet the objections usually urged against them: and what does he regard as their respective merits?

IX. Is there anything in education to take it out of the sphere of exclusive private enterprise? Are there any evils (and if so, what are they) growing out of the administration of it by the State?

X. Are there any distinctions between land and other forms of wealth, sufficient (*a*) to render the economic considerations in favour of property in the latter inapplicable to property in the former, (*b*) to justify measures being taken to protect land from the exclusive operation of commercial principles, or competition?

SATURDAY, 14TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

D. DUNCAN, M.A.

Write an essay on *either* of the following:—

I. The history of Political Economy from the days of Adam Smith.

II. The intellectual and moral effects of commerce.

SATURDAY, 14TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

W. E. ORMSBY, LL.D.

Write an essay on one of the following subjects—

(i) "The rule of life drawn from the practice and opinions of mankind corrects and improves itself perpetually, till at last it determines entirely for virtue, and excludes all kinds and degrees of vice."

(ii) The "relationship subsisting between Ethics and Jurisprudence."

(iii) "In general terms I think that morality depends upon religion—that is to say, upon the opinions which men entertain as to matters of fact, and particularly as to God and a future state of existence—and that it is incapable of being in itself a religion binding on mankind at large. I think that if we dismiss entirely from our minds not only the belief that there are, but a doubt whether there may not be, a God and a future state, the morality of people in general, and in particular the view which people in general will take of their relation to others, will have to be changed."

B. L. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1874.

MONDAY, 11TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

EVIDENCE.

H. H. SHEPHARD, M.A.

I. State the various modes in which rules of Evidence modify the principles which govern the conduct of men in ordinary life.

II. When is Evidence as to character admissible in (α) criminal cases, (β) civil cases, and what must be the particular nature of such evidence?

III. State cases, in which oral evidence affecting a written contract is admissible when tendered by the defendant, which would not be admissible if tendered by the plaintiff.

IV. A prosecutor on cross-examination denies that any enmity exists between him and the prisoner. Is the prisoner entitled to call witnesses to prove the alleged enmity under the English Law or under the Evidence Act?

V. Is proof of the hand writing of a deceased witness to a document relevant in proof of the document itself, and if relevant is it sufficient evidence of its genuineness?

VI. In which of the following cases is the evidence tendered admissible?

α. Evidence of the subsequent conduct of the parties, to construe a written contract.

β. Evidence to supply an omission in a will: *e.g.*, where the legatee's name is accidentally omitted.

γ. Evidence of the testator's intention where a legacy is bequeathed "to K. Ramasawmy Moodelly, the merchant at Tinnevelly," there being in fact two persons answering to that name, to neither of whom the description is wholly applicable.

δ. Evidence tendered by the acceptor of a bill of exchange that there was an understanding between the drawer and himself that he should incur no liability.

ε. Oral evidence to show that one of several persons signing a contract signed merely as agent, and that another person who did not sign was really principal.

η. Oral evidence of the waiver by the plaintiff of the performance of a written contract.

VII. A. marries in 1860 and deserts his wife in 1863. In 1865 he marries again. Nothing is heard of his first wife after the separation. In 1870 A. is prosecuted for bigamy. On what principle would the Court act in disposing of the case ?

VIII. A police officer reduces into writing a statement made before him by an accused person. Can this written statement be used in any way by the police officer or by any one else after his death ?

IX. The defendant in a suit tenders himself for cross-examination, but is not examined in chief. Is the plaintiff entitled to ask him questions about matters which took place between him and his vakil, or to require him to produce letters received by him from his vakil ?

X. In a suit brought upon a contract according to which the defendant has promised to repay to the plaintiff the expenses incurred by him in certain works, the plaintiff tenders in proof of payment of such expenses a receipt signed by the person who executed the works. Is such evidence admissible ?

XI. Plaintiff sues defendant upon a contract reduced into writing. He is unable to produce the original document; but it appears that he has a copy of it in his possession. Nevertheless in order to prove its contents, he calls the person who wrote it and can give its contents from memory. The evidence is objected to on the ground that it is not the best procurable. Is the objection valid ?

Would the fact that a previous attorney of the plaintiff claimed lien on the document excuse the plaintiff from producing it ?

MONDAY, 9TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

CONTRACTS.

T. MUTHUSAWMY AIYER, B L.

I. Compare an obligation arising from a contract with an obligation arising from the family relation and from the law of property or things.

II. Distinguish between the general and special constituents and the accidental incidents of an obligation. Give examples.

III. Describe the nature and special properties of indivisible, and impossible obligations.

IV. *A* who lives at Negapatam sends a letter to *B* at Madras on 5th January 1872, offering to sell a particular horse for Rs. 400. *B*, who receives the letter on the 8th, accepts the offer and sends on the 9th a letter of acceptance, which reaches *A* on the 12th.

Explain when and where the contract is concluded. Supposing that *A* died on 7th January 1872, what difference would it make under the English Law and under the Indian Contract Act? Give reasons for your answer.

V. In what classes of cases and on what grounds may a contract be implied?

VI. Explain the difference between coercion and undue influence. To what extent is a plea of coercion a good defence? (*a.*) Under the English Law, and (*b.*) under the Indian Contract Act.

VII. *A* orders certain goods from *B*; *C* intending to deliver similar goods to *D*, leaves them by mistake in *A's* house. *A* consumes them.

Is *A* liable to *C* for the price under the English Law, and under the Contract Act? If so, for what amount and on what grounds? Assuming that instead of consuming the goods, *A* mixes them with similar goods in his house, would it make any difference?

VIII. To what extent is a principal responsible to a third party under the English Law for the acts of a Sub-Agent? State the difference, if any, between it and the Contract Act.

IX. In what cases can an act done by one person be not ratified by another? State your reasons.

X. *A* executes two promissory notes in favor of *B* or order. *B* endorses them over to *C*, *C* to *D*, and *D* to *E*. After they fall due, *E* grants time to *C* on one note and to *A* on the other.

What effect has this on the liability of the other parties to the notes? State also the special rights, if any, possessed by a *boná fide* holder for value of the note endorsed over to him before and after maturity. Give reasons for your answer.

XI. State briefly the correlative duties of the lender and borrower of a chattel.

XII. Compare the Contract Act with the English Law as to the exceptions to the rule, that no person can confer on another a better title to goods than what he himself possesses.

XIII. *A* sells to *B* 500 bales of cotton, and promises to deliver them in 15 days, but puts off delivery from time to time (to which *A* does not object) for a month when he repudiates the contract altogether.

What is the measure of damages? Supposing that the original contract provided for the payment of Rs. 5 a bale by way of liquidated damages in the event of a breach of contract, how would it affect the question under the English Law and the Contract Act? Give reasons for your answer.

TUESDAY, 10TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TORTS.

H. H. SHEPHARD, M.A.

I. How far can the motive and intention of a wrongdoer be made elements of judicial consideration?

II. State the defences available in suits for wrongful dismissal of a servant, defamation and malicious prosecution, and the measure of damages in each case.

III. Under what circumstances does the liability for a wrong devolve upon the representatives of a wrongdoer, and the right of action in respect of the wrong survive in favor of the representatives of the injured person?

IV. Explain the terms—Malice, Nuisance, Contributory negligence.

V. Distinguish civil from criminal responsibility.

VI. What is meant by "a continuing injury," and what modes of redress can the injured person exercise in respect of it?

VII. A land-owner who has for 18 years allowed the surplus water from his tank to run into his neighbour's land raises the bund of his tank and so cuts off the flow of water. Does he render himself liable to an action at the suit of his neighbour who has lost the means of irrigating his land?

VIII. Three persons, a guest, a servant, and a friend, of the master of an hotel enter it at the same time and are injured by the accidental falling of a beam. What liability does the master of the hotel incur?

IX. In what cases will an action of tort lie, although no actual damage is alleged, and in what cases is special damage a necessary element of the injury?

X. Distinguish trespass from case.

XI. A corporation is bound by the terms of its Act to put and keep in repair the roads of a town and employs competent contractors to perform the work. Whilst the work is proceeding, A's horse is injured by running against a heap of stones, which is insufficiently lighted. After the work is completed, B's horse falls into a drain which is insufficiently covered. What are the rights of A and B respectively?

XII. A and B are tenants in common of a field. B reaps the crop and carries it away. Does trover lie at the suit of A, or what is his remedy?

TUESDAY, 10TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

CRIMINAL LAW.

T. MUTHUSAWMY AIYER, B.L.

I. To what extent is a mistake of Law a good defence in a criminal prosecution and in a civil action? Give illustrations.

II. What is the precise operation of drunkenness upon the commission of a crime?

III. In what cases are married women protected from punishment under the Law of England and the Penal Code? State the grounds on which they are so protected.

IV To what extent and under what conditions is consent a good defence in a criminal prosecution? State the difference, if any between the English Law and the Penal Code.

V. *A* instigates *B* to murder *C* and to commit adultery with *D*, but shortly after, *A* repents of his conduct towards *C*, and countermands his instigation regarding the murder. *B* subsequently murders *E*, mistaking him for *C*, and commits rape on *D*.

What offence or offences has *A* committed, if any, under the Penal Code and under the English Law? Give reasons for your answer.

VI. Distinguish between Waging and Levying war, and mention the ingredients which constitute the offence of waging war.

VII Explain the difference between murder and manslaughter, kidnapping from lawful guardianship and abduction, theft and mischief, and criminal force and affray.

VIII. Mention the several aggravated forms of criminal force, and the ground of enhanced punishment for each.

IX. *A*, a landlord, collects ten men, arms them with clubs and swords, proceeds to his own house, and there, with the aid of the men, removes a nuisance in spite of the remonstrances of *B*, his tenant in possession While the nuisance is being abated, one of the men *C* picks the pocket of a bystander *D*, but finds on returning home that the article stolen by him is his own property. What offences, if any, have *A* and *C* committed? Why?

X Distinguish between the ingredients of the offence of cheating under the Penal Code and the English Law. Give examples.

XI. Two harlots, *A* and *B*, expose their infants, the former in an orchard, where a kite strikes and kills the infant, and the latter *C* at the door of the supposed father of the infant, where it perishes from want of food. What offences have *A* and *B* committed? In what circumstances might *C* be convicted of murder?

XII. When may a person be convicted of

(*a*.) Mischief to his own property.

(*b*.) Forgery in signing his own name

(c.) Rape on a woman who permits herself to be defiled, and

(d.) Defamation for speaking the truth?

XIII. In what circumstances, and on what grounds is a breach of contract criminal under the Indian Penal Code.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PROCEDURE.

H. H. SHEPHARD, M.A.

I. Under what circumstances and upon what principle is a declaratory decree granted?

II. When does the period of limitation commence to run, and when does it expire in the following cases?

(α.) A being on the point of leaving the country deposits jewels with B—a friend, for safe custody. On his return 20 years later he finds that B has sold the jewels six years ago.

(β.) A suit is brought by a person claiming the Karnavanship of a tarwad.

(γ.) A suit is brought by a mortgagor for the recovery of immoveable property together with the surplus profits received by the mortgagee during his possession.

(δ.) A suit is brought by the real owner for the recovery of immoveable property, which has been sold by mistake in execution of a decree against a third person, and for which a certificate has been given to the purchaser.

III. In the execution of a decree against A moveable and immoveable property is attached and sold which in fact belongs to B. What opportunities does B have of asserting his rights?

IV. A suit is instituted in respect of land lying partly in one district and partly in another and in respect of moveable property, which is in a third district. In which district should the suit be brought and by what process will the decree in respect of the moveable property be executed?

V. When the High Court on special appeal remits a case to the Lower Appellate Court for further finding of facts, is fresh evidence

admissible before the Lower Appellate Court, and when the finding is returned to the High Court is the unsuccessful party at liberty to contend,

(1) That it is founded on no evidence ?

(2) That it is founded on illegal evidence ?

(3) That the finding is contrary to the weight of evidence ?

VI. Under what circumstances may witnesses on a criminal trial be examined on commission and how is the commission executed ?

VII. The only son of a Zemindar institutes a suit against his father for partition of the family property, and his father successfully defends the suit on the ground that the Zemindary is impartible. The son dies and another son is born who institutes a similar suit. The father pleads "res judicata."—Are the facts such as to support his defence ?

VIII. A debtor is arrested on civil process and afterwards released, and then re-arrested on account of the same matter. Is the second arrest legal ?

IX. State cases in which set-off may be pleaded, distinguishing those where it may be pleaded in a Court of Equity, from those where it may be pleaded in a Court of Law.

X. After the plaintiff has obtained but before he has executed a decree for the possession of land, together with the crop upon it, the defendant removes the crops. By what process can the plaintiff obtain redress ?

XI. A institutes a suit against X and causes his property to be attached before judgment. Subsequently B, C, and D successively institute suits against X and obtain decrees. C then applies for attachment of the property; but B and D who make similar application subsequently to C's application cause the property to be attached before it is attached on C's application. The property is insufficient to satisfy the claims of any two of the four plaintiffs. In what manner should it be distributed ?

XII. What is the procedure prescribed by the Code with regard to nuisances ? Is any appeal open to the person against whom the order is made ?

XIII. The person referred to in the last preceding question fails to comply with the order.

What offence has he committed, and what is the process necessary to procure his conviction?

XIV. Ten persons are accused of breaking into a house, wounding the inmates, and assaulting the Police officer. Frame the requisite charges against one of them and specify the maximum punishment which can be inflicted.

THURSDAY, 12TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

EQUITY.

H. H. SHEPHARD, M.A.

I. In what modes can a trustee obtain a discharge from liability with regard to his trust?

II. "The assignee of a chose in action takes it subject to its equities" Illustrate and explain this proposition.

III. Under what circumstances does a Court of Equity rectify a written agreement?

IV Upon what principle and in what cases does equity relieve against forfeiture upon breach of covenants in a lease?

V. What is the foundation of the liability to contribution among co-sureties, and when one becomes insolvent in what proportion do the others have to contribute?

VI. A by deed conveys certain moveable and immoveable property to trustees upon trust to sell and to stand possessed of the proceeds, upon trust to distribute one moiety thereof among certain creditors of A, and to stand possessed of the other moiety upon trust for B, son of A. The fact of the deed being executed is not communicated to B or to the creditors. The property is sold, and at A's request the proceeds are handed over to him—A becomes insolvent The creditors and B then discover the fact of the deed having been executed. Have they any rights as against the trustees?

VII. Generally a mortgagee may pursue all his remedies simultaneously. What circumstances will take a case out of the operation of this rule?

VIII. In what cases is mistake in matter of law ground for relief in equity?

IX. In what modes does a Court of Equity either directly or indirectly enforce the performance of a contract, and in what classes of cases is each mode adopted?

X. "Where a man made two voluntary conveyances to different persons and the grantee under the latter one sold for value, it was held that the purchaser should avoid the first of the voluntary conveyance." Criticise this decision.

XI. A purchaser of legal estate does not obtain delivery of the title deeds, which in fact have previously been deposited with another person. What facts would determine the priority between the purchaser and the depositor?

XII. A purchaser under an agreement for sale of land pays two-thirds of the purchase-money, and before the completion of the sale, the vendor dies insolvent. Previously to his death he had deposited the title deeds relating to one-half of the land with a person, who had advanced money upon them.

What are the rights and remedies of the purchaser?

THURSDAY, 12TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

HINDU AND MUHAMADAN LAW

T. MUTHUSAWMY AIYER, B.L.

I. What is the effect of a Hindu marriage upon the capacity of the wife to acquire property for herself and upon the descent of *Stridhana*?

II. Within what limits is concubinage recognized by the Hindoo Law? What are its legal effects?

III. *A* inherits three landed estates, the first from his father, the second from his divided brother, and the third from his maternal grandfather. *B*, *A's* son, sues for partition, and demands a share in each estate. Is his claim good under the Mitakshara law? Supposing that one of the estates was acquired by *A* himself, would it make any difference? Give reasons for your answer.

IV. In what cases and on what grounds may partition be demanded on behalf of a minor from his coparceners?

V. A Hindu father sells a considerable portion of his ancestral property, which consists of lands and goods, in four distinct lots, the first previous to the conception of his son, the second between the conception and the birth of his son, the third during the minority of his son, and the fourth after the son attains his age, but in his presence though without his consent or protest.

Explain whether the sales are valid or not. State your reason.

VI. Explain the nature and scope of the doctrine of survivorship among coparceners.

(a.) Supposing that the widow of a coparcener adopts the eldest son of a distant *Sapinda* five years after her husband's death in spite of the opposition offered by her husband's brothers, how would it affect the rights of the coparceners?

(b.) Assuming further that the adopted son either loses his sight permanently, or becomes a Muhamadan after the adoption, what difference would it make?

VII. Mention the several exceptions under the Hindu Law to the canon of inheritance that the nearer excludes the more remote, and state the principle on which each exception is founded.

VIII. To what extent may a Hindu father disinherit his son, his wife and his maiden daughter?

IX. Four Hindu brothers, *A*, *B*, *C*, and *D* are sued on a bond executed by their father in 1868 for Rs. 4,000. On the death of the father in 1869, *A* renounced his share in the paternal property, and the other brothers divided their father's property, which was of 6,000 Rs. value into three equal shares. In 1870, *B* turned a recluse or *Sanyasi*, and left no heirs other than his brothers. In 1871 *C* became insolvent. To what extent, if any, are *A*, *B*, *C*, and *D* liable? Give reasons for your answer.

X. Distinguish between *Soudayaka* and other kinds of *Stridhana* in respect to their nature and peculiar properties.

XI. *A*, a Muhamadan, leaves the following family, a widow, four

brothers' sons, two daughters, a brother's grandson, and a daughter's son. What are the shares each is entitled to in the property of *A*? Supposing that you had to decide the question under the Hindu Law, what difference would it make in the rights of each?

XII. Explain the doctrine of the "*Return*" under the Muhamadan Law, and mention the rules laid down for its distribution.

XIII. What is a dower? When does it become due, and how does it affect the right of the wife to claim maintenance from her husband when he fails to support her?

FRIDAY, 13TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

JURISPRUDENCE.

T. MUTHUSAWMY AIYER, B.L.

I. Define statute and customary law, and mention the circumstances in which each *begins* and *ceases* to operate as a law.

II. Explain and criticise the proposition, that a Permissive law is not compulsory, and that a Compulsory law is not permissive.

III. In what cases and on what grounds may a law have retrospective effect?

IV. What are the conditions subject to which the logical ought to prevail against the grammatical interpretation of a rule of law?

V. Explain and illustrate the nature of a right, a legal relation, and a legal institution.

VI. Mention the several ways in which a right or duty may be legally united to a subject. Give instances.

VII. What is the effect of death upon the right to sue, and the liability to be sued, in respect to torts or unpermitted acts under the Roman and the English Law?

VIII. Explain the principles which regulate the right of option in connexion with alternative duties created by a contract, by a will and by the operation of Law.

IX. Explain the nature and effect of the several modes of strengthening a duty.

X. What is the precise effect of confusion of rights.

(*a.*) Where *A* and *B* are jointly and severally indebted to *C*, and *B* succeeds *C*.

(*b*) Where a way of necessity exists over the farm *A* to the farm *B*, and the two farms happen to be purchased by one and the same person, and

(*c.*) Where the first mortgagee of a certain land purchases it with notice of a second mortgage, and the second mortgagee sues the first for the recovery of his debt, the amount of which is nearly equal to the value of the land?

Give reasons for your answer.

XI. Distinguish between the legal effects of a condition, a term, and a modus.

Give illustrations.

XII. Compare a Communio with a Corporation in respect to their nature and the rights of the individual members.

XIII. Mention the consequences of delay in respect to the value of a thing—

(*a.*) Where the delay is that of the debtor, and

(*b.*) Where it is that of the creditor.

M. L. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1874.

MONDAY, 9TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

EVIDENCE.

H. H. SHEPHARD, M.A.

I. State the principles upon which rules of evidence are founded and give a short account of their growth in the English system of law.

II. Are the following statements relevant as admissions ?

(a.) Statements made by one part owner of a ship, in a suit brought against the other with regard to the ship.

(β.) Statement in which a creditor acknowledges satisfaction of his debt by a surety, in a suit by the latter against the principal debtor for an indemnity.

III. - State the rules which regulate the admissibility in evidence of judgments, and their force when admitted.

IV. In a suit for negligence brought against a Railway Company witnesses are called on behalf of the Company to prove, that the plaintiff proposed to give them a share of the damages when recovered on condition of their deposing in his favor. Is such evidence admissible ?

V. What are the modes of proving a document when no witness is procurable, who has seen the person said to have drawn it up write ?

VI. In what cases may a witness be contradicted in matters collateral to the issue ? State the difference between the English law and the Evidence Act.

VII. Enumerate the several kinds of pre-appointed evidence prescribed by the Legislature in India, and state the policy of the law with regard to each.

VIII. A Magistrate convicts two prisoners A and B upon the confession made by A. Criticise the decision under English and Indian law.

IX. The question at issue being the right of certain villagers to the use of a well, are written statements with regard to it made by a deceased person admissible?

X. A witness refuses to answer a question on the ground that the disclosure sought relates to matter of which he was informed by his wife, or that it may incriminate him, or that it may affect the public interests. How should his objection be treated by the Court in each case?

XI. Explain the terms *circumstantial and direct evidence*, and point out their merits and demerits.

XII. State the rules and presumptions with regard to the facts of life and death.

Upon what principles should the following cases be dealt with?

(α.) *A* marries in 1860 and deserts his wife in 1863. In 1865 he marries again. Nothing is heard of his first wife after the separation. In 1870 he is prosecuted for bigamy.

(β.) *A* bequeaths property to *B* in event of his wife dying in his lifetime. *A* and his wife are shipwrecked. In such circumstances that no particulars of their death can be obtained. *B* and the next of kin of *A* each claim the property.

XIII. Is oral evidence admissible in any of the following cases?

(α.) Evidence to show that an agreement for sale comprised land not intended to be comprised, tendered by the vendor in a suit for specific performance.

(β.) Evidence to show that what appears on its face to be an absolute conveyance was intended to be mortgage.

(γ.) Evidence of the subsequent conduct of the parties to construe a written contract.

(δ.) Oral evidence of a promise made by the lessor of premises, that certain works shall be executed upon them, no such term being expressed in the lease.

MONDAY, 9TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

CONTRACTS.

T. MUTHUSAWMY AIYER, B.L.

I. State the decision in Cutter *vs.* Powell and the qualifications to which it is subject.

II. What is the legal effect under the Roman and the English law of a mistake.

(*a.*) In the description of a legatee.

(*b.*) As to the subject-matter of a legacy.

(*c.*) As to the reason for giving a legacy ?

III. Within what limits is the proposition that something indeterminate may be the object of an obligation, true ? Cite English and Indian decisions.

IV. In what cases and on what grounds may a person, who is no party to a contract, or no legal representative of such party, enforce it in a Court of Equity ?

V. Show how the Indian Contract Act differs from the English law regarding agreements in restraint of trade and contracts made with madmen. Cite cases.

VI. *A* bequeaths £5,000 to his niece *B*, if she will either not marry at all, or marry *C*, who is the husband of D in case of D's death, and he also bequeaths £10,000 to his nephew *E*, if he will marry with the consent of *F*, *G*, and *H*. *B* marries *K*, and *E*, marries with the consent of *F*, *G*, sending a present to *E* previous to his marriage, *H* having died in the meantime.

Are *B* and *E* entitled to the legacies ? Suppose *H* gave his consent to the marriage after its celebration and then died, how would this affect the question ? Give reasons.

VII. In what circumstances does a legacy to a creditor or a daughter extinguish the testator's obligation to repay the one, or to provide a portion for the other ?

VIII. What do you understand by a *Del Credere* Commission ? Mention its legal effects.

IX. *A*, a tradesman, supplies goods to a firm, but he is not aware that *B* and *C* are its nominal and dormant partners. Subsequently *A* discovers their connexion with the firm and sues them for the price of the goods.

Are they liable ? Assuming that *B* and *C* had ceased to be partners before a portion of the goods was supplied, but failed to give notice of the fact to *A*, how would it affect the question ? Cite cases

X. Explain the nature of the following privileges conceded to a surety by the Roman Law and compare it with the English Law.

i. Divisio.
ii. Cessio Actionum.
iii. Discussio

XI. *A* lends a vicious horse to *B* for hire without disclosing the fact that it is vicious. The horse runs away, throwing down *B* and injuring him. Is *A* responsible to *B* for the injury under the English Law and under the Indian Contract Act ? If *A* lent the horse to be used in saddle and *B* used it in harness, or *A* lent it gratuitously to *B* for use in a marriage procession, would it make any difference ? State your reasons.

XII. State the general principles which govern the transfer of property in goods sold and their exceptions.

XIII. Explain fully the effect of a restrictive endorsement, of crossing a cheque, and of re-endorsing a bill or note to a prior endorser. Give examples.

XIV. Mention the principles which regulate, as between Landlord and Tenant, the right of either to a notice to quit, and the nature of the covenants which do, and which do not, run with land in the case of an assignment of lease.

TUESDAY, 10TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TORTS AND CRIMINAL LAW.

T. MUTHUSAWMY AIYER, B.L.

I. State the decision in Ashby *vs.* White, and the qualifications to which it is subject.

II. *A* pledges a watch with *B* as security for a debt. Before the debt becomes due, *B* dishonestly sells the watch to *C*, and accepts in

payment certain goods together with a bill of lading, relating thereto which had been entrusted to *C* by *D* for sale on *D's* account. Both *B* and *C* act *bonâ fide*, the former in receiving the goods and the bill of lading, and the latter in buying the watch. Explain whether trover can be brought by *A* and *B* against *C*, and by *C* and *D* against *B*. State also wherein trover differs from trespass and case. Give reasons for your answer.

III. Sketch briefly the history of the English law of libel.

IV. A railway train runs off the line and the following parties are injured

A, the engine driver.
B, a railway official travelling on duty.
C, a first class passenger.

What is the liability of the Railway Company to *A*, *B*, and *C*, assuming—

i. that the accident arose from the defective construction of a railway-bridge.

ii. that it was caused by a stone maliciously placed on the line by a servant of the Company.

iii. that the accident cannot be accounted for.

State your reasons.

V. Mention the principles which regulate the liability to repair,

a. A building let, as between landlord and tenant.
b. A servient tenement, so as to enable the owner of the dominant tenement to exercise his right. Cite cases.

VI. What are the provisions of the Indian Law of prescription as to easements? Compare the English Law.

VII. Mention the exceptions to the rule that unity of ownership extinguishes an easement, and the reasons on which they are founded.

VIII. *A* was being driven to his house through the streets of a town, in a carriage between 7 and 8 P.M. at an ordinary pace and in the middle of the road; the night was dark, and the carriage without lamps, but the horsekeeper and coachman were shouting out to warn foot passengers. The carriage came into contact with *B's* father, an old deaf man, who was knocked down, run over, and killed.

i. What offence, if any, has *A* or his coachman committed?

ii. Under what circumstances may *A* or his coachman be convicted of culpable homicide?

iii. Distinguish between the principles which regulate the responsibility of *A* for the act of his coachman in an action of tort and in a criminal prosecution.

IX Distinguish between negligence and rashness. State in what cases negligence or imprudence is penal in India.

X. *A* and *B* are apprehended in the act of writing a petition, bearing a fictitious name, and charging *C* with the murder of *D*, with the object of extorting money from *C*. The Sessions Judge acquits *A* and *B* of forgery on the ground—

i. That the draft petition is no legal evidence, and therefore, no document.

ii. That it was not published, or made in the name of a really existing person.

Criticise this decision, citing cases.

XI. Explain the difference, if any, between the English Law and the Indian Penal Code as regards the essential ingredients of perjury and defamation.

XII. What is the principle laid down in Vicars *vs.* Wilcocks? How did Lord Campbell qualify it in Lynch *vs.* Knight?

XIII. Explain the Maxim "That to which a man assents is not in law an injury."

a With reference to Torts, and *b* with reference to Crimes

XIV. *A*, a Mussulman, ploughs up and cultivates the ground, where the Hindu inhabitants of a particular place burn their dead from time immemorial. What offence, if any, has he committed? Supposing that *A* was a Hindu living in the same place, or at some other, would it make any difference? If so, why?

TUESDAY, 10TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

HINDU AND MUHAMADAN LAW.

T. MUTHUSAWMY AIYER, B.L.

I. Compare the degrees of relationship, within which marriage is prohibited by the Roman and the Hindu Law.

II. A Hindu on his death-bed authorizes his mother to *adopt* a

son in case of his death, and upon his death both his mother and his widow adopt, each a son, the former relying on the authority given by her son, and the latter with the consent of a Sapinda.

Are the adoptions valid under the Bengal and under the Mitakschara Law? Supposing that the deceased son was unmarried at the date of his death, how would it affect the adoption by the mother?

State your reasons.

III. Mention the *peculiar* incidents of coparcenery under the Hindu Law.

IV. How and on what grounds do the following events affect the rights of an adopted son?

i. The pregnancy of the adoptive mother at the date of adoption.

ii. The birth of a son to the adoptive father subsequent to the adoption.

iii. The conversion of the *Aürasa* to Christianity prior to the adoption.

V. In what descriptions of property and on what grounds are a father and his son considered to have equal rights? Assuming that the son is illegitimate and the father a Sudra, what difference, if any, would it make? Cite cases.

VI. What circumstances are necessary and sufficient to render a mortgage by a guardian valid as against his ward? Is the mortgagee affected by the previous mismanagement of the guardian by which the estate was brought into difficulties or by his subsequent misappropriation of the money raised on the mortgage? Give reasons.

VII. *A*, a Hindu, dies in 1834, leaving an only son who had been blind from his birth and two widows, the survivor of whom dies in 1849. On the death of the latter, *A's* nephew succeeds, but the blind son marries subsequently, and has a son *B*. Is *B* entitled to *A's* property as against the nephew? State the arguments that may be urged for and against *B's* right.

VIII. A Hindu governed by the *Mitakcshara* law dies, leaving behind him his maternal uncle *A*, his father's maternal uncle *B*, and his mother's sister *C*. The Crown claims the property of the deceased as an escheat. What are the rights of *A*, *B*, and *C* as between themselves and as between them and the Crown?

IX. Mention the several points of difference in the descent of property in a divided Hindu family between the Bengal and the Madras law, and the doctrines of both schools respecting each point.

X. Distinguish between the following kinds of *Stridana.* What are their special properties in Southern India ?

i. *Adhyagni.*
ii. *Adhyavahanika.*
iii. *Adhivédanika.*
iv. *Anvadheya.*

XI. How does the English law differ from the Muhamadan law of dower ?

XII. In what circumstances are the following relations, sharers, residuaries and noheirs under the Muhamadan law.

i. Full sisters.
ii. Half sisters by the same father only.
iii. Half sisters by the same mother only.

XIII. Distinguish between a *Julak,* and a *Khoola* divorce in respect to their nature and legal effect.

XIV. *A,* a Muhamadan, has two daughters *B* and *C*. *B* leaves a son, *D,* and *C* a daughter, *E*. *D* marries *E,* and has a son *F,* and upon *D's* death, *E* marries another by whom she has a daughter *G*. *B, C* and *E* die, and after them, *A* dies. Who is the party entitled to the estate of *A* under the Muhamadan Law ? Give reasons for your answer.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

H. H. SHEPHARD, M.A.

I. Compare the application of the maxim "Caveat Emptor" to sales of real and personal property.

II. What rights does the author of a literary work possess with regard to it both before and after its publication ?

III. Contrast donations inter vivos and donations mortis causâ. What objects will pass under the one and not under the other ?

IV. In what points has the English law with regard to the sale of personal property diverged from the Roman and state the consequences of the divergence ?

V. A has in exercise of a right of easement allowed the surplus water from his artificial tank to flow into the land of B, who has used the water for the purpose of cultivation. A suffers his tank to get out of repair and the water consequently ceases to flow into B's land. Has B any right as against A ?

VI. A ship under charter is mortgaged to one person and subsequently her freight is assigned to another who gives notice of his assignment to the charterer. Afterwards the mortgagee makes further advances and takes possession of the ship on her arrival. Is he or the assignee entitled to the first charge on the freight ?

VII. A contract is entered into between a ship builder and another person, whereby the former agrees to build a ship for a certain price, which is to be paid in four equal instalments, according as four specified stages in the building are accomplished. After two of the instalments have been paid in accordance with the contract and after a rudder and the necessary cordage have been purchased for, though not actually attached to, the ship, an execution creditor attaches the unfinished ship, the rudder and the cordage in execution of his decree. What are the rights of the purchaser and the execution creditor ?

VIII. Give a short account of estates tail and of the modes of barring them.

IX A mortgagee is said to be a trustee for his mortgagor. How far is this proposition true ?

X. Under what circumstances does the presumption against double portions arise, and how may it be rebutted ?

XI. Distinguish estates upon condition and conditional limitations —executed and executory trusts.

XII. Upon an intended marriage between A and B, a deed of settlement is made according to the terms of which B brings into settlement £1,000, and A covenants that all his property shall after his death be assigned to B free of all his debts and liabilities. A dies intestate, possessed of property to the amount of £1,200. What are the rights of B and of A's creditors and the modes of enforcing them ?

WEDNESDAY, 11TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

PROCEDURE.

T. MUTHUSAWMY AIYER, B.L.

I. State the various kinds of possessory interdicts in the Roman system and compare them with the corresponding processes under the law in force here.

II. Analyse and illustrate the phrase "Cause of action" as used by the Indian Legislature. Is the suit maintainable in the following instances?

(α.) The endorsee sues in Bellary the endorser of a bill of exchange which was drawn, accepted, and endorsed in that district and sent by post to the endorsee in another district.

(β.) The plaintiff sues the defendants in Madras for non-delivery of goods contracted to be sent by the latter from Coconada to Calcutta. The plaintiff resides in Madras, the defendant in Coconada, and the contract is made in Madras.

(γ) The plaintiff sues defendant in Bellary for breach of a contract to repair a house in that district. Both parties reside in Madras.

(δ.) The plaintiff sues the defendant in Madras for the price of goods ordered by the defendant at Bellary and delivered to him in Madras. The defendant resides in Bellary.

III. How is a Sessions Judge to record his finding and pass sentence in a case, when the several heads of the charge refer to the constituent parts of one continuous transaction?

IV. A Sub-Magistrate enters in a warrant addressed to the Superintendent of a Jail, that the sentence of whipping passed upon a prisoner is to be carried out on the expiration of the term of imprisonment, namely, six months. Is there any defect in the warrant, and if so how may it be amended?

V. Describe the procedure to be followed by a Magistrate where there is a dispute with regard to the possession of land likely to lead to a breach of the peace.

VI. Show how the procedure prescribed for the trial of warrant cases differs from that laid down for the trial of summons cases.

VII. A watchman charged with an offence under Section 26 of the Railway Act is acquitted by the Head Assistant Magistrate. Is the Session Judge competent to order a fresh trial?

Give your reasons.

VIII. Plaintiff in execution of a decree seeks to attach the following items of property. Is he entitled to do so, and what is the process applicable in each instance?

Arrears of maintenance and right to future maintenance.
Share of execution debtor in a partnership.
Share of member of a Malabar family.
Shares in Mercantile Company.

IX. *A* institutes a suit against *X* and causes his property to be attached before judgment. Subsequently *B*, *C* and *D* successively institute suits against *X* and obtain decrees. *C* then applies for attachment of his property, but *B* and *D* who make similar applications subsequently to *C*, cause the property to be attached before it is attached on *C*'s application. The property is insufficient to satisfy the claims of any two of the four plaintiffs. In what manner should it be distributed?

X. Can the High Court entertain a special appeal?

(α.) From an order dismissing the appellant's regular appeal for default.

(β.) From an order refusing re-admission of a regular appeal so dismissed.

(γ.) From an order allowing review of judgment on regular appeal.

XI. A prisoner is charged with entering into an hotel, stealing the property of three of its inmates, and assaulting the Police. On what charges can he be tried and what is the maximum punishment which he can receive?

XII. What offences can lawfully be compounded and by whom?

XIII. When does the period of limitation commence to run and when does it expire in the following instances?

(α.) A suit is brought by a person claiming the Karnavanship of a tarawad.

(β.) A suit is brought by a mortgagor for the recovery of immoveable property together with the surplus profits received by the mortgagee during his possession.

(γ) A suit is brought to recover the principal sum due more than three years ago on a written contract, interest due upon it having been recovered by suit within three years.

(δ.) *A* being on the point of leaving the country deposits jewels with his friend *B* for safe custody. On his return 20 years later he finds that *B* has sold the jewels six years ago. He then brings an action for their value.

THURSDAY, 12TH FEB., 10 A.M TO 1 P.M.

EQUITY.

H. H. SHEPHARD, M.A.

I. Which of the heads of jurisdiction exercised in the Court of Chancery are derived from the Roman system? Compare any two of them with their Roman counterparts.

II. What is the origin of the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery over infants and on what principle is it exercised?

III. "An assignee of a chose in action takes it subject to its equities." Explain this rule and state the exceptions to it.

IV. How far is the defence of "bonâ fide purchaser for value" available with regard to immoveable property, when law and equity are not administered in separate Courts? Give the exact meaning of the expression bonâ fide purchaser.

V. In which of the following cases will the High Court interfere by way of injunction?

(α.) A vendor after submitting to a decree for specific performance of the contract brings an action for damages against the purchaser for not completing the contract in due time.

(β.) A foreigner, who is prosecuting legal proceedings in England, commences to take proceedings with regard to the same matter in his own country.

(γ.) A mortgagee, who has filed a bill for foreclosure, brings an action on the covenant to repay the mortgage debt.

(δ.) A partner seeks to restrain his copartner from keeping the partnership accounts in a manner contrary to the terms of their agreement.

(ε.) The purchaser of the goodwill of a business seeks to restrain the seller from exercising the same business himself.

VI. To which of the following cases would specific performance of the contract be decreed?

(α.) A person agrees to buy an estate giving as consideration an annuity on the life of X. X dies before the completion of the conveyance. Specific performance is sought by the purchaser.

(β.) A seller, who has previously to the contract for sale made a voluntary settlement of the property in question, seeks specific performance of the contract of sale.

(γ.) A partner seeks to compel his copartner to transact the business in accordance with the terms of their agreement.

VII. A person enters into an agreement to grant a loan, provided a certain other person whose consent is necessary for its validity grants his consent. The person, whose consent is necessary, buys the estate with notice of the agreement, but refuses to carry it out. Can he be compelled?

VIII. A creditor whose debt has been guaranteed by a surety takes from the debtor a deposit of title deeds by way of further security. Subsequently he allows the debtor to have the deeds for a temporary purpose, and the debtor thereupon conveys the property comprised in the deeds to a purchaser for value without notice of the lien. What effect does this transaction have upon the position of the surety?

IX. A, in consideration of advance made to him by B, executes in his favor three instruments to the following effect :—

(α.) A legal mortgage of his freehold property.

(β.) A mortgage of his equitable estate under a settlement.

(γ.) An assignment of moneys lying to his credit with an agent.

Subsequently he executes similar instruments relating to the same object-matters in favour of C and D successively. Neither C nor D has any notice of the prior incumbrance in favor of B, nor has D any notice of C's incumbrance. D gives notice of his assignment to the agent, but not to the trustees of the settlement. C gives notice to the trustees but not to the agent. B gives no notice at all. State the order in which the claims of B, C, and D will rank, and the processes by which each can be enforced.

X. In what cases and upon what principle does a Court of Equity relieve (α) against forfeiture of a lease by breach of covenant, (β) against mistake in matter of law?

XI. Is there any difference in the canons of interpretation adopted in Counts of Equity and in Courts of Common law?

XII. What principles govern a Court of Equity in granting injunctions? Illustrate your answer by decided cases.

XIII. What are the rights and liablilities of the purchaser in the following cases?

(α.) After the conveyance is executed and the purchase money is paid, he discovers that the vender's agent has concealed a fact affecting the validity of the title.

(β.) After the conveyance has been executed and security given for the purchase money, it turns out that the

seller had been selling what had at the time been swept away by a flood.

(γ) After payment of the purchase money the purchaser finds that he has been buying an estate to which he himself has a title.

(δ.) The first mortgagee of an estate buys the equity of redemption, having notice of subsequent incumbrances.

THURSDAY, 12TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

MERCANTILE LAW.

H. H. SHEPHARD, M.A.

I Mention the chief sources of mercantile law as administered in English Courts, and give instances of cases in which it overrides rules of the Common law.

II. What are the defences to an action on a policy of marine insurance, upon which if successful the underwriter is bound to restore the premium? State accurately the terms of each such defence.

III. How are the values of ship freight and cargo estimated for the purpose of making a general average statement? Supposing the value of the ship to be estimated for the purpose of adjustment at £10,000, that of cargo at £8,000, and that of freight at £6,000, and supposing a jettison of goods valued at £4,000, and a consequent loss of freight valued at £3,000, and average expenditure to the amount of £1,000—what would be the amount ultimately contributed by each interest?

IV. In cases of collision at sea, what is the rule of the Court of Admiralty with regard to damage? If the consequence of the collision between ships A and B be a collision between B and C, can B recover from A the damages, which she has to pay in a suit instituted by the owners of C?

V. The master of a ship on arrival at a port of distress sells part of the cargo for preservation of the whole venture and subsequently he is compelled to sell the ship. In the interval while the ship is still unsold, he retains the rest of the cargo though other ships are

at hand to carry it on. After the ship is sold, he sells the rest of the cargo, there being then no other ship at hand. What are the rights of the owners of the cargo and of the ship and of the purchaser of the cargo and of the ship?

VI. During a voyage from Bombay to Calcutta, the Master incurs general average expenses, and is afterwards compelled to put in at Galle for repairs. There he gives a bottomry bond on ship and cargo. At Madras he gives another similar bond. On the ship's arrival at Calcutta proceedings are taken against the ship and cargo by the holders of the two bonds and also by the seamen for their wages. The Master's claim for general average expenses is still unsatisfied, and he also has a claim for dead freight. State the order in which these several claims should rank as against the cargo.

VII. A Madras merchant authorizes his correspondent in London to draw bills upon him payable at the Madras Bank against bills of lading of goods to be shipped to Madras. The correspondent draws accordingly and discounts the bills with a London Bank, handing over to it at the same time documents purporting to be bills of lading. The bills and the documents are transmitted to Madras, and the Madras Bank believing the documents to be genuine accept the bills. It turns out that the documents are forgeries and the merchant therefore refuses to pay the bills. Has he a good defence against the holder?

VIII. Suppose in the case stated in the last proceding question that the documents were genuine bills of lading. What rights would the holders of the bills of exchange have in respect of them?

IX. A Madras house of business orders goods of a Bellary merchant and desires him to send them to Cuddapah. The Bellary merchant accordingly despatches the goods by the Railway, taking the receipts from the Railway Company in his own name and sending them by post to Madras. The goods arrive at Cuddapah Station, but the purchasers refuse to receive them on the ground of their inferior quality. Previously they had indorsed the receipts to a third party for an advance equal to half the value of the goods. The vendor hearing of the purchaser's insolvency orders the Company not to deliver up the goods. What are the rights of the indorsee, the vendor, and the purchaser?

X. In 1865 the firm of X and Co., consisting of two brothers, admit into partnership the son of one of them. At that time a balance of Rs. 20,000 is standing to the credit of a certain customer upon a running account. In 1870 one of the two brothers dies. Between that date and 1865 the customer has drawn out sums amounting to Rs. 8,000 and paid in sums amounting to Rs. 12,000. What would be the total liability of each of the surviving partners and of the executors of the deceased partner?

XI. Under what circumstances is notice of abandonment to underwriters necessary, and what is the effect of it?

XII. A trader being in difficulties and fearing attachment of his property executes in favor of two of his creditors a mortgage, which comprises substantially his whole property. The deed contains a proviso that he should remain in possession for six months, but that his possession shall cease on any attachment being threatened. Is the mortgage impeachable by the other creditors?

FRIDAY, 13TH FEB., 10 A.M TO 1 P.M.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

H. H. SHEPHARD, M.A.

I. What were the chief powers exercised by the Commons in the time of Henry IV., and what have been the chief privileges gained by them since that time?

II. Trace the changes which have taken place in the duration and frequency of Parliaments since the time of Edward II. down to the present time, stating shortly the circumstances which have led to those changes.

III. What was the nature and constitution of the King's Council, the Star Chamber and the Privy Council in the time of the Tudors?

IV. What is meant by the dispensing power of the Crown? Mention two of the most remarkable instances in which it was exercised.

V. Give a summary of the provisions contained in the Bill of Rights, and a short account of the events which led to it.

VI. What at different times has been the degree of force attributed to Royal Proclamation?

VII. Give a summary of the legal arguments on either side in Hampden's case.

VIII. What is the doctrine of English law as to allegiance?

IX. In what measures did Cromwell anticipate the spirit of modern legislation?

X. Give a short account of the Habeas Corpus Act from its first origin.

FRIDAY, 13TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW.

H. H. SHEPHARD, M.A.

I. What are the conditions necessary for the existence of international law? In what relation does it stand to jus gentium?

II. State the rule of Roman law and that adopted by modern nations with regard to the delivery of fugitive criminals. By what rules is the practice in England governed at the present day?

III. To what jurisdiction do the perpetrators of crimes on the high seas or on board ships lying in rivers render themselves amenable?

IV What is the extent of the inviolability of ambassadors, and how is it affected by their entering into commercial transactions?

V. State the point decided in the Trent affair, showing how far it modified or extended the rule of international law, which previously prevailed.

VI. What are the rights of neutrals as to ship and cargo before and since the Treaty of Paris of 1856. Specify the rights of a belligerent with regard to a neutral ship carrying a cargo, partly contraband, partly innocent, from one belligerent's port to another.

VII. A ship of war lies in wait for enemy's ships within 3 miles of neutral territory and captures one just beyond that limit. Is the capture legal?

If the capture took place within the limit, what rights and duties would devolve on the neutral power?

VIII. State arguments for and against the abolition of the capture of private property at sea.

IX. Are there any circumstances under which the person or property of a foreign Sovereign may become amenable to the jurisdiction of Municipal Courts?

X. What are the principles upon which a ship coming out of a blockaded place may be dealt with?

SATURDAY, 14TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW.

T. MUTHUSAWMY AIYER, B.L.

I. Distinguish between International Right and International Comity, and between the object-matter of Private and Public International Law. Give illustrations.

II. Explain the nature of the several kinds of domestic laws which lie without the pale of International Comity. Give examples.

III. Mention Savigny's exceptions to the rule "*Locus regit Actum*," which governs the form of legal acts, and the reasons on which they are founded. State the difference, if any, in the international practice of England.

IV. By what local laws are the capacity of persons, contracting in a foreign country, the *validity*, the *dissolution*, and the *enforcement* of foreign contracts governed in England? Compare the English Law with the principles laid down by Savigny.

V. Define domicile. Explain and illustrate the difference between necessary and relative domicile, and between the domicile of birth and the domicile of choice.

VI. How would you determine the domicile of each of the following persons?

- i. Foundlings.
- ii. Illegitimate children.
- iii. Emigrants.
- iv. Exiles.

v. Wives judicially separated from their husbands, and living apart from them by consent.

vi. Persons who renounce their previous domicile and die on their way to a new domicile.

vii. Persons who have for a long time made travelling their occupation without having a home as the centre of their affairs.

State your reasons.

VII. A Scotchman sells his furniture situated in London to a Scotchman at Edinburgh, and a Londoner sells his goods situated at Edinburgh to a Londoner in London. In neither case are the goods delivered. Has the property in the goods passed to the buyer? Give your reasons.

VIII. A debt which is by the *lex loci Contractûs* assignable so as to pass the title to the thing assigned to the assignee, is assigned, and the assignee sues in his *own* name in England. Is the action maintainable? Supposing that the action is barred by the Statute of Limitation in the country where the debt originated, and not barred by the law of England, how would it affect the question?

(*a*.) When the statute of the foreign country bars only the remedy, and

(*b*.) When it extinguishes also the right? State fully the reasons for your answer.

IX. Explain the difference in the acceptation and effect of the term "*Origin*" under the Roman and the English Law.

X. A Scotchman by birth acquires a domicile in England, and begets a natural son by an English woman, the parents subsequently acquire a domicile in Scotland, and contract a marriage, and upon the death of the father, the natural son claims his moveable and immoveable property, situated partly in Scotland and partly in England. State whether and why his claim is good or bad in each of the two countries. Assuming that the natural son was born a week after the celebration of the marriage, would there be any difference? Give your reasons.

XI. Sketch briefly the history of international practice in Europe as to the local laws applicable to succession.

XII. At the age of 22, a Berliner changes his domicile to London, and a Londoner of the same age acquires a domicile in Prussia. Say the age of majority in Prussia is 25 years, what is the status of each party in his new domicile?

XIII. A bill of exchange is made in one country, endorsed in another, and again endorsed by the second endorser to a third. What is the local law regulating the rate of interest to be awarded as damages against each upon the dishonor of the bill? Supposing that the bill was duly accepted in England by a party domiciled in France, what is the local law which determines the rate of interest?

SATURDAY, 14TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

ROMAN LAW.

T. MUTHUSAWMY AIYER, B.L.

I. Explain the nature of the several sources of written law in Rome. Give examples.

II. Sketch briefly the history of the Patria Potestas. What was its extent at the time of Justinian?

III. By what means and to what extent were the doctrines of the Roman Law introduced into England? Give a short account of any three English cases founded on the principles of the Roman Law.

IV. How may a son born out of wedlock be legitimated under the Roman, the Scotch and the English Law?

V. Distinguish between a Roman and a Hindu adoption in respect to its requirements and legal effects.

VI. What was the usucapio of the old Roman law? Describe its effects and the conditions necessary to give it validity?

VII. Three islands are newly formed, one in the sea, another in a river, and the third in another river by the river dividing at a point above, and uniting lower down so as to transform a tract of occupied land into an island.

Who is the proprietor of the island in each case under the Roman Law and under the English Law? Supposing that one of the rivers changes its course, what effect *would* it have upon the property in its old and new beds under the Roman Law?

VIII. State the points in which the prescription of the English Law differs from that of the Roman Law. Give examples.

IX. In what cases was a condictio indebiti *not* allowed by the Roman Law for the recovery of money paid when not due?

X. Distinguish between the natural obligations of the Roman and the English Law in respect to their nature and legal effects.

XI. What were the obligations of the locator and conductor rerum? What rights according to the Roman Law did the conductor of a Res have, in the event of a subsequent alienation, against the vendor and the vendee?

XII. Distinguish between mandatum and locatio conductio operarum. Did the right to sue and the liability to be sued by their parties under the contract of mandatum differ from such right or liability under the English contract of principal and agent? If so, how?

XIII. Describe the nature of obligatio quasi ex contractu, how did it differ from the implied contracts of English Law?

XIV. How were obligations classified among the Romans, *a*, with reference to their sources, and *b*, to the measure of their efficacy?

1st M. B. & C. M. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

MONDAY, 28TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ANATOMY.

E. F. BROCKMAN, Esq.

I. Describe the lower ends of the Radius and Ulna and mention the position of all the tendons, blood vessels and nerves in relation with the wrist-joint.

II. Give the relations of the Internal Iliac artery; enumerate its branches and trace them to their terminations.

III. The Heart:—describe the arrangement of its muscular fibres, and its blood and nerve supply.

IV. How is the Brachial Plexus formed? Enumerate its branches and trace the Ulna nerve to its termination.

TUESDAY, 13TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PHYSIOLOGY.

G. BIDIE, M.B.

I. Define the term "vital force," noticing in what respects it is said to differ from what is known as "physical force."

II. How much urine ought a healthy man to pass in 24 hours, and what would be the probable specific gravity and chemical composition of the fluid?

III. Describe the structure and functions of the skin, and mention any of the more striking effects of partial or complete arrest of these functions.

IV. Describe the process of digestion, giving the composition, and action of the gastric juice on food; and state to what extent nervous influences do or may affect digestion.

V. State the several sources of carbonic acid in the body, and describe the means by which this substance is eliminated and the effects of imperfect elimination.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MATERIA MEDICA.

G. BIDIE, M.B.

QUINIÆ SULPHAS.

I. Source and mode of preparation, characters, and officinal. tests, dose and mode of administration, and special uses in disease.

ACONITI RADIX.

II. Source, characters, preparations, giving the composition, action and doses of the preparations and special uses in disease. Symptoms and treatment of poisoning by aconite.

POTASSII BROMIDUM.

III. Process of preparation, characters, officinal tests, objects of these tests, dose, action and special therapeutical uses.

IV. Give examples of instances in which the action of one medicine is modified by being given in combination with another; and write a prescription for an adult, which will afford an example of such a combination.

V. Mention any medicines which are said to be cumulative in the system, and state what precautions you would adopt during their administration.

THURSDAY, 31ST JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

G. BIDIE, M.B.

I. Give the general characters of the class Amphibia, and describe the peculiarities of their respiratory organs in the earlier stage of life and in the adult state.

II. Give the dental formula of the order Quadrumana and contrast with it the formulæ of the tiger and horse; also mention the members of the class Mammalia which are destitute of teeth.

III. Describe the general form, cavities, apertures, valves, &c., of the heart of a mammal, and state in what other class of vertebrates we find a heart with 4 distinct chambers.

IV. Describe the respiratory organs in Birds, and state what modification of these exists in birds that do not fly. Also mention whether the average temperature of birds is higher or lower than that of other vertebrates, and explain how this happens.

V. Describe the stomach and process of digestion in a ruminant.

2ND M. B. & C. M. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

MONDAY, 21ST JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MEDICINE AND PATHOLOGY.

W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D.

I. Is it possible to diagnose Cerebral Hæmorrhage from Simple Softening of the Brain? If so, what would determine your diagnosis?

II. What is the nature of Diphtheria? State the grounds on which you base your views on this subject, and describe the treatment of the malady.

III. With what element of the cardiac rhythm does a presystolic murmur correspond, and what is the pathological signification of such a murmur? Then mention the pathological results of the condition which produces it.

IV. *Enteritis*—what is it? And describe its symptoms, diagnosis from Diarrhœa, and treatment.

V. *Jaundice*—of what lesions is it a symptom? In its malignant form, what are its concurrent symptoms, and is lesion of the liver an invariable or essential accompaniment? How would you treat a case of malignant Jaundice,—and one of the most frequent form of the so-called disease?

VI. Given a case of Fever—what thermometric observations from the *first* to the *fifth* day, and again between the *fifth* and *tenth* days, would lead you to regard it as Typhoid? State also what positive indications of the thermometer during the first named period would determine your judgement against the diagnosis of Typhoid fever.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SURGERY.

J. M. JOSEPH M D., LL.D.

I. Detail the various circumstances in injuries of the head, in which you would consider the operation of Trephining justifiable. State to what parts of the cranium you would avoid applying the Trephine.

II. Describe the different conditions of the Intestinal canal, which would induce you to perform the operation for Artificial Anus. State the regions where the operation may be performed. Give the different steps of Amussat's operation.

III. Describe the various kinds of Stricture of the Urethra, their pathology and treatment.

IV. How would you distinguish a Femoral Hernia from Psoasabscess? Give the coverings of Crural Hernia.

V. Describe the various dislocations of the Astragalus, and state what you would do in simple and compound dislocations of this bone when it cannot be reduced.

THURSDAY, 24TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MIDWIFERY.

E. F. BROCKMAN, Esq.

I. How are the following presentations to be dealt with—

(*a.*) Face presentation.

(*b.*) Nates presentation.

(*c.*) Shoulder presentation.

II. What circumstances would necessitate the use of Forceps in Labor? Describe the method of applying the Long Forceps.

III. What causes may occasion hæmorrhage in the pregnant Uterus before labor, during its progress, and after its completion? How would you arrest it?

IV. What forms of Fibrous outgrowths are met with in uterus? How are they to be treated?

THURSDAY, 24TH JULY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

E. F. BROCKMAN, Esq.

I. What may be regarded as evidences of Live Birth.

II. What are the symptoms and *post mortem* appearances in poisoning by *Arsenic*, *Cannabis Indica* and *Datura*.

III. What characters distinguish wounds Suicidal from Homicidal? Point out the differences in appearances between wounds inflicted *before* and *after* death.

IV. By what means is *Suicidal* hanging to be distinguished from *Homicidal*.

FRIDAY, 25TH JULY, 7 TO 10 A.M.

HYGIENE.

W. J. VANSOMEREN, M D

I. How would you estimate the amount of Carbonic Acid present in the atmosphere?

II. A certain quantity of air drawn through Sulphuric Acid blackens it, and through a solution of Silver Nitrate reddens it; to what are these effects due? And what are the remedies for this condition of the atmosphere?

III. What impurities in water will the Brucine Test detect? Describe its application, and give some gauge of its delicacy?

IV. What circumstances affect the quantity of nutriment necessary to healthy life? And mention briefly to what degree those circumstances so operate?

V. Going as Surgeon of an Emigrant ship, you are required to advise about the proper ventilation of the hold where the Emigrants are to be lodged, about the quantity and quality of their food and their drink; state briefly what you would counsel on these several points.

FRIDAY, 25TH JULY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

OPHTHALMIC MEDICINE.

E. F. BROCKMAN, Esq.

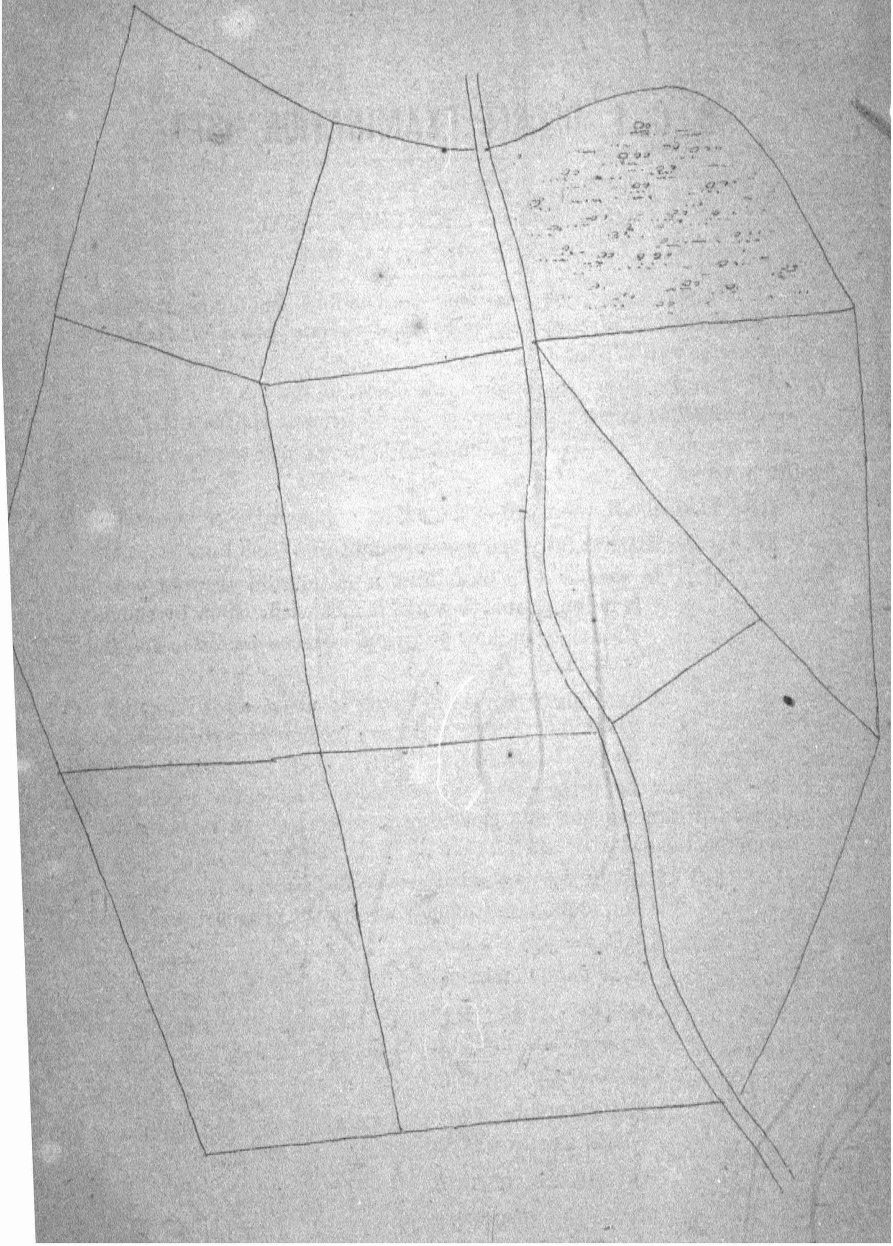
I. What is *Asthenopia*; what treatment would you adopt in such a case?

II How are *Monocular* and *Binocular Diplopia* produced; how would you remedy these optical defects?

III. Describe the *Linear* method of extracting cataract.

IV. What is "*Stillicidium Lachrymarum*;" what treatment would you adopt for its removal?

Plan referred to in Question II



B. C. E. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1874.

MONDAY, 9TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SURVEYING AND LEVELLING.

LIEUT. W. H. COAKER, R.E.

I. Draw a scale of $\frac{1}{500}$ shewing English feet, and a corresponding diagonal scale of French metres to read to one place of decimals. One metre = 3·27 feet.

II. On the plan laid before you shew in red ink the lines you would measure in making a survey of the ground represented, with the chain only. (N. B.—It is impossible to run a chain line through the wood.)

III. Describe in their order the adjustments of the Y theodolite.

IV. (*a.*) Explain fully the measurement of a base line.

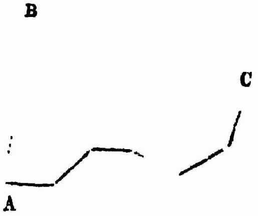
(*b.*) In measuring a base line, a large tank through which it is impossible to work, is met with. Shew by the aid of a diagram how you would extend the base beyond the tank.

(*c.*) A base line five miles in length is measured at Bangalore, 3,000 feet above the sea; reduce this to mean sea level.

V. Explain the principle of the vernier. To a scale reading to quarters of degrees attach a moveable vernier to read minutes and howing on the scale 1° 22′.

VI. (*a.*) Explain the method of traversing a road with a theodolite, in the same manner as with the prismatic compass.

(*b.*) A,B,C, are three points in a trigonometrical survey. With AB as a meridian make a field book showing the traversing (somewhat as drawn in sketch) between A and C. Imaginary details to be noted.



VII. Explain by the aid of a diagram the principle of the construction of the sextant.

VIII. How would you obtain a section of a tidal estuary half a mile in width?

IX. Write a list of instructions to a surveyor for running trial levels to determine the alignment of a channel to be taken off from a river.

X. Explain the adjustment for collimation in a Dumpy level.

MONDAY, 9TH FEB., 2 TO 3 P.M.

SURVEYING AND LEVELLING.

LIEUT. W. H. COAKER, R.E.

Make a field book showing the levelling of one mile of country with cross sections at each quarter of a mile extending ten chains on either side. Back and forward bearings to be shown, and all details, such as the crossing of roads and streams, to be noted; sections of the latter should also be given. Plot the plan and sections on any convenient scales you like to assume.

N. B.—The remainder of the afternoon will be devoted to *vivâ voce* examination in the use of the instruments.

TUESDAY, 10TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

CONSTRUCTIVE ENGINEERING.

LIEUT. W. H. COAKER, R E.

I. The vertical face of a retaining wall of masonry weighing 120 lbs. per cubic foot, sustains the pressure of 30 ft. of earth, the surface of which is horizontal and level with the summit of the wall. The thickness of the wall at the top being 2 ft, what will be its thickness at the bottom, when it just sustains the earth? Specific gravity of earth 2, and its natural slope 45°.

II. The wall of a reservoir is 30 ft. high, and 2 ft. thick at the top: the slope is inwards: find the thickness of the wall at the

bottom, so that when the water rises to within 3 ft. of the top, the line of resistance may cut the base 1 ft. within the extrados—weight of masonry 125 lbs. per cubic foot.

Supposing the vertical face of the section thus obtained to be turned inwards, where will the line of resistance cut the base?

Which case gives the greater stability?

III. Find the strains and pressures upon each part of a king post truss roof.

Draw the section of a king post truss suitable for a tiled roof 30 ft. span, and state at what distance apart you would place the trusses.

IV. In a common roof whose pitch is 22° 30′, the rafters being 30 ft long, and the weight of each square foot of roofing 24 lbs.; determine the thickness of the side walls 12 ft. in height, when the line of resistance cuts the base 6 inches within the extrados, the pressure of the roof being received on the inner edge of the summit. Weight of masonry 130 lbs. per cubic foot.

What must be the diameter of a wrought iron tie rod to hold the feet of the rafters with safety, supposing the latter to be 10 ft. apart, and the safe load for wrought iron five tons per square inch?

V. Detail the various steps in preparing plans and estimates for a reservoir to be made by throwing a dam across a valley. For a very high dam would you perfer masonry or earth? Give your reasons.

Do you know anything of the construction of dams by the silting process, and what would you consider the advantages possessed by a dam formed in this way over an ordinary earthen one?

VI. Describe the different kinds of lime. Having to build foundations in water and common lime only being obtainable, how would you render the same suitable for the purpose? How would you determine by experiment the proportion of the mixture which gives the best result?

VII. Sketch the plan and cross section you would propose for a tank calingula of rubble masonry, the bund being 18 feet above the

bed of the surplus channel, the crest of calingula 8 ft. below the top of the bund, and the maximum discharge over calingula 1 ft.

VIII. Explain the process of pile driving. What would you consider a safe weight per square inch to place on piles driven into firm soil?

TUESDAY, 10TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

CONSTRUCTIVE ENGINEERING.

LIEUT. W. H. COAKER, R.E.

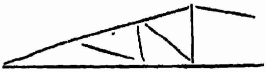
I. Examine the general conditions of the stability of an arch, and show how a line of pressure for any given form of arch may be obtained.

II. Draw longitudinal and cross sections of an arch of 60 ft span, showing abutment and pier; roadway 25 ft. above river bed; the latter being sand overlying rock at a depth of 12 ft.

Show on the sections the centering you would use for turning the arch, and describe the method of striking the same.

III. In the last question, supposing that the bed of the river never runs dry, describe by the aid of a sketch, on which mark all dimensions, the arrangement you would propose for getting in the foundations of the pier.

IV. In an iron roof of the form shown in sketch, explain the nature of the strains on the various parts of the truss, and show how you would obtain by geometrical construction the amounts of the same.



V. What conditions would influence you in selecting the site for a bridge? State all the information which is necessary before designing a bridge over a large river, and the means you would adopt for obtaining the same.

VI. A room 16 ft. × 20 ft. is to have a flat terraced roof supported upon 4 beams at 4 ft. apart from centre to centre. The roofing weighs 100 lbs. per square foot, and the wood to be used is teak whose constant is 680. The factor of safety is to be one-tenth

and the ratio of the breadth of the beam to its depth $1 : \sqrt{2}$. Find the proper scantling for the beam and the diameter of the smallest log from which it can be cut.

VII. State the different kinds of soil met with in building foundations, and describe the nature of foundation you would propose in each case.

VIII. Explain fully how you would take measurements and prepare an estimate for the repairs of a tank bund.

In raising the bund of a tank to enable it to sustain a greater depth of water, show by the aid of a sketch how you would dispose the extra earth, and give your reasons for so placing it.

IX. Detail the circumstances which would influence you in determining the best line for a road between any two points.

Draw a cross section of a first class road through wet cultivation to carry heavy traffic, the material available for metalling being gneiss. Find the quantity of each kind of work per lineal yard of road.

X. In excavating a canal through porous gravel, state what measures you would take to prevent leakage, and describe fully the method of carrying out the same.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

HYDRAULICS.

LIEUT. W. H. COAKER, R.E.

I. (a.) Give a description of the process of formation of a delta, and draw an imaginary section parallel to the sea coast of a delta formed by two main branches of a river with several intermediate minor branches.

(b.) Show from this that natural channels in a delta are more advantageous for irrigation purposes than artificial channels.

II. (a.) What are the three chief objects with which anicuts are built?

(b.) Explain fully why the fall of branch channels should be greater than that of the main channel.

III. A river is 400 feet wide with 12 feet depth of water, and banks vertical: surface fall 2 feet per mile. To what height must an anicut be built to raise the water 5 feet?

IV. Find the dimensions of a sluice to discharge with a head of 9 inches, a supply of water for irrigating 2,000 acres of land at the rate of 2 cubic yards per hour per acre.

V. (a.) A channel is 80 feet wide at the bottom, with side slopes of 2 to 1, fall 1 ft. per mile, mean velocity 3 feet per second; find the depth and discharge of the channel.

(b.) A branch channel takes off ⅓ of this discharge, and the bottom width of the main channel is in consequence reduced to 60 feet. What fall per mile must now be given to the main channel in order that the velocity of 3 feet per second may be maintained?

VI. Determine the minimum section of a channel to carry 1,000 cubic feet per second, with a fall of 2 feet per mile. Side slopes 1⅓ to 1.

VII. (a.) A lock 150 feet × 20 feet is filled by a culvert in the wall 3 feet square, and by two sluices in the gate. The depth of water in the upper and lower reaches is 6 feet and 4 feet respectively and the difference of level between the upper and lower sills 8 feet. Supposing the sluices to be 3 feet high, what must be their width in order that the lock may be filled in three minutes?

(b.) Supposing that from some cause or other it is impossible to completely shut one of the sluices in the lower gate, and that an orifice 3 square feet in section remains open near the bottom of the gate, find the time required for filling the lock.

VIII. (a.) How would you determine practically the percentage of rainfall which is discharged from a river basin?

(b.) Supposing 6 inches of rain to fall in one day over an area of 10 square miles, and that ^{3} of this flows off at a uniform rate during the first 24 hours, find the length of the calingula necessary to discharge that quantity at a depth of 2 feet.

IX. What must be the diameter of a pipe to discharge 30 cubic feet per second with a fall of 1 in 100? With a pipe 2 feet in diameter what fall must be given in order that the discharge may be the same?